"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair, northerly winds, becoming variable.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 101½; cash corn, 36; cash cotton, 7⅞.

FOREIGN.—Cecil Rhodes says the conduct of the Parliamentary inquiry into the Transvaal raid will be judged half a century hence. The Emperor and Empress of Germany and the King and Queen of Italy are at Homburg, to attend the German Army manoeuvres. Gen. Lockhart has sailed from Brindisi for India to command a large expedition against the Afridi tribesmen. The foreign Admirals in Crete have determined to disarm the Turkish irregulars because several volleys were fired on the Italian warship Sardegnia off Candia.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Roughs in a Jersey City car pulled out handful. of Isaac Glickman's whiskers and he sued the company for damages. The case was decided against him.

Seth Low accepted the Citizens' Union nomination for Mayor of Greater New York at Northeast Harbor, Me., yesterday. He said that no patriot could decline under the circumstances.

President McKinley attended the State Fair at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday. He spoke to the people assembled and the school children, it being children's day. Extra police precautions were taken on account of a threat to assassinate the President.

In carrying out the details of an alleged joke in Jersey City on Thursday, a man personated a corpse and a collection was raised for the alleged widow, who aided in the deception. The money was spent for a funeral supper.

The Jackson-Harmsworth expedition reached London from Franz Josef Land yesterday. The party explored Franz Josef Land thoroughly, and found the most open north sea in the world to the northward. Gillios Land does not lie where arctic geographers have placed it, and may be believed to be non-existent.

Page 2.

The steamer Gate City of the Savannah Line arrived at her dock yesterday in a damaged condition. A large schooner ran into her on night off Egg Harbor, but kept on her course. None of the passengers or crew was injured.

The sub-committee of the Democratic Conference Committee met last night in the Hoffman House, and decided on Sept. 30 as the date for the Democratic City Convention. The place for the convention was not named. The committee members expressed themselves as sanguine of success.

Theodore B. Willis, the Platt leader in Kings County, said yesterday that Mr. Worth had underestimated his strength while overestimating his own. Reports received from all parts of Brooklyn, he said, convinced him that the organization Republicans would beat the Worth forces at the primaries.

It was said yesterday that the machine Republicans had decided to nominate a straight party Mayoralty ticket, not so much with the expectation of electing their candidate as with the hope of forcing the Citizens' Union to a compromise. The leaders, it is said, want Mayor Strong, Gen. Tracy, or District Attorney Olcott as their standard bearer.

Page 4.

The New Yorks and the Cincinnatis each won a game at the Polo Grounds yesterday.

The Georgia team at the Sea Girt rifle match yesterday won the Hilton Trophy and the Regimental Team Match Trophy. The Fourth Regiment of New Jersey won the two trophies for troops of that State.

Page 5.

The sections of the British Medical Association closed yesterday in Montreal. The subjects of quarantine, sewage, and public health were discussed. Dr. Montizambert, Superintendent of the Canadian Quarantine Stations; Mr. Georges Janin and Dr. Herman M. Biggs of New York City contributed the principal papers.

Page 7.

The French Ambassador, M. Patenotre, discussed the proposed reciprocity treaty with Secretary Sherman yesterday in a general way.

Prince Bismarck, in an interview, expresses himself as very skeptical in regard to the formation of an alliance between France and Russia.

Charles Binner, six years old, was knocked down by a cable car and dragged about twenty feet last evening, but when picked up was found to be unhurt except for a few scratches.

Dr. Andrews said yesterday he was committed to the new university extension plan prepared by John Brisben Walker, and soon to be opened. He would not say what he would do about withdrawing his resignation, recently offered to the corporation of Brown University.

Page 8.

While at work yesterday on a platform between two fly wheels, Tinsmith William Jessup was caught by one of them and killed.

Three women testified in the Luetgert murder trial in Chicago yesterday that they had seen the rings found in the vat at the sausage factory on Mrs. Luetgert's hands.

The committee representing the striking coal miners agreed in Columbus to recommend the proposition of the Pittsburg operators granting 65 cents until the end of the year. President Ratchford says he has no doubt as to the acceptance of the measures by the strikers, who are called to send delegates to a convention in Columbus, Sept. 8.

H. Russell Ward, the wealthy Englishman who recently eloped with the wife of Millionaire John Bradbury of California, and who had just been released from jail, committed suicide yesterday morning by jumping from a train on the Chicago Northwestern Railroad. His body was found beside the tracks at Wheatlands, Iowa.

Page 12.

Wheat speculation yesterday was dull, but strong, with a fair export business.

The Advertising Exchange in Jersey City was raided by the police yesterday, and its managers were taken in custody.

The report that the charter of the Electro-Pneumatic Transit Company, a New Jersey corporation, has been declared void is denied by counsel for the company.

All other efforts to serve a summons on Mrs. John Y. McKane of Gravesend having failed, Justice Dickey yesterday directed the process server to nail it to the door.

A block of buildings on Church Avenue, Brooklyn, belonging to the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss was $100,000.

Nearly 7,000 vestmakers of this city and Brooklyn are on strike for an increase of wages. About half of the striking cloakmakers went back to work yesterday at the union's rate of wages.

Nearly 3,000 out-of-town buyers have registered in the books of the Merchants' Association, and the daily average of visitors is more than 200. The out-of-town men speak hopefully of trade prospects.

While a Long Island passenger train was standing at the Floral Park Station, early yesterday morning, an unlooked-for gravel train came from a branch track at fast speed and ran into the passenger train. Four persons were hurt.

It is expected that formal announcement of the long-pending consolidation of the Equitable and the New York and East River Gas Companies will be made Tuesday. Equitable stock sold yesterday at 288 to 295, and East River at 95 to 97.

As a result of the arrest by the Health Department of one of his employes, Nathan Straus decided yesterday to stop selling raw milk. Five booths in the different parks were removed, and the City Hall Park booth will be taken away to-day.

At the grievance hearing of the Greenburgh Assessors at Tarrytown yesterday, the Westchester County Savings Bank asked to have a two-hundred-thousand-dollar personal assessment canceled on the ground that it is on non-taxable securities.

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LIMIT ON MONEY ORDER BOOKS.

Post Office Department Endeavoring to Prevent Further Frauds.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Post Office Department will reduce the number of money order books sent at one time to Postmasters to a minimum. Heretofore the department has usually honored the requisitions of Postmasters for as many of these books as they might call for, but the operations of Colburn, the Washington sub-Postmaster who stole $4,000 a few days ago by simply filling in blanks and collecting money on them through neighboring Post Offices, has convinced the department that the practice has been too loose in this respect.

Hard study is being put on the money-order system, with a view to protecting the Government against further robberies, and pending the result of this inquiry supplies of blank money order books will be reduced as before stated.

FIGHT IN AN ELEVATOR.

Desperate Combat Between a White and a Colored Man.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—While an automatic elevator continued repeatedly to ascend and descend to-night in the Post-Graduate and Medical College, at 2,400 Dearborn Street, Adam Miller, the white janitor, and Sam Smith, the colored elevator man, fought furiously. Miller had given Smith orders, which the latter refused to obey, whereupon a quarrel ensued. Blows were struck, and the men clinched. Miller is large and powerful, and when Smith found he was getting the worst of the fight he drew a razor and began slashing his opponent.

All this time the elevator was going up and down. Several people saw the fight, but they could not force the doors, and before the basement could be reached to stop the engine Miller had fainted from loss of blood and Smith had stopped the elevator at the ground floor and escaped. Miller is terribly slashed in a dozen places and is not expected to live.

BEER WAR IN CHICAGO.

Members of the Combine and Outside Concerns Cutting Prices.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Louis brewers, who are members of the voluntary organization which agreed a year ago that beer should not be sold in Chicago at less than $5 per barrel, are in a quandary over the action of outside concerns that are placing beer in this market below that price. There are a dozen independent concerns doing business here, each one of which is holding out all manner of inducements to secure trade from saloon keepers. Since September 1 the brewers' compact has decided that this unfair competition shall be met, and all breweries are allowed to cut prices where the necessities of the occasion demand it. It is here that a huge obstacle presents itself. If the price is cut to one customer of a brewer and others hear of it, there is discontent and danger of disintegration of the entire line of customers. As a result many brewers are very chary about meeting what they call unfair competition.

PEARL HUNTERS IN ARKANSAS.

St. Francis River Lined with People as Far as Jeffersonville.

HELENA, Ark., Sept. 3.—The pearl-hunting industry, which has been exciting the whole country, is spreading all over this end of the State. The St. Francis River, from the mouth of the river to Jeffersonville, is lined with white people and negroes, all engaged in unearthing and prying open the richly laden mussel shells. One young man brought a small bottle of pearls to Helena to-day, taken from Phillips Bayou, a tributary of the St. Francis. They are darker in color than the ordinary pearl of commerce, but are of handsomer shape and of good size.

All of the chain of lakes in the hitherto impenetrable St. Francis River bottoms are full of these pearl-bearing mussels, and if they should truly prove to be valuable the whole country presently will be engaged in the business, to the detriment of crop gathering. One planter said yesterday that he expected to have difficulty in securing hands to pick his cotton on account of the pearl hunting.

WOMAN DIED ON HER WHEEL.

Tragic End of the Bicycle Tour of a Syracuse Family.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Tallinger rode on their bicycles to visit Mrs. Tallinger's mother, at Croton, N. Y., last Saturday, accompanied by Mrs. Tallinger's brother. They started out on Wednesday on the return trip. They had made part of the distance, and were riding fast out of Moravia, when Mrs. Tallinger suddenly cried out, and lifted her hands to her head.

She was lifted from her wheel and found to be dead. An examination showed that death was caused by a rupture of a blood vessel at the base of the brain. Mrs. Tallinger was thirty-seven years old.

GLICKMAN'S WHISKERS RUINED.

The most remarkable suit, probably, ever known to the New Jersey calendar was tried in the First District Court of Jersey City before Judge Erwin yesterday. The matter in dispute was the value of Isaac Glickman's whiskers, and he wanted the Consolidated Traction Company to pay him $200 for them. Not that the company deals in whiskers, and had bought Glickman's and failed to pay for them.

Glickman had lost his whiskers, or part of them, on the company's road. It happened in this wise: Glickman, who is a dealer in hardware in Bayonne, came to New York one day in July. After transacting his hardware business in this city, he went to Jersey City, where he bought three fresh mackerel, as he stated in court, intending to take them home and have them cooked for his supper. Then he boarded a trolley car.

Among the passengers were five rough youths, and when Glickman's bundle of mackerel burst open one of the young men grabbed them and when Glickman demanded the return of the fish threw them in his face. When Glickman remonstrated the roughs seized him by his whiskers and pulled out a whole handful of them.

J. N. Atkinson, the company's lawyer, contended that the company was not liable for damages to whiskers in transit, and that even if it were, Mr. Glickman's whiskers were not worth one-quarter of the value he set upon them. He then called John McNeely, the conductor of the car, who testified that he protected Glickman to the best of his ability, and that, with the aid of the motorman, he ejected Mr. Glickman's assailants from the car.

Judge Erwin said he thought the company's agents had done all the law required of them, and gave a verdict for the company.

"Divine Healer" Schrader Weds.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 3.—August Schrader, the self-styled "divine healer," came here two days ago direct from New York. Yesterday he telegraphed to Miss Daisy Roberts, a young lady of Sioux City, Iowa, telling her to meet him to-day at New Castle, twenty miles from this city. At 9 o'clock Miss Roberts arrived, and after considerable difficulty the pair managed to get a marriage license. The Rev. William Jennings of the Presbyterian Church performed the ceremony in the Indiana Hotel, while 3,000 people blocked the street.

Pennsylvania Railroad Tour.

Gettysburg, Luray, and Washington. Rate, $27.00, covering all necessary expenses, Sept. 9th to 15th, 1897. Address Tourist Agent, 1,196 Broadway.—Adv.

JACKSON'S POLAR JOURNEY

The Arctic Explorer Revolutionizes the Old Ideas of Franz Josef Land.

OPEN SEA TO THE NORTHWARD

Gillios Land May Be Considered Non-Existent—Belief that No Land Is to be Found North of 82 Degrees.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The British steamer Windward, having on board the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition, which has spent three Winters near Cape Flora, Franz Josef Land, arrived here to-day from Franz Josef Land, with F. G. Jackson and his colleagues. All the members of the expedition are in good health. They report having explored Franz Josef Land thoroughly with the exception of some odd corners. Before the Windward sailed the quarters of the expedition at Elmwood were fastened up, but Mr. Jackson left there a quantity of supplies in case the place is visited by Prof. Andrée or other explorers. He also established a depot at Bell Island.

Talking over his experiences Mr. Jackson said that since the Windward left Franz Josef Land last year with Dr. Nansen, the Winters had been less severe and less windy than usual. Mr. Jackson said Albert Armitage, nautical astronomer of the expedition, started on March 16 with a pony and dog sledges to explore the western part of Franz Joseph Land. They encountered boisterous weather, and at the end of the first month a majority of the dogs and the pony succumbed and the explorers were compelled to abandon all but the most essential part of their equipment.

The party followed the coast line, sometimes on a sea of ice and sometimes along glaciated land, 1,500 feet high, bordering on Cumbridge Bay. The constant mists which prevailed made the journey very harassing. They shot a bear, the only one seen, and having procured meat and blubber they returned to Elmwood in the middle of May, after meeting a party sent out to look for them, anxiety having been felt for their safety, as they were a fortnight overdue.

A second expedition, which went eastward during the beginning of June, was less successful, as, on the second day out, the explorers lost a sledge through the thin sea ice and had a hazardous return journey.

The result of these explorations, it is claimed, completely revolutionizes the old ideas of Franz Josef Land and proves that the much-discussed Gillios Land does not lie where arctic geographers have been in the habit of placing it, therefore it may be considered non-existent.

The whole continental mass of land is replaced by a vast number of small islands and the lofty mountains by long-ridged hummocks and ice packs, while north of these areas has been found an open sea which is the most open north sea in the whole world.

The most valuable magnetic, meteorological and geological observations were made, and very valuable botanical and zoological collections were brought to England.

The Winter life of the explorers was uneventful. There were about two hours twilight in the middle of the day from October to November, and from thence on it was total darkness until the end of February.

The members of the expedition killed 1,400 loon (a web-footed bird found in the northern regions) in the Autumn, which provided ample fresh meat. During the Winter they caught nineteen loon and twenty-two kittiwakes, (a bird of the gull kind,) to which they fastened labels initialed "J.," and liberated them.

The cold sometimes reached 40° below zero and jumped up to 20° below freezing point.

The members of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition failed to see King Oscar Land, and are convinced there is no great land northwest of Franz Josef Land. They add that the existence of Petermann Land is doubtful, and that in any case it must be small.

These alterations in the map render the prospect of reaching the north pole from Franz Josef Land more than doubtful, as the returned explorers are satisfied there is no land north of 82°. They did not see anything of Prof. Andrée, who started on July 11 from the Island of Tromsoe in an attempt to cross the north pole by balloon.

Mr. Jackson announces his intention of heading another arctic expedition, this time on his own account.

DIANA NIPPED IN THE ICE.

Canadian Exploring Vessel Has a Narrow Escape Off Labrador.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 3.—Letters received here to-day from the crew of the whaler Diana, which is conveying the Dominion Government scientific expedition to survey and explore Hudson Strait and Hudson Bay, report that the steamer was nearly lost on July 4. The vessel was caught in heavy pack ice, which nipped her sides, throwing up her decks and breaking her rudder. The ship continued in this condition four days, and the crew, fearing that she would sink, placed a supply of provisions and clothing in the boats and got the latter upon the ice, intending to make their way toward the land, and then proceed southward along the Labrador coast until they should be picked up by a Newfoundland mail steamer. Fortunately, the ship escaped a heavy squeeze, and when the ice opened did not leak.

But for the fact that the Diana is the best of the Newfoundland whaling fleet, she would never have withstood the pressure.

TO EXPLORE THE ANTARCTIC.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook's Plans for His Scientific Trip.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook of Brooklyn, who is to be the American representative with the Antarctic Exploring Expedition, soon to start from Belgium on the Belgica, under command of Lieut. Adrian de Gerlache, decided last night not to sail to-day on the Helvetius, as he had intended, postponing his departure until Sept. 20. He will join the party at Rio Janeiro, and will be its only English-speaking member, though it will number twenty-three. It is as a scientific, rather than as a polar expedition that it is sent out.

It is expected that in the first antarctic Summer the party will be able to penetrate as far as the eightieth parallel, exploring the shores of Graham Land, Enderby's Land, and the unknown region south of the Falkland Islands, and, returning, will skirt the frozen land, putting into Australia to Winter. The following season an attempt will be made to invade the unknown region from the other side in the locality known as Victoria Land.

Dr. Cook, according to his present plans, will spend only one year with the explorers. His intentions may be altered, however, by the results of the first Summer's work. He has made three trips to arctic lands, and was endeavoring to arrange for an expedition on his own account to the south when the opportunity of joining this party was offered and accepted.

A Long Island Church Burned.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Sept. 3.—The First Protestant Methodist Church, better known as the Old or Sands Hole Church, on the Merrick Road, between this village and Lynbrook, was burned at 3 o'clock this morning. The building was painted white, and occupied a prominent place. It could be seen for miles, and boatmen on their way in from the ocean to the inlets made use of it for steering purposes. There were three attempts made to burn down the church last year. The damage this morning will amount to about $12,000 on the building and $5,000 on the bell, organ, and furniture. There was an insurance of $10,000.

EXPLOSION KILLS TWELVE.

Fatal Combustion of Coal Dust in the Sunshine Mine in Colorado.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 3.—At 6 o'clock this evening a terrible explosion of coal dust occurred in the old Sunshine Mine, owned by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, twelve miles from Glenwood.

Twelve bodies have been recovered in a mutilated condition, and so great is the excitement that it cannot be learned whether there are any more in the mine or not. Rescuing parties are still exploring the mine, and great crowds surround the entrance.

Following is a list of the dead whose bodies have been recovered: Antoine Martaltomo, George Dannon, Louis Raki, Joe Martini, Joe Gasagrandi, John Jennent, Antoine Eppion, Theodore Polosi, John Andriani, Emil Andriani, Francis McCloud,

INFECTION FROM CATTLE.

Tuberculosis Among Bovines and Human Beings on a Kansas State College Farm.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 3.—The Board of Regents of the State Agricultural College at Manhattan to-day discovered that the cattle, sheep, and hogs kept on the college farm are infected with tuberculosis. The attendants who have been employed at the stables are seriously ill, and the man who has had direct charge of the cattle is not expected to live, as he has been suffering with the disease for several months.

Mrs. C. C. Georgeson, wife of one of the professors, has also been ill for weeks, and it is reported that she became infected by using milk from the diseased cows. Paul E. Wilcox, an assistant, is also suffering with tuberculosis, and his life is despaired of. He contracted the disease while handling the cattle. The existence of the disease was discovered by Prof. F. B. Cottrell, the newly elected Professor of Agriculture. He reported the matter at the Board meeting to-day, and there will be an expert investigation of the disease on Oct. 2. If the services of Government experts can be obtained, the cattle will be slaughtered and a post-mortem examination made.

THE YOUNGEST WOMAN LAWYER

Miss Mollie L. Lorig of Laporte, Ind., Age 20, to Begin Practice.

LAPORTE, Ind., Sept. 3.—Miss Mollie L. Lorig, a twenty-year-old daughter of Theodore Lorig, a wealthy miller of this city, is a member of Laporte bar, and is legally qualified to practice in the courts of Indiana.

Miss Lorig was graduated from the Laporte schools at the age of eighteen, and being admitted to the Law College at Denver, Col., was graduated two years later with high honors. She will be associated with Weir & Son, attorneys here. She is the youngest woman lawyer in the country.

MURDERED WHILE PRAYING.

Smith's Head Blown Off During a Prayer Meeting in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 3.—At Forest Home, Butler County, last night, Rufus Smith, an Elder of the Baptist Church at that place, was killed while in the act of leading in prayer. He was shot from the outer darkness, a double load of buckshot through a window blowing the top of his head off.

The panic stricken congregation made a bolt for the door, and in the stampede several women were injured by being trampled. The murderer is supposed to be a neighbor of Smith, with whom the latter had had a dispute about a line fence, and he is at large.

ASKS PUBLIC VINDICATION.

Georgia A. P. A. Mayor Resigns and Appeals to the People.

CORDELE, Ga., Sept. 3.—Six months ago Mr. Frank J. Bivens, a prominent banker of this city, was nominated by the A. P. A. crowd for the Mayoralty and was elected. Following that event Editor Crum of the Progress began war upon the new Mayor, attacking his private and personal character in an aggressive manner, and challenged the Mayor to enter suit for libel if he wished to test the matter.

Mayor Bivens did so and lost his case, so he now resigns his office and will appear before the people as a candidate for re-election on the 10th inst. It is not believed that he will have any opposition.

SHORTAGE IN SCHUYLKILL.

Pennsylvania County Officials Say They Can Explain.

READING, Penn., Sept. 3.—The investigation of the Taxpayers' Association of Schuylkill County, at Pottsville, as to the alleged irregular transactions of certain county officials, resulted in sensational disclosures to-day.

For some time past rumors have been current of a deficit of $10,000 in the accounts of the county. The investigation of the accounts disclosed the shortage to be a fact.

The County Commissioners and Taxpayers' Association have experts at work to discover who is responsible for the deficit, which occurs in the item of temporary loans made by the Commissioners as compared with the amount received by the County Treasurer. Those who are responsible say there will be no difficulty in explaining.

ASSESSMENTS IN OKLAHOMA.

Supreme Court Reverses Itself and Reduces the Figures.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 3.—The action of the Board of Equalization of the Territory of Oklahoma in raising the 1895 assessment over $11,000,000 more than the aggregate assessments made by the local Assessors was to-day declared illegal by the Supreme Court of Oklahoma. The original assessment was $28,000,000. The 35 per cent. addition which the Territorial board sought to collect made the amount $39,279,000.

The numerous injunction suits brought by the taxpayers to prevent the County Treasurer from compelling the payment of the additional tax have been long pending and the cause of serious disturbances to the Territory's finances. The Supreme Court in 1896 gave a decision upholding the Board of Equalization, but recent changes in the personnel of the court resulted to-day in the virtual reversion by that body of its own decision.

LYNCHING ALL THE ROBBERS.

Summary Method of Dealing with Alabama Criminals.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 3.—Near Excel, Monroe County, night before last, when William Knight visited his store after supper he found it broken open. He entered the door and discovered Henry Williams, a negro, rifling his money-drawer. The negro, seeing he was detected, knocked Mr. Knight senseless with an axe-handle and coolly completed the job, robbing the store of $200.

Mr. Knight did not recover consciousness until midnight, when he gave the alarm. The neighbors at once formed a posse and chased the negro all night. This morning early he was captured in a remote part of the county, and a special guard was instructed to carry him to jail in Monroeville. On the way the guard hanged the negro.

This makes three lynchings committed in Monroe County in a month, the victim being in each instance a robber. A special term of court had been ordered to try such criminals, but the people remote from towns seem to prefer taking the law in their own hands.

Rockwood's Artistic Cabinet Photographs, $6 per dozen. Ground floor, 1,440 Broadway.—Adv.

M'KINLEY AT OHIO'S FAIR

Police Precautions Taken on Account of a Letter Threatening His Assassination.

SPEAKS TO SCHOOL CHILDREN

Enthusiastic Reception to the Chief Magistrate in the Capital of Ohio —He Will Leave for His Old Home in Canton To-day.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 3.—Extraordinary precautions to-day were taken to take care of the President on account of the Mayor having received an unsigned note telling him to be on guard against a proposed assassination of Mr. McKinley because of the appointment of Mr. Powderly.

President McKinley and party arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning as guests of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture. They were preceded by James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture. With the President came Mrs. McKinley, Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Col. and Mrs. Myron Herrick, Webb C. Hayes, and other personal friends.

Upon arrival the Committee on Reception appointed by the Board of Agriculture escorted the President between lines of police to carriages.

The crowd in the vicinity of the station was immense, the weather being fine, and the attendance at the fair very large.

Col. John S. Poland, in command of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, and Col. Colt, in command of the Fourteenth Ohio National Guard Infantry, received the President at the station entrance. He was then escorted, the city police leading the way, to the Great Southern Hotel, which assigned rooms appropriate to the occasion.

Enroute to the hotel the President was welcomed by thousands of people and handsome, patriotic decorations of buildings, to which he responded in the usual way. His face being very familiar to citizens of Columbus and Ohio, the outpouring of people evinced more of the feeling of a warm welcome home to a great personal favorite than anything else to which the scene might be compared.

Luncheon having been served at the hotel in the regular dining room and to which all table guests of the house were admitted, as usual, the President and party took carriages for the fair, overtaking the military, which had gone ahead "to rest in the shade," as desired by the President, until he came to them at a point near the entrance.

It is variously estimated that between 75,000 and 100,000 persons were gathered on the grounds to greet President McKinley, but only a fraction of this number were able to hear the brief speech which he delivered. It was school children's day at the fair, and thousands of little folks were scattered through the crowd. President McKinley directed his remarks in part to them.

The Seventeenth Regiment, United States Army, and the Fourteenth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, acted as his escort. After visiting the Grant cottage the President held an informal levee in the office of Secretary Miller. There was great cheering when the President and his party appeared on the balcony at the east side of the main exposition building.

The balcony was beautifully decorated. After the applause which greeted the President subsided the Fourteenth Regiment Band played "America," and the vast assemblage took up the familiar strain, making a great chorus. Secretary Miller of the State Board of Agriculture introduced the President, who said:

Speech at the Fair Grounds.

"My fellow-citizens, I feel that it is almost a hopeless task to undertake to make myself heard by this great assemblage of my fellow-citizens. It is peculiarly gratifying to me, after more than eighteen months of absence from the capital city of my State, to return to these beautiful agricultural grounds to meet my old friends and my fellow-citizens with whom for so many years I have been associated in the past. If I had been asked to select a greeting most agreeable to myself, it would be that greeting which the committee has prepared of the children of the schools of the State assembled on these grounds today. [Applause.]

"The presence of 40,000 school children commands our affection and inspires our hope, and I congratulate the children of Ohio that they enjoy exceptional opportunities for education at the hands of the Government of the State. No other State has higher common school advantages than the State of Ohio. And it is gratifying to know that half a million children every day in our State crowd the doorsteps of our public schools in thirst for knowledge to fit them for the grave and responsible duties of life. There is one thing of which the United States can proudly boast, and that is our public school system, where the boys and girls from every walk of life assemble in full equality and enjoy equally with all of their fellows all of the advantages of public instruction. I congratulate you all for that.

Blessing for School Children.

"I am glad to meet these school children here to-day. Children's day it is to you now, but in a little while it will be citizens' day with all of you. Upon you in a little while will rest the duty as well as the responsibility of carrying on the great political fabric established by your fathers and bearing the glorious old banner they have so proudly borne in the past. [Great applause.]

God bless the schoolchildren of Ohio, God bless the schoolchildren of America, and give them intelligence, morality, and patriotism, and with these elements dominating our citizenship, our institutions are safe and our Republic may be glorious forever. I thank you and bid you all good afternoon. [Great applause.]

At the conclusion of the President's speech he was the recipient of an ovation from the school children and assembled multitude. Brief speeches were also made by Secretary Alger and Senator Hanna.

After driving over the grounds the Presidential party returned to the hotel. In the evening a complimentary dinner was given by the State Board of Agriculture to President McKinley, and a brief informal reception followed. The President will leave for Canton to-morrow morning.

The letter warning the Mayor against a plot to assassinate the President "because he appointed Powderly" is regarded by the Mayor and Director of Public Safety as a hoax. They both state that it was never considered seriously. Gen. Alger to-night declared the publication of the letter was an outrage.

CHICAGO BANKS TO FIGHT.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—The National banks which have come within the sweep of Assessor Gunning's valuations threaten litigation unless the County Finance Committee revises the tax upon their capitalization and other assessable properties.

The First National Bank, Fort Dearborn, National Bank of the Republic, Commercial, Northwestern, and American Banks have combined to make a fight before the courts if the Finance Committee insists on sustaining the Assessor.

MAIL CARRIERS AND DOGS.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 3.—People here who have vicious dogs in their yards must go to the general delivery window at the Post Office for their mail. Carriers are not required to deliver mail where they are liable to be bitten by dogs or exposed to other dangers. A little girl called on Superintendent Maddox at the Post Office this morning and complained that no mail was delivered at her home. She was sent by her mother, who wanted to know why the carrier had stopped delivering the mail to her. She was told that two of the carriers had been bitten by a dog on their premises, and that as long as the dog remained loose they would have to call at the Post Office for their mail.

"But he's a good dog," said the little girl. "He never did bite the postman but twice, and we have to come mail to the way to the Post Office for our mail."

"You'll have to tie up the dog or come," said Superintendent Maddox, and the girl went away pouting.

GHASTLY JOKE IN JERSEY.

Man Personated a Corpse—Collection Raised and Proceeds Spent for a Funeral Supper.

Several members of the Jersey City Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals were victimized by a grim sort of joke on Thursday night. George M. McCarthy, President of the society, who in his leisure moments is a theatrical advertising agent, was the prime mover in the affair. He called at the society's office and told Agent Arthur McDonald that Alonzo Calhoun, another agent, was dead. As Calhoun had been ill with gastric fever, McDonald supposed the statement was true. He at once started out to inform the other officers of the society, and also to make a collection among them for the benefit of the widow, and raised $43 in a short time.

In the meantime President McCarthy, finding his alleged joke going so well, called Calhoun up on the telephone and asked him to take part in the "sell." Calhoun, who lives at 511 Ocean Avenue, over the undertaking establishment of Zeigler Brothers, where he is employed as embalmer, at once carried a handsome burial casket up to his rooms. He placed a number of lighted candles about the casket, and just before the committee arrived carrying the $43, he climbed into the casket, and Mrs. Calhoun prepared to do the honors.

Abraham Brown went up to the room in which the casket was placed, but presently he dashed down stairs, asserting that the corpse had deliberately winked at him. His companions, McDonald and Alexander Whitmore, supposing he had been frightened, compelled him to go up stairs again with them. They found Calhoun apparently as dead as a last year's mackerel. He did not seem disposed to wink at them.

This time the farce went very well until McDonald produced the $43 and tendered it to Mrs. Calhoun, who sat at the head of the coffin with her face buried in her handkerchief—not to hide her tears, however. Then Calhoun sat up in his coffin and demanded half of the money. It was decided to use the money for a funeral supper, which was eaten last night with the ghost at the head of the table. President McCarthy was the guest of honor. It is understood that the next death reported among the society's agents will be investigated before the collection is taken up.

BIG IRON ORE DISCOVERY.

Forty Million Tons on One Property in Minnesota.

DULUTH, Sept. 3.—Information regarding one of the richest discoveries of iron ore ever made has just been made public. The find was made by Capt. Daniel Cole, and developments so far show 40,000,000 tons of good mesaba ore. The property is owned by Henry Stevens of Detroit, and is situated about ten miles from Biwabik, Minn. It is said that only about fifteen feet of earth covers the ore. This will make the expense of mining it very small, as it can be done with steam shovels. The development of this find is said to have been going on for several months, but has been kept secret.

The finding of 40,000,000 tons of ore on one property is regarded among mining men here as a most fabulous one. The Mountain Iron Mine, owned by Carnegie, on the same range as the property where this discovery was made, has heretofore been considered the greatest mine in this country. It is said to have 20,000,000 tons of ore in sight.

GOAT CAUSES A MAN'S DEATH.

Vein Opened in Owen McGachem's Leg in Elizabeth by a Horn.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 3.—A billy goat, the pet of Owen McGachem, his wife, and their child, was responsible for the death of McGachem last night. McGachem was fifty-five years of age, and had resided in an old stone house, or fort, as it was called at Bridge Street, for years. The goat was regarded as one of the members of the family.

McGachem had not been working in a long time because of illness. He was standing in front of his door yesterday when the goat came along. As soon as he spied McGachem, the goat lowered his head and butted him. The horns struck one of McGachem's legs and went deep into the flesh. The blood spurted from an artery, and an ambulance took the injured man to the General Hospital. He was very weak from the loss of blood, and died soon after.

The Rev. Father Brady found Mrs. McGachem and her child in an almost starved condition. He had food sent to them, and then hurried to the hospital.

SON OF A SIAMESE TWIN.

Queer Family History of a Successful Kansas Farmer.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 3.—W. L. Bunker of Milan, Kan., who is said to have raised the largest wheat crop in Sumner County, is a son of one of the famous Siamese twins. When the twins had become rich they settled in North Carolina, bought two large plantations adjoining each other, and married two sisters. They divided their time between the two places, spending a day and night on each alternately.

About 1886, ten or twelve years after the death of the twins, two of their boys came West and settled near Milan, where they still live.

W. L. Bunker has a large farm well stocked and fenced, and is wealthier than the average Kansas farmer. He is proud of his lineage, though he seldom mentions it. He is now about forty years old, and says he remembers well how the twins went about from one plantation to the other. He has a family of several children, and the home suggests a quiet refinement not often surpassed by the country place.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The low pressure area has moved from Northeastern Montana to Manitoba, increasing in intensity, Minnedosa reporting a pressure of 29.36 inches, and Huron a southerly wind of forty-eight miles per hour. The high pressure area has moved from Ontario to the St. Lawrence Valley. The pressure continues high off the Middle and North Pacific coasts.

A disturbance of slight intensity appears to be developing between Cuba and Yucatan.

Showers have occurred in Texas and off the Middle and South Atlantic and Middle Gulf coasts.

The temperature has fallen in the Atlantic States and northern plateau, has risen in Texas and the upper lake region, and has remained stationary elsewhere.

Showers may be expected in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and Upper Michigan, and generally fair weather elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	65	64	63
6 A. M.	65	61	63
9 A. M.	69	64	68
12 M.	75	66	67
4 P. M.	80	70	71
6 P. M.	76	69	70
9 P. M.	68	66	67
12 P. M.	64	63	64

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	66⅝
Weather Bureau	66
Corresponding date 1896	74
Corresponding date for last twenty years	69

The maximum temperature yesterday was 71°, at 4:25 P. M., and the minimum temperature 61°, at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 57 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 53 per cent.

MR. LOW'S ACCEPTANCE

He Says the Nomination for Mayor Has Been Virtually Made by the People.

NO PATRIOT COULD DECLINE UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES.

Political Campaigns Are Like Real Battles—They Are Seldom Fought Out on the Plans Laid Down—Welfare of the City Must Be the First Concern.

NORTHEAST HARBOR, Me., Sept. 3.—President Seth Low of Columbia University to-day accepted the nomination of the Citizens' Union as candidate for Mayor of the Greater New York. He was officially notified of his nomination at his cottage here by J. C. Clark, a special messenger of the Citizens' Union, just before 11 o'clock.

The only persons present at the time besides President Low and Mr. Clark were four newspaper men. There was no ceremony attending the affair. Mr. Clark simply said:

"Mr. Low: I have the honor, on behalf of the Citizens' Union, to tender you the nomination for Mayor of the Greater New York." He then read the letter of notification from

expressed or implied, in case of election, other than the obligation of the official oath as Mayor, to make the interests of the city the paramount concern in the discharge of every duty. Respectfully, SETH LOW.

CAMPAIGN TO BEGIN AT ONCE.

Executive Committee of the Union to Meet Next Tuesday.

The news that Seth Low would accept the nomination was received at the Citizens' Union headquarters, 39 East Twenty-third Street, at twenty minutes before noon yesterday. It came to Chairman Reynolds in the form of a brief dispatch from Secretary John C. Clark at Northeast Harbor. Mr. Reynolds said: "The campaign for Mr. Low's election will be begun at once."

Soon after the news of Mr. Low's acceptance was received, a large American flag was swung out from one of the third-story windows of the headquarters building and an hour later a large portrait of Mr. Low, painted in vivid colors, was placed over the entrance to the headquarters. The portrait does not do Mr. Low full justice. It suggests a likeness to him, however. Mr. Reynolds was the only official of the Union at the headquarters when the news was received. Later in the day he left for a short vacation, and announced that he would not be back until Tuesday afternoon. Several of the other members of the Executive Committee of the Union also went away, to stay over Sunday, very well satisfied with the result of the Union's work. All the members of the committee expressed great delight over Mr. Low's decisive acceptance.

The campaign for his election will be begun without delay. A huge banner, 30 by 40 feet, has been ordered. As soon as it is completed it will be swung across Twenty-third Street in front of the headquarters. It is proposed to hold a big mass meeting of business men in this city within a few days to give a great indorsement to Mr. Low. Mayor Strong will probably be invited to preside. Similar meetings are to be held throughout the Greater New York territory.

The Executive Committee of the Union will meet at the headquarters on Tuesday night and will then begin the work of arranging the details of the campaign.

It could not be ascertained yesterday when the remainder of the Greater New York ticket will be named by the Union. Mr. Low's views will be awaited upon this point. Names of candidates for Controller and President of the Council may be discussed at Tuesday night's meeting. Some of the members of the Union are of the opinion that it would be a good plan to place Ashbel P. Fitch in nomination for Controller, and then allow other organizations to indorse him or not, as they may see fit.

The proposition to nominate a full county ticket for this county has not yet come in for much consideration on the part of the Union, but it will receive careful attention. Everything that will aid Mr. Low's candidacy that can be done will be done.

Secretary Clark, who took the letter of nomination to Low and received his acceptance, is expected to arrive here late to-day. It was not known at the headquarters yesterday when Mr. Low's formal letter of acceptance would be received, but it was thought that it would be here in time to be before the Executive Committee on Tuesday night.

WILLIS'S FOLLOWERS DIFFER.

Some Approve and Some Disapprove Mr. Low's Action.

The news of Mr Low's acceptance of the nomination made by the Citizens' Union evoked considerable difference of opinion among the recognized leaders of the Willis faction.

Congressman Denis M. Hurley, when asked his opinion of the news, said: "Of course he accepted it. What else could he do? Everybody expected him to accept it, I suppose, and nobody is surprised because he did. As to the effect of it on politics, I don't know, and I can't say. I haven't studied up the political situation, and I don't want to say anything about it."

Michael J. Dady said: "It was a good political move for Mr. Low. He had to accept the Citizens' nomination in order to be in any sort of position to figure before the Republican convention, and the quicker he did it the better his position was. I can't say what effect it has on the political situation."

"Will Brooklyn send a Low delegation to the City Convention?"

"Well," replied Mr. Dady dryly, "it won't be unanimous."

Franklin Woodruff said: "I think Mr. Low's nomination by the Citizens' Union and his prompt acceptance of it make things look pretty blue for the politicians, but very bright and hopeful for the plain people."

Election Commissioner Benjamin F. Blair declared he had parted company with Mr. Willis on the Low question. "With Worth for Low," he said, "and with Willis for Platt and against Low, I predict that the Seventh Ward, which I represent in the General Committee will be with Worth, although up to this time it has always been against him.

"I am for Mr. Low, although I believe his nomination by the Citizens' Union has made the task of securing his nomination by the Republicans more difficult, I hope, however, the difficulty will be surmounted. The alleged feeling against Low because of his attitude in the campaign of 1884 is used more as an excuse for opposing him than as a real reason against his nomination. Low should be the Republican candidate because he is the man who has the best chance of defeating Tammany."

Mayor Wurster said: "My opinion was that of the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty, that Mr. Low should be nominated only by harmonious action on the part of all the organizations opposed to Tammany. I regret that the advice of that committee was not heeded. They are men of practical experience in such matters, and many of them were pioneers in municipal reform. To some of them Mr. Low owed his nomination as Mayor of Brooklyn, and they did yeoman service in the campaigns which resulted in his two elections to that office.

"They advocated conciliation and conference, because they knew now well that had worked in the past. That policy gave to Brooklyn the administrations of Mayors Low and Schieren, and the result was that Municipal Government attained its highest excellence during their administrations. Mayor Strong owed his election to that policy, and the result has been a splendid administration.

"I do not know what the Republican Convention will do. If the advice of the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty had been followed, the work of that convention would have been easy. If this is a sample of the way in which the wishes of Brooklyn's citizens are respected, it doesn't look as if this city would be treated very well under consolidation."

Gen. C. T. Christensen, President of the People's Trust Company, said: "Mr. Low is my first choice for Mayor, and I will vote for him if he has a chance of winning. If I think he has not, I don't know what I will do. I don't want to throw away my vote. If the Republicans nominate a man against him, the Democrats will win. The Republicans should indorse him. He is a credit to American politics, and if the Democrats want to beat him they will have to put up a very good man. I predict that they will do so, so that it won't really matter very much who is elected. Fairchild, for instance, is a good man, and so is Hendrix."

WORTH AND BUTTLING PLEASED.

They Say Low's Action Will Force the Republicans to Indorse Him.

Jacob Worth and his followers were all delighted with the news.

Mr. Worth said: "I am gratified at the message received to-day from Seth Low, indicating not only that he would accept the Citizens' Union nomination, but that he would stick by it. That means his nomination by the Republican Convention. It was the thing for him to do. Had he vacillated and thrown out the impression that he might retire before election day, it might have been in his way. Now the Republicans realize that they must accept him. It is now Seth Low or defeat."

Sheriff Buttling said: "Mr. Low has done well in accepting the nomination. Any indecision on his part would have increased Platt's strength. As it is, the nomination and his prompt acceptance of it will smoke Platt out, and he will have to show between now and the date of the Republican Convention whether he can oppose public sentiment. In my opinion, this action of Mr. Low's has made him stronger than he was before, and will result in his nomination by the Republicans."

Committee of Fifty Reticent.

The leaders of the Citizens' Committee of Fifty were disinclined to talk about Mr. Low's acceptance of the Citizens' Union nomination, except to say that the situation had not changed, and that their organization would not cease its efforts to secure harmony among the anti-Tammany organizations.

WILL NOT INDORSE LOW

Machine Republicans Will Nominate a Straight Party Mayoralty Ticket.

HOPE TO FORCE A COMPROMISE

Leaders, It Is Said, Want Mayor Strong, Gen. B. F. Tracy, or District Attorney Olcott as the Standard Bearer.

The machine Republicans will nominate a straight party Mayoralty ticket. This will be done, not so much with the hope of electing it as with the belief that by so doing a compromise with the Citizens' Union may the more easily be effected. The Republican leaders would like to have Mayor Strong become their standard bearer, but in the event of a failure to convince him that he should make the sacrifice, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy or District Attorney Olcott will be urged to accept, so some of the Republican managers assert. The report also is that ex-Gov Levi P. Morton, who will sail from Southampton, England, today on the American Line steamer New York, is likewise considered by the leaders of the Republican organization to be an available candidate.

Unless the situation materially changes, the Republican City Convention will meet Sept. 28 to nominate an out-and-out party ticket. Senator Platt when asked yesterday whether Seth Low's nomination meant that the Republicans would put a partisan ticket in the field, said:

"I never knew that there was any other intention."

"Have you any comment to make on Mr. Low's acceptance?"

"I have nothing whatever to say at this time," he replied.

Patrick J. Egan, ex-Minister to Chile, who was a caller at Senator Platt's office yesterday afternoon, strongly condemned Mr. Low as candidacy. "There is a strong element in the Republican Party," said Mr. Egan, "which under no consideration would give its support to Mr. Low, even should the Republican City Convention indorse or nominate him. In the event of his acceptance by the organization he could not be elected. By thousands of voters Mr. Low is not regarded as a Republican, but as a Cleveland Democrat, and such partisans have not forgotten his virtual desertion of James G. Blaine.

Other Available Candidates.

"There are other candidates for the Republicans to choose from, candidates for whom the full party and a large independent vote would be polled. Among these are Cornelius N. Bliss, a broad-minded, honest, able man, who, although he was once opposed to the party organization, was a fair opponent, and ex-Secretary Benjamin F. Tracy, whose nomination would be equally well received."

When told of Mr. Low's acceptance of the Citizens' Union's nomination Mayor Strong simply said: "Well, he had a perfect right to do that; this is a free country." The Mayor paused, then added: "I don't believe I have anything further to say just now."

Commissioner C. H. T. Collis, who was with the Mayor, said: "Mayor Strong accepted the nomination of the Committee of Seventy, with the condition that the Republicans should agree to it. But, then, Mayor Strong was a practical man."

Assemblyman Harvey T. Andrews, when informed that Mr. Low had accepted the nomination, asked if the acceptance was unconditional. When told that it was he said: "I didn't expect that. If he has accepted without imposing conditions he has done it undoubtedly because he thought the Republican position was a 'bluff.' But it isn't any 'bluff.'"

Alderman Frederick A. Ware expressed the opinion that the Republican Party should, now that Mr. Low has become the Citizens' Union nominee, "preserve its self-respect by naming a good party man for Mayor. There would be no question," he said, "of the success of a union ticket. But since Mr. Low has decided to go it alone the sober thought of many who are now in favor of him will induce them to vote for a straight Republican, rather than throw their votes away. Probably Mr. Low's friends will find the Republicans polling a respectable vote, notwithstanding his candidacy."

John C. Graham, Superintendent of the Bureau of Supplies and Repairs in the Department of Public Works and leader of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, said: "Mr. Low will be swamped if he goes it alone."

Republicans May Indorse Low.

Alderman Frederick L. Marshall took a more conservative view of the situation. "There is considerable feeling among Republicans to-day," he said, "but Mr. Low may ultimately be indorsed by the organization. If the Republicans do not indorse him, I think that District Attorney Olcott will make a good candidate. He is a square man, as square as Low, and very popular among young men. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff would make a strong Brooklyn candidate. He would make a lively canvass in the other parts of Greater New York."

Senator Frank D. Pavey said: "I am for Mr. Low."

"Whether the Republicans indorse him or not?" he was asked.

"I won't answer that," replied the Senator. "In my belief, the Republicans will indorse him. They'll have to. They haven't the votes to do anything else."

Collector of the Port George R. Bidwell was inclined yesterday to question Mr. Low's availability. He said Mr. Low's attitude toward the protective-tariff issue had alienated from him the members of the Republication organization. "The nomination is a weak one," commented the Collector.

Chairman Quigg of the Republican County Committee is expected to return from Fisher's Island either to-day or to-morrow. As soon as he is back Senator Platt will have a conference with him in regard to the situation. After this conference, so the party leaders say, a call will be issued by the Chairman for a meeting of the anti-Tammany Conference Committees, when the changed conditions imposed by Mr. Low's acceptance will be discussed and a course of action decided upon. The Republican County Committee will meet in regular session Sept. 16, but before this Mr. Quigg will assemble the district leaders in special session to consider the amendments to the constitution of the County Committee that will be passed upon by that body, and to talk over the politics of the coming Mayoralty campaign.

TAMSEN IS AGAINST SETH LOW.

The Sheriff Says Germans Will Support a Good Tammany Man.

Sheriff Tamsen said regarding Seth Low's acceptance of the Citizens' Union nomination: "The action of the Citizens' Union was either too slow or premature. If they wanted to nominate without paying any consideration to the Republican Party, they should have done so a couple of months ago, in order to have the prestige of a non-partisan municipal ticket. That opportunity they lost, and the nomination, to say the least, is premature. Mr. Low cannot be elected without the support of the Republican Party, and in order to elect him, which must be their object, an understanding should have been arrived at before nominating him."

Asked regarding the attitude of the German-American Reform Union, of which he is the leader, he said if Tammany gave them proper recognition and nominated a fit candidate to oppose Low, Tammany should have the support of the Germans.

"The trouble is," said the Sheriff, "if the Republicans nominate a straight ticket it will look so much easier for Tammany that they may nominate a straight, typical Tammany man, for instance like Sohmer, and we could not support such a man."

"Does the same objection apply to former Postmaster Dayton?"

"Now, now," said the Sheriff, "don't ask me about candidates. I will say this of Charlie Dayton, he is a friend of mine, a good citizen, and, while he is a member of Tammany Hall, I do not regard him to be one of the type of Tammany Hall men we object to."

WILLIS READY FOR WORTH.

Says He Is Not Alarmed by the Call for an Early Convention—Claims Certain Victory.

Theodore B. Willis, the Platt leader in Kings County, said yesterday that County Clerk Worth should remember the old adage and not count his chickens before they were hatched. He declared Mr. Worth's announcement of his strength and of his ability to swing a solid delegation in the city convention for Low was unjustified, according to his views of the political situation. Mr. Willis said the reports he had received from the different ward leaders and the assurances given to him by influential men in all parts of Brooklyn induced him to believe that Mr. Worth might find himself mistaken when the time came to count the votes.

"The call for an early convention," said Mr. Willis, "does not alarm us at all. We are prepared to meet Mr. Worth's forces, and have been so prepared for some time. It is possible that Mr. Worth may control the convention, but I doubt it. He will find the organization Republicans ready for him, and if fair-play rules govern he may find them too many.

"The point at issue is not Seth Low. The organization men are not against Mr. Low. They are opposed to the manner in which he has been nominated. If Mr. Low is nominated at the regular convention by the regular organization they will support him. Otherwise I do not believe they will."

When Mr. Willis was asked if he believed the Republicans would nominate a straight party ticket, he hesitated for a moment, and then said he thought it likely. "There does not seem anything else for them to do."

Regarding Mr. Low's candidacy, Mr. Willis said he considered the nomination of Mr. Low by the Citizens' Union very unwise if the Union really desired to see him elected.

"That action," he said, "has seriously jeopardized Mr. Low's chances of Republican indorsement. There was a chance of his being selected by the Republicans, but—"

Mr. Willis paused. It was an eloquent "but," when considered in connection with the undenied report that Mr. Willis had just returned from a long conference with Mr. Platt.

About the conference of his followers at the Brooklyn Republican Club of the night previous Mr. Willis said yesterday that Mr. Low's name had not been mentioned. A plan of campaign was mapped out, and the different ward leaders present made reports. It was those reports, he said, that made him feel so confident.

"The subject considered," he said, "had wholly to do with making plans and arrangements for carrying the primary election of delegates to the County Convention. The fight is to be made as aggressively and intelligently as we know how to make it against Mr. Worth's domination of the convention."

It was admitted that Mr. Worth controls the Executive Committee, and the point was raised as to the possibility of obtaining fair play at the primaries.

"The situation," continued Mr. Willis, "was fully and carefully looked over in the several Assembly districts, and the conclusion was reached that we would have but little difficulty in obtaining the support of a majority of the delegates to the County Convention, and likewise a majority to the Assembly District Conventions. Of that there is no doubt, and it is immaterial to us whether the County Convention is held before or after the City Convention.

"We also discussed reports received by us of attempted frauds with the roll books of the district associations in certain wards. Nothing will be left undone to secure fair primaries, so that the contest will be honestly determined. Any attempt on the part of any one in the direction of fraudulent practices of any kind whatsoever will be met with prompt treatment."

FRANCISCO DEFIES WILLIS.

Tells the Commissioner He Dare Not Discharge Three Employes.

The political lines between City Works Commissioner Willis and Alderman Francisco of the Twenty-eighth Ward, Brooklyn, were suddenly and sharply drawn yesterday morning. There was a brief controversy, high voices in the Commissioner's office, and a breaking of friendship between the two officials.

Alderman Francisco said Commissioner Willis sent for three cleaners in the City Hall, William Redder, elevator man; Daniel Baulsir, and Albert Ahrens, all residents of the Twenty-eighth Ward, and appointed through the influence of Aluerman Francisco by Mr. Willis. The Aluerman was informed that they were to be discharged, and demanded an explanation from the City Works Commissioner. According to his statement, Mr. Willis replied: "These men must be with me in politics or they have got to get out."

"I told the Commissioner," explained Alderman Francisco: "'They won't be with you even if they have to get out. None of these men can be a delegate to any convention, and don't you forget that. You are not going to discharge these men, because you don't care to do it.'

"Willis said that every man in his department must be with him in politics. 'Where do you stand?' he asked. I said, 'I stand with Jake Worth.' He said, 'You are foolish. He will never be heard of again. Tom Platt told me he would never recognize Worth again as long as he lives.' I said, 'Tom Platt never told you that,' and Willis replied, 'He will tell you so if you want to hear it.' Then I told Mr. Willis that I was with Platt in State affairs, but was with Jacob Worth in local affairs."

Mr. Francisco closed his statement by saying he defied Mr. Willis to discharge the men.

WORTH'S STRENGTH ESTIMATED.

Figures Compiled by His Followers Give Him a Large Majority.

Factional lines among the Republicans in Kings County are at a high tension. The acceptance yesterday by Seth Low of the Citizens' Union nomination only served to make the feeling between the followers of Jacob Worth and of Theodore Willis sharper and to increase the energy of the rival leaders in hustling for delegates.

In the Worth camp figures were presented to support the claim made by Jacob Worth that he will have a strong majority in the County Convention. Figuring on the basis of the vote given to McKinley, a statistician among the Worth men has figured out 74,471 votes from the various county delegates, as against 34,648 for the Willis men. In the County Convention each delegate votes on the basis of last year's ballots made up in total from the ward election districts. For instance, in the First Ward, which will be about evenly divided, according to the Worth estimate, the Worth people divide the total number of ballots cast, 2,880, giving each side 1,440. Taking the entire number of wards, the division is as follows:

Ward.	Worth.	Willis.	Ward.	Worth.	Willis.
1	1,440	1,440	19	4,687	....
2	....	431	20	....	3,832
3	1,762	528	21	4,253	1,318
4	1,014	252	22	3,462	3,462
5	1,071	....	23	....	9,709
6	....	2,920	24	1,404	1,404
7	2,512	2,512	25	5,572	....
8	5,633	....	26	5,182	....
9	3,138	1,046	27	3,072	....
10	2,864	....	28	6,716	956
11	1,312	1,312	29	954	954
12	1,341	....	30	1,734	....
13	1,045	....	31	520	520
14	342	1,125	32	....	....
15	2,425	808			
16	3,396	....	Total.	74,471	34,648
17	4,577	....			

The First Ward is Willis's own bailiwick and is said to be in doubt. The Second Ward will be controlled absolutely by Tax Collector Appleton's man, Casey, who will throw the entire delegation under Willis's direction. Worth also concedes the Twenty-third, Walter B. Asterbury's ward, to the opposing faction. The Nineteenth Ward, Worth's men say, can be counted on to vote as he directs.

In the primaries for the City Convention, which are distinct from the county primaries, the Worth people say the delegation from Kings for Low will be stronger than in the County Convention, where the fight will manifestly be hottest.

The Worth people also say they expect a much heavier vote this year for Low in the Seventh and Twentieth, and some of the older wards than was cast last year for McKinley. Party lines, they believe, will be more or less obliterated. The Twenty-third Ward also may be expected to present some curious features. The sentiment throughout the ward for Low is too strong to be overcome by any factional fight, and while Worth's men there are likely to suffer, the ward can be expected to roll up a heavy vote for Seth Low.

Mr. Stranahan Names A. H. Green.

J. S. T. Stranahan declared yesterday in favor of Andrew H. Green for the Mayoralty. He said he did not think Seth Low was calculated to please the active politicians of the Republican Party, although he seemed to have a large following. "It is not a very unnatural attitude," he said, "for the active politicians in the Republican ranks to oppose the action of the Citizens' Union. They are apt to be in the fight for other things than pure patriotism. Mr. Low seems to desire to have a larger following than the Republican Party proper. Perhaps that would be necessary to insure him success. I cannot say as to that."

PLANS OF THE DEMOCRATS

Conference Sub-Committee Selects Sept. 30 for the City Convention.

THE PLACE NOT YET CHOSEN

Members of the Committee Sanguine of Democratic Success—Only State and Local Issues to be Included in the Platform.

The Democratic City Convention to nominate candidates for Mayor, Controller, and President of the Council of Greater New York will be held in this city Thursday, Sept. 30. This was decided at the meeting of the sub-committee of the Democratic Conference Committee of Greater New York, which was held last night in the Moorish Room of the Hoffman House. The place in which the convention is to be held was not named, because no selection has yet been made. There was a full attendance of the sub-committee members at the meeting. The committee is composed of the following: James J. Martin, Borough of Manhattan; James McCartney, Borough of the Bronx; Bernard J. York, Brooklyn; Dr. John L. Feeny, Richmond, and John H. Sutphin, Queens, and John C. Sheehan, Chairman of the General Conference Committee, and James Moffett of Brooklyn, its Secretary, ex officio.

The meeting was an open one. Anybody who wanted to attend found no difficulty in doing so. Senator Grady, ex-Senator T. C. O'Sullivan, John F. McIntyre, James W. Boyle, Daniel M. Donegan, and ex-District Attorney Fitzgerald of Richmond, were among the spectators.

Mr. York of Brooklyn moved that John C. Sheehan be made Chairman. There was no opposition, and then, on motion of James J. Martin, James Moffett of Brooklyn was made Secretary. Mr. Sheehan said the purpose of the meeting was to carry out the directions of the General Conference Committee and select a date and place for the Democratic City Convention.

Mr. York then presented the following call for the City Convention, which was adopted:

"The Democratic electors of the several boroughs comprising the City of New York are requested to unite in sending ten delegates and ten alternates from each Assembly district, and five delegates and five alternates from each part of an Assembly district within such boroughs to a City Convention, to be held in the present City of New York on Thursday evening, Sept. 30, 1897, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for Mayor, Controller, and President of the Council, to be voted for at the coming general election."

In explanation of the omission of the place for the convention from the call, Mr. York said there were several places under consideration, but none had yet been selected. The authority to select a suitable hall was left in the hands of the sub-committee. The resolution of the General Committee on Conference creating the sub-committee, provided that the sub-committee should report back its action to the Conference Committee, and for that reason a meeting of the full Greater New York Conference Committee was called for next Thursday night at the Hoffman House. Then the sub-committee adjourned.

Those members of the sub-committee who could be interviewed last night predicted Democratic success.

John H. Sutphin said Queens County would certainly go Democratic, and that the independent candidacy of Mayor Gleason would not even prevent the Democrats from carrying the borough government. He believed the people were only interested in local issues in this election.

Bernard J. York of Brooklyn said that the Democrats in his county would win on local issues. Dr. John L. Feeny of Richmond said the acceptance by Mr. Low of the Citizens' Union nomination had discouraged the regular Republicans of Richmond County. Dr. Feeny said the Democrats of Richmond would certainly carry the county.

The consensus of opinion of all those who talked was that State and local issues only should be in the platform of the Democrats.

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATS SILENT.

Bernard J. York Declares It Is Too Early to Talk About Candidates.

Bernard J. York, one of Hugh McLaughlin's lieutenants in Kings County Democratic affairs, said yesterday, in speaking of the issues of the campaign, that National issues will be entirely ignored by the framers of the municipal platform. He would say nothing more on the silver question.

With other leaders of the Kings County Democracy, Mr. York was in consultation yesterday with Mr. McLaughlin at the Willoughby Street headquarters for more than two hours.

Asked as to the subjects of conference, Mr. York said: "The leaders with whom I have spoken are all agreed that if a good platform be adopted and good men nominated, everybody will be satisfied."

"Is Justice Gaynor seriously thought of?" was asked.

"We have not arrived at that stage where we are beginning to discuss Mayoralty candidates," said Mr. York. "We are just talking and saying nothing. Our Republican friends seem to be doing enough talking for several parties. They seem rather split up, while we are united. There is a big difference in that."

"Is not Mr. Sheehan waiting for Mr. Croker's return before selecting a candidate?"

"No; most emphatically, no!" was the answer. "Don't entertain that idea any longer. Mr. Sheehan is not waiting for Mr. Croker to return, and Mr. Sheehan cannot select a candidate. We are going right ahead."

"Is that taken to mean that Mr. Croker is really out of politics?"

"You will have to ask Mr. Croker. Tammany has not united upon any one yet. We haven't even yet decided upon the date of the County Convention. Our candidate, whoever he is, will be a strong man, and he will be elected."

Ex-Judge Kenna on the Situation.

Ex-Judge Thomas J. Kenna, a Democrat, said: "I believe Platt will accept Low. He would make a very good Mayor, but I don't consider his election likely. The Democrats will win unless they commit some great blunder, and this is not their year for making blunders. The duty of Democrats is to name their best man, and a real Democrat. This does not mean that the silver question should be applied as a test. National issues should be kept out of the campaign."

Prohibition Convention Monday.

The Executive Committee of the New York Prohibition County Committee held its semi-monthly meeting last night at 9 West Fourteenth Street. John E. Hanson, Chairman of the committee, presided. Delegates from twenty Assembly districts were present. Preliminary arrangements were made for the work of the coming campaign, and Monday was chosen for the City Convention, to be held at 8 Union Square, and it was said that William T. Wardwell, Chairman of the County Committee, and Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, would be the candidate for Mayor.

Against the Iowa Populists.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 3.—The Democratic State Central Committee to-day secured a temporary injunction restraining the Secretary of State from putting the ticket of bolting Populists on the official ballot. The bolting Populists' ticket was filed with the Secretary ten minutes before.

Our Britannica Proposition.

Many of our readers will be pleased to note the announcement in another column of the renewal of the offer on the new Enlarged and Perfected 30-volume edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

This work has stood the test of time and been declared the greatest reference library in existence. With the new supplemental matter, comprising five volumes, it is now a complete library in itself.

The arrangements with the publishers are such that it is advisable that you take steps soon if you have thought of securing this great work. It is sold upon most easy terms and has some educational features attached which are of great merit.

By addressing THE NEW YORK TIMES, Educational Department, 5 and 7 East 16th St., New York, full particulars will be sent you gratis.—Adv.

NIGHT COLLISION AT SEA

Steamer Gate City Run into by a Large Schooner and Badly Damaged.

BOWSPRIT A BATTERING RAM

Tore Through a Stateroom, but None of the Passengers or Crew Was Injured—Offending Vessel Kept On Her Course.

Shortly before noon yesterday a big, black-hulled, two-masted coast-line steamship backed into her moorings by the Ocean Steamship Company's dock at the foot of Canal Street, in the North River, and showed to the gaping onlookers a huge sheet of canvas loosely hung before a jagged hole in her starboard side some fifty feet abaft the engine room. She was heavily listed to port, so that the uneven rent that had split five of the plates of her iron hull, seven-eighths of an inch thick, had been brought clear of the water line, but a glance at her smashed bulwarks and wrecked deckhouse told that the injury had been a dangerous one for her.

Schooner on the Starboard Bow.

The vessel was the company's liner Gate City, Capt. Googins, which had made her way to the dock from off Egg Harbor, where she had been run into long before dawn. The Gate City left Savannah on Aug. 31, carrying thirteen cabin, seven intermediate, and two steerage passengers, and a crew of forty-six, besides the Captain and two mates. She was steaming about seven knots an hour at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and steering a northeast course along the New Jersey coast, six miles east-southeast of Egg Harbor Light. The night was cloudy, and a strong breeze was blowing from a trifle north of northeast. Except the lights of the Gate City, and the distant harbor beacons, there was nothing to reveal the foamy crests of the heavy sea, for the stars were quite overcast. In the pilothouse were Quartermaster John Stark and a seaman, Harry Benson of the crew was in the lookout on the forecastle-head, with another sailor, and Second Officer Anderson, the officer of the watch, was on the port side of the ship, watching a tow of three barges and a steamship.

Suddenly Benson shouted, "A vessel on the starboard bow." A big schooner, carrying three masts, or four, no one knows which, loomed up out of the night, nearly head on, for the Gate City. Anderson yelled to the pilot house to starboard the helm, and the Captain, who had run out of his quarters, wanted to know what he was doing that for. "There's a vessel on the starboard bow," said Anderson, and just then the Gate City, which had swung slowly to port, quivered with the shock of a collision, and the schooner's bowsprit tore through a stateroom like a battering ram through a breach. The plates on the steamer's hull, which the schooner's cutwater had struck, were split as if made of tin, the bulwarks were crushed in and splintered, and the deckhouse left with a gaping cave. The offending vessel gave one lurch, there was a sound of grinding wood, and she had worked her way clear and was off in the night almost before the Gate City's crew realized what had struck her. Not a word had passed between the boats. The intruder had carried no light, and she got away so quickly that it could scarcely be determined what she was.

Passengers' Lucky Escape.

The passengers were sleeping way aft or forward of the point of collision, and Stateroom No. 18, which the schooner's bowsprit penetrated, and the adjacent rooms were empty. The point of contact was a trifle forward of the mainmast, and at the social hall, whose starboard wall was broken in. In this room the startled passengers gathered in several varieties of negligé attire, some of them looking about for life preservers. They were told that there was no danger, however, and went quietly back to bed. Meanwhile the Gate City was in bad straits, although the passengers were blissfully ignorant of it. The sea ran high enough to touch the saloon deck, and every wave sent its contribution through the gap. Three pumps, each turning out a hundred gallons a minute, were set to work under the charge of Assistant Engineer Davis, while Second Assistant Engineer Thorsen directed twelve men to list the vessel to port and get the hole clear of the water line by shoveling the coal from the starboard to the port bunker. They formed relay squads, posted between the bunkers, and thus tossed over about fifteen tons in a quarter of an hour.

First Officer Doughty meanwhile started six men to lower scuttles about 5 feet by 4, with mattresses strapped to them, over the breach in the vessel's side, and loops having been made by tying two ends of a rope in the middle of each scuttle, they were drawn in tight by a man who stood below and caught the loops. A big piece of tarpaulin, weighted, was also thrown over the opening, and the boat, which had been making but three or four knots an hour while under repair, increased her speed, and ran through the Narrows in safety at 9:30 A. M. The schooner did not leave a chain or a splinter aboard the Gate City, and probably sustained nothing worse than a badly damaged jibboom, bowsprit, and cutwater. Capt. Googins says that she luffed when in danger of striking his vessel, and that if she had fallen off in the wind instead he could have gone clear of her. The Gate City will be repaired in four or five days, and probably sail again in a little over a week. Her cargo of merchandise was not much damaged. Her cabin passengers were Madalina Fantina, Mary Fantina, Mrs. W. H. Lyon, E. A. Schiper, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Miry, Miss Julia Hartridge, L. H. Usterman, Rev. J. M. Pike, M. C. Ross, Mr. Grundy, and Mr. Reed.

SCHOONER FINCH IN A SQUALL.

Terrific Wind Strips Her of Every Shred of Canvas.

The little two-masted schooner Henry Finch, commanded by Capt. Henry Soper, manned by a crew of five, and owned by William P. Richardson, whose office is at 80 West Street, lies at her dock at the foot of East Sixty-first Street. She weathered a squall in a phenomenal manner a few days ago, and escaped without further injury than the loss of a suit of sails.

Capt. Soper told the following story yesterday:

"We sailed from the White House on the Pamunkey River, Virginia, on Saturday, with a 400-ton load of Virginia lumber for New York. When off Winter Quarter, near Chincoteague, Va., and also near the Maryland coast, we were struck by a terrific squall, which stripped the schooner of every shred of canvas she carried. The squall only lasted a few minutes, but it was the worst I ever encountered. Neither the vessel nor the cargo was injured."

The schooner came home under very short sail. The report that she saw other vessels capsized is incorrect.

Looking for Stelz's Son-in-Law.

The police of Williamsburg are searching for John Denzmiller, the son-in-law of George Stelz, the murdered sexton of the Most Holy Trinity Church. He has been missing since last Sunday, and no satisfactory account of his whereabouts has been given. At the home of his mother, 248 Johnson Street, Brooklyn, it was said yesterday that a postal card had been received from him dated at a small town on Long Island, but the card was not produced.

To Stop Vitascope Advertisements.

Capt. Chapman last night attempted unsuccessfully to stop the vitascope advertising exhibition at the corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway. The proprietors of the company had been summoned to Jefferson Market Court in the morning for maintaining a nuisance, but the case was adjourned until next Thursday. Capt. Chapman said that he would swear out a warrant this morning for the man who refused last night to stop showing the pictures.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

10:30 A. M.—372 Grand Street, Louis Wengart, damage, $10.

11:00 A. M.—222 Christy Street; D. Goodman; damage slight.

4:25 P. M.—21 Little West Twelfth Street; Christopher Doloro; damage, $75.

A COALITION IN SYRACUSE.

Republican Factions Unite on Donald Dey for Mayor.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 3.—After years of strife, the evidences are that James J. Belden and Francis Hendricks have come to an understanding in regard to local Republican politics, and that they will be united on a candidate this Fall. This result was brought about by the Syracuse Citizens' Union, which nominated to-night Donald Dey, a prominent young Syracuse business man, for Mayor. Dey is a Republican, but has never been identified actively with either the Belden or Hendricks faction.

The Citizens' Union consists of 132 representative business men of Syracuse. Several sessions have been held, but no decision could be reached until to-day. Mr. Belden to-night urged the nomination of Mr. Dey, and he proved acceptable to Mr. Hendricks and his colleagues. The Post will declare in his favor in the morning, but Mr. Belden's followers in the McKinley League are not at all satisfied.

So far as the Hendricks faction is concerned, their organ, The Standard, will declare for Mr. Dey in the morning, as will The Journal in the afternoon. The Democrats are not, however, disheartened over the coalition, and are confident that they will succeed in re-electing Mayor James K. McGuire.

COLORADO REPUBLICANS.

Efforts of the Administration for Bimetallism Indorsed.

DENVER, Sept. 3.—The Republican State Convention to-day renominated Charles D. Hart for Justice of the Supreme Court. He is a Silver Republican. The platform contains the following:

"Resolved, That the Republican Party of Colorado unqualifiedly indorses the determination of the National Republican Party to restore the value of silver bullion and secure permanent bimetallism by appointing a monetary commission to secure an international agreement.

"In appointing Senator Wolcott at the head of said commission and backing the efforts of said commission by the whole diplomatic power of the Administration, President McKinley is entitled to the unanimous support of all citizens of Colorado who desire the restoration of silver. We earnestly commend the efforts of Senator Wolcott in his active prosecution of the only rational attempt that has hitherto been made to secure enduring bimetallism, and we denounce as infamous the calumny that has been heaped upon him by the Democratic and Populist press.

"Resolved, That we cordially welcome to our ranks those Republicans who temporarily stepped outside the party to vote for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and who now believe that through the Republican Party bimetallism can be best established and maintained."

PURROY IS NOT ALARMED.

Expulsion from the Democratic State Committee Would Please Him.

In reference to the announcement that the Democratic State Committee would expel him at its next meeting, County Clerk Henry D. Purroy said yesterday:

"Such a threat has no terror for me. I despise it and would welcome its fulfillment. It shows plainly the alarm of Sheehan and his lickspittles at the revolt against their management of the Democratic Party. If they carry out this threat it will serve my own purpose better than I could myself, and will place me where I want to stand before the public; and I would not be surprised if it should be the means of extending our Democratic revolt against Sheehanism throughout certain other portions of the State, and of thus helping to defeat the cut-and-dried candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals."

Industrial Council with Sheehan.

A delegation from the Industrial Council called on John C. Sheehan at Tammany Hall yesterday to express the views of the council regarding the Fall campaign. The council is made up of thirty-five labor organizations. The delegation said the candidate for Mayor should be some man like William Sohmer or Justice W. J. Gaynor or Amos J. Cummings. Several members of the delegation urged that a fair proportion of labor men should be nominated for the Council and Assembly.

Hugh J. Grant Not a Candidate.

There have been constant rumors of late that ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant will finally be selected as Tammany's candidate for Mayor. To a personal friend Mr. Grant said yesterday that his business affairs would not permit him to become a candidate this year.

Secretary Bliss Non-Committal.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Secretary of the Interior, arrived in New York from Washington last night. When asked what comment he desired to make on Mr. Low's nomination, he said: "I have nothing to say in regard to it. Every one knows where I stand."

Ladies' Yacht Race.

The New Rochelle Yacht Club will have a ladies' regatta to-day. The yachts will start at 3 o'clock and sail once over the long course. Each yacht must have ladies on board as part of the crew. There will be dancing at the clubhouse this evening.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:30	Sun sets...6:27	Moon rises..11:12

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S

NEWS FROM THE KLONDIKE

John G. Brady Governor of Alaska Sends a Letter to Secretary Bliss.

THE ASPECT AROUND JUNEAU

Steamers Pass by Daily for Dyea and Skaguay—Loads of Supplies Going Up—Men Arriving in Alaska Remarkably Orderly.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—John G. Brady, Governor of Alaska, has sent to Secretary Bliss a personal letter, in which he gives some interesting facts about the rush for the Klondike region. Gov. Brady has been identified with Alaskan interests most of his lifetime, and is known to be very conservative in his opinions. Writing from Juneau, he says:

"Steamships are passing daily for Dyea and Skaguay loaded to the utmost with passengers and supplies. The news just out of Klondike by reliable men is calculated to raise the excitement to a higher pitch. The shipment of dust by the mouth of the Yukon will be all of two and a half tons.

"Rich finds have been made well up on the sides of the mountains, and the old saying that 'gold is where you find it and silver runs in veins,' seems to be emphasized in that district. A conservative estimate is that there are 5,000 men at Skaguay and along the trail, the White Pass. But a few only have gone over this pass with their supplies, and only a small percentage of the number can get across. Some parties are dividing up, and will try to send over supplies, while the others will go into camp until Spring. The men who are coming are fine fellows, and I greatly admire them, as I see them talk and walk. A country can well be proud of such men. They are remarkably orderly."

NEW YORKERS BUY MINE INTERESTS

Harry Ash and "Mayor" Joe Lowe of Circle City Part with Their Shares.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 3.—One of the largest and most important of the sales of individual interests in the Klondike mining districts has been made in this city. By its terms a part of the interests of two men pass into the hands of New York persons, the consideration being $150,000.

Harry Ash, the "king gambler," who holds interests in a number of mines on Bonanza, Eldorado, Hunker, and other creeks, sells out his entire interest in two properties, a third interest in one and a half in the other for the sum of $75,000. "Mayor" Joe Lowe of Circle City parts with his interests, or a good share of them, at the same figure.

ALASKA'S "SILENT CITY" SEEN.

Image Reveals Itself to Five Members of Prince Luigi's Party.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 3.—Alaska's "Silent City" has revealed its presence to five members of the party which accompanied Prince Luigi up Mount St. Elias.

In the early morning of July 7 the party, while returning from the ocean with supplies, suddenly saw the city mirrored in the clear atmosphere. The vision was so clear that Thornton, who first noticed it, wrote in his notebook as follows: "It required no effort of imagination to liken it to a city. It was so distinct on the plain that it required instead strong faith to believe that it was not in reality a city."

It remained a perfect image thirty minutes and then slowly faded away, while in its place appeared a rocky ridge.

FROM THE GOLD FIELDS OF GUIANA.

Terrible Experiences of G. W. Adams of Cripple Creek, Col.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 3.—George W. Adams of Cripple Creek arrived in this city to-day from the gold fields of South America. Fourteen months ago Adams left this city to try his fortunes in South American mines.

He went to the gold fields, 300 miles from Georgetown, in company with eight Americans, remaining there eleven months. Of the entire party of nine, he alone escaped death from the fatal fever. One by one he saw his companions die of the terrible disease; he saw a hole scooped in the ground and their bodies twisted from pain, covered with earth. He was attacked twice himself with the malady, and nearly died, and finally, after seeing the last of the eight die in agony, he became terror-stricken and fled from the country, from which, he says, not one out of seventy-five white men ever returns alive.

QUIT PREACHING FOR KLONDIKE.

The Rev. Frank B. Vrooman of Chicago Organizes a Mining Company.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—"I have been frozen out of the Presbyterian Church and starved out of the People's Church, all in one year, and I am through with preaching," said the Rev. Frank B. Vrooman, co-pastor of the People's Church. "I am going to the Klondike."

Mr. Vrooman, who has been associated with Dr. H. W. Thomas in the pulpit of the fashionable People's Church for sometime, has turned his back on the pulpit for good and has projected and partly organized on a large scale a mining company for the Klondike region.

"This scheme originated with me," he said, "but is backed by my brother, in St. Louis. Our company has not been incorporated nor named yet, but it will be on fully as large a scale as the Cudahy-Weare enterprise, and will be capitalized at $10,000,000. We thought at first that we would need only $30,000 to start with. But having decided to provide our own boats, we saw that $100,000 would be needed, and the whole of that amount is already in sight.

"I came in yesterday on the Manitou from a cruise extending from Mackinaw down below Harbor Springs, and have sold $50,000 worth of stock almost without an effort, and my brother has probably sold much in St. Louis. I am going to Alaska to work in the mines for a living. The People's Church pays me nothing, and I am getting into a necessitous condition."

Boys' Klondike Trip Collapsed.

A Klondike expedition that started from Jersey City Thursday night ended in Justice Potts's Police Court, in Jersey City, yesterday. The gold hunters were Arthur Huckeijons, seventeen years, of 33 Rivington Street, and Arthur Dahlgren, sixteen years, of 172 Forsythe Street. Their capital was small and their luggage included two pistols, four sandwiches, and heavy underwear. The boys boarded a freight train, and they expected to reach Klondike in ten days. A policeman yanked them out of a box car, and they spent Thursday night in the First Precinct Station. Justice Potts discharged them yesterday, and they said they would go home.

Mails to Go by the Farrellon.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Post Office Department is availing itself of every satisfactory opportunity to dispatch mails to the various points in Alaska. In accordance with this policy, Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger to-day telegraphed authority for forwarding mails on the steamer Farrellon, sailing this afternoon from Seattle for Dyea and intermediate points. These mails will be taken without expense to the Government.

Carpenters Leave Chicago for Alaska.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Seven men, most of them skilled carpenters, left here for the Alaska gold fields last night under the leadership of Capt. Barber. The men will build a hotel at St. Michael's for the shelter of miners during the coming Winter. The North American Trading and Transportation Company is sending the men.

If you Lack Energy

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It vitalizes the nerves, helps digestion, feeds the brain, makes life worth living. It is a medicine, a food, and a delicious beverage.

KILLED ON A FLY WHEEL.

Tinsmith William Jessup Was Working Amid Electric Machinery When He Met Death.

Peter and William Jessup, tinsmiths, were engaged a few days ago to do a small amount of work in the plant of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company at 115 West Twelfth Street. The brothers were single and lived, it was said, at 114 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

The task was one that involved extreme danger. It was tinning a platform between two eight-foot fly wheels, which revolved almost side by side. Their ceaseless, noiseless whirring kept the fact before the brothers that a false step or move would mean instant death. More than once, William said to his brother that he would be glad when the job was done.

It was almost 6 o'clock last night when Peter cheerfully said that it would soon be time to quit, and he warned William to take great care. The latter was then on his hands and knees very close to the edge of the platform. A moment later Peter glanced up and his brother was gone. He had disappeared as if by magic. Peter crept from the platform and staggered toward the engine room, but the engineer, realizing that something was wrong—the working of the engine had told him—had shut off steam. William had met instant death in the wheel.

When Policeman Ross called on Manager Johnson to ask about the accident, the latter informed him that it was none of his business, and said that all the information the company wanted from him was the address of an undertaker. Ross directed Johnson to an undertaker at 504 East Fourteenth Street, and the body was removed to that place.

Neither Superintendent Stevenson nor General Manager Johnson would give any information about the accident. Superintendent Stevenson said he did not see how the accident could interest anybody but the company. He said one of the company's men had been killed, and that was all there was to it. Further than this statement he absolutely refused to talk. General Manager Johnson was equally reticent and gave orders that no reporter should be allowed in to see how the accident happened, and warned the other employes that they would be instantly dismissed if they talked about the affair.

THE FINANCIAL PROSPECT.

George M. Coffin, Acting Controller of the Currency, Is Confident of a Prosperous Season.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—George M. Coffin, Acting Controller of the Currency, is confident of a most prosperous financial season for the United States in the near future. In an interview with a reporter to-day, he said:

"There is every evidence that the United States is accumulating a vast amount of capital of its own, and this goes to show that sooner or later, if it is not already so, this country will be financially independent of Great Britain or any other nation.

"The current rate for demand loans in New York to-day is 1¼ per cent., against a slightly higher rate in London, and it is not at all improbable that under these circumstances New York bankers are loaning money in London.

"In spite of the enormous loss in depreciation in values sustained by the United States during the last four years, the latest bank statistics show that there has been a large accumulation of capital in this country, much of which is lying idle in bank, awaiting favorable opportunity for investment. The National banks of this country now hold about $160,000,000 over and above the sum required by law as a legal reserve.

"One result of this enormous accumulation of capital will be lower rates of interest for the future. I am sure that this will come, and my opinion is shared by many bankers throughout the country. I do not believe that we will see again as high rates of interest as have prevailed in recent years. While this outlook may not be acceptable to the money lenders, it will be a great boon to the manufacturers and others.

"It will give to the American manufacturers the great advantage enjoyed by their English and European competitors in the low rates of interest upon the money borrowed to conduct their business enterprises.

"If American manufacturers could secure as low rates of interest as those paid by their British competitors, a very large part of the $200,000,000 worth of raw cotton annually exported to British mills could be manufactured in the United States to the great benefit of American labor and investors in mill enterprises.

"More than this, the Americans would have a better chance at the markets of Central and South America for their cotton goods, markets that belong to them naturally, but which are mainly absorbed by the Germans and British now."

ALABAMA SEEKS LABORERS.

Feels the Boom and Will Meet a Demand from England.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 3.—Thomas Cunningham, Superintendent of the Birmingham (Ala.) Rolling Mill, arrived in Pittsburg to-night seeking to employ several hundred ironworkers. The Birmingham Mill, he says, has been closed one year, owing to trade conditions, and their former employes have scattered over the country. He has been negotiating with M. M. Garland, President of the Amalgamated Associations of Iron and Steel Workers, to secure 100 puddlers to send to Birmingham, and Mr. Garland has secured the necessary number, who will be given transportation to the South at the company's expense. Mr. Cunningham says the boom has struck Alabama squarely, and his concern has orders enough to run on full time for an indefinite period.

He says the improvement in all lines of industry is accepted as permanent. He said the export of iron and steel has increased from Birmingham, because the English have learned to like their material, and that more Alabama pig iron is sold abroad than at home and at better prices than can be commanded here.

THREE WANTED TO DIE.

Harris Steinberg Took Chloroform and Opium and Succeeded.

Three attempts at suicide were reported yesterday in this city. One was successful.

Harris Steinberg, who kept a tailor's shop at 303 West Forty-seventh Street, was found nearly dead in his bedroom yesterday afternoon. Several doctors were called by his wife, and they sent him to Bellevue Hospital, as there were evidences of poisoning. The family protested that he suffered from a stroke of apoplexy, but the ambulance surgeon said his patient had taken chloroform and opium. Steinberg died at 11:30 o'clock last night. He was fifty-two years of age, and had been in failing health for some time.

Henry Porter, twenty-eight years of age, of 206 West Twentieth Street, attempted to take paris green yesterday. His wife discovered his purpose in time to prevent him from swallowing the poison. He was taken to the Jefferson Market Court and held on a charge of attempted suicide.

Mrs. Madeline Marks of 154 East Fourth Street was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday, where her sanity will be tested. She tried to take a dose of paris green yesterday morning, but was prevented by her husband.

AT THE HOTELS.

ENDICOTT—George S. Lazarus, Indianapolis.

FIFTH AVENUE—Secretary C. N. Bliss, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—District Attorney W. J. Young, Queens County, L. I.

GERLACH—Capt. Charles Smith, Ordnance Department, Washington.

GRAND—Capt. S. S. Floyd, United States Army, St. Louis.

GRAND UNION—J. Longstreet, Washington.

HOLLAND HOUSE—Gov. H. S. Pingree, Michigan; ex-Gov. Thomas A. Osborn, Kansas.

IMPERIAL—Ex-Gov. William Bunn, Idaho; E. Berliner, Washington.

MANHATTAN—Prof. Josiah Royce, Harvard University, Cambridge; Col. Herbert A. Pope, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—Commander Eben White, United States Navy; R. C. Parker, United States Army.

PARK AVENUE—The Rev. R. L. Brydges, Islip.

SAVOY—M. Waldhorn, New Orleans.

WALDORF—General Passenger Agent J. R. Wood, Pennsylvania Railway, Philadelphia; Adjt. Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast, Troy; Count A. Dessomffy, Austria.

WINDSOR—Dr. J. C. McKee, surgeon, United States Army.

ELOPER WARD A SUICIDE

He Was the Englishman for Whom Mrs. Bradbury Left Her Millionaire Husband.

JUMPED FROM A FAST TRAIN

Body of the Man Who Had Just Been Released from a California Jail Found Beside the Northwestern Tracks in Iowa.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—H. Russell Ward, the Englishman who created a sensation a short time ago by eloping with the wife of Millionaire John Bradbury of Los Angeles, Cal., committed suicide early this morning by throwing himself from a Chicago Northwestern Railway train. The fact was not known until hours later, and as the result of a search which was immediately begun the body of Ward was found at Wheatlands, Iowa. Ward was evidently insane when he threw himself out of the car window, as he had been acting peculiarly for the greater part of the trip, and frequently sent telegrams to all parts of the country.

Ward boarded the train at San Francisco at 5:30 o'clock Monday evening. He had tickets through to Chicago, but did not display much money. He had previously been stopping at a hotel in San Francisco for some time.

Ward remained away from the other passengers, and spent all his time in his own apartment. Early yesterday morning he began to show signs of insanity. He flourished two revolvers on the train several times, and almost created a panic. At nearly every stop the train made he got off and sent telegrams. One of these messages he sent to a resident of Los Angeles, Cal., saying that if Mrs. Bradbury wanted him she could come to him, but for the present he would have to go to England and visit his wife. From Fremont, Neb., he sent the following message to Police Headquarters in this city:

"Please send a good man to Drawing Room B, Car No. 2, of the east-bound Overland Northwestern Road, arriving in Chicago at 7:30 to-morrow morning."

On the train was John Drew, the actor, hurrying to his mother's funeral. He tried to pacify the crazed man, but to no purpose. Ward imagined the people on the train were talking about him. He flourished a revolver, and made threats. At last he sent an insulting note to B. A. M. Parks of Boston, who got his own revolver and started for Ward's stateroom, saying that Ward would have to apologize or fight. Drew again interfered, mollified Parks, and got Ward to admit that he was mistaken in thinking Parks had insulted him first.

Mr. Drew was kept busy all day, with the porter, distracting Ward's attention from himself. He telegraphed to Chicago friends to meet him at the station and take charge of a friend in trouble. The porter secretly extracted the cartridges from Ward's revolver, but Ward replaced them with others. About midnight Ward insisted hands were being thrust into his compartment from the ventilator of an adjoining toilet room. By that time he had taken so much liquor that he was on the verge of delirium tremens.

Ward refused to retire until 3 o'clock this morning, when he approached the colored porter and told him he was going to sleep. Ward then went into his room, and when De Kalb, Ill., was reached, the porter knocked on the door of Ward's room, but received no answer. He made several efforts to get into the room, but without success, and then abandoned the idea.

When the train pulled into the Northwestern station this morning, Detective Broderick went on board and endeavored to gain entrance into drawing room B. The door, however, was securely locked on the inside. The train crew finally managed to get into the room, which was found to be empty. A pile of clothing which Ward had worn was found scattered about the room. It was soon decided that he had leaped through the window, and the police and officials of the Northwestern Railroad proceeded to learn the man's identity through papers found in his satchels.

Telegrams were sent all along the line as far as Fremont, Neb., and orders were given station agents to search for the man's body. Several hours later a dispatch was received from Wheatlands, Iowa, that the body had been found alongside the tracks near that place. The body was dressed only in a night robe, and was much bruised. The remains were taken to Clinton, Iowa, where they are being held. In Ward's satchels was found only $12 in cash, but he had also a draft for $450.

Ward was an Englishman. He was married and had a large family in England. A short time ago he visited Los Angeles, Cal., where he met the wife of John Bradbury, a reputed millionaire. Ward eloped with Mrs. Bradbury to San Francisco. Bradbury went after his wife, and a reconciliation took place between the two at the Wellington Hotel, in that city. Mrs. Bradbury left Ward, and was forgiven by her husband. Ward has friends in this city, and his body may be brought here.

The police believe that Ward intended to end his life in his apartment. They argue that he evidently sent the telegram to them while having such an idea in his mind. It was his intention, they say, to kill himself on the train, and to have his body found by the police when the train arrived in this city.

Released from Jail Last Week.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—H. Russell Ward of Santa Monica, Cal., the Englishman whose sensational elopement with Mrs. John Bradbury of Los Angeles to this city in July last resulted in their arrest, was discharged from jail on Thursday, Aug. 26, and left here for New York on Monday evening, presumably to join his wife and family in England.

LUETGERT RINGS IDENTIFIED.

Three Women Testify to Having Seen Them—Proceedings Disturbed by a Funeral March.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—In the trial for murder of Adolph Luetgert, the big sausage maker, Mrs. Ida Harris was the first of a series of witnesses who identified the rings found in the sausage vat as having been worn by Mrs. Luetgert. Mrs. Harris said she had known Mrs. Luetgert for seven years and had often visited her at her home. She was positive that the large gold band with the initials "L. L." and the mark "18K" in the inside was Mrs. Luetgert's wedding ring.

Mrs. Sophie Tuohey identified the rings, which, she said, Mrs. Luetgert had worn for years. From her own finger she took a small guard ring, somewhat resembling that found in the vat, and said she had bought it of a jeweler on Larabee Street, near North Avenue.

Mrs. Tuohey said she had a conversation with Luetgert on May 8 regarding the disappearance of his wife. He told her he had paid $20 to two private detectives and had told them there was more money for them if they needed it. Luetgert said his wife did not have much love for her children. He also said her brother, Bickenese, was angry because the disappearance was not reported to the police, but Bickenese did wrong in getting angry. Mrs. Aluina Stanger also identified the rings.

A dramatic thing occurred to-day shortly after the trial opened. Detective Dean had just identified the rings as those found in the vat, and a bailiff let up a window shade, that the courtroom might be lighter. Luetgert looked upon the golden circles and a shudder passed through his frame. Just then, a funeral passed along the street, and through the open window there came the strains of Chopin's Funeral March. A hush fell upon every one in the courtroom, for the music added fearfully to the dramatic scene. Judge Tuthill ordered the music stopped, but it was a long while before Luetgert raised his head.

Wrong Cartridges—No Murder.

Joseph Carroboro of 65 James Street was held in the Centre Street Court yesterday on the charge of attempting to take the life of Joseph Stone of 80 Roosevelt Street. Carroboro attempted to shoot Stone while the latter was engaged in a game of cards in a saloon at 61 James Street. The pistol was snapped three times without exploding, as it was a rim-fire weapon and was loaded with centre-fire cartridges. Carroboro would give no reason for his attempt to take Stone's life.

Girls and a Boy at Auction.

The Summer Congress of the Salvation Army is still in progress at the Prohibition Park Auditorium, Staten Island. To-night there will be an auction of eight girls and one boy, with Brigadier Halpin as auctioneer.

END OF THE STRIKE IN SIGHT

Coal Miners' Committee Agrees to Recommend the Proposition of the Pittsburg Operators.

AN ARRANGEMENT TILL JAN. 1

Rate of Sixty-five Cents—Uncertainties of Arbitration Done Away With—Call for a Convention of Miners at Columbus Sept. 8 to Act on the Measure.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 3.—The end of the great miners' strike is in sight. This afternoon the National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers agreed to recommend to the miners a proposition from the Pittsburg operators for a straight price of 65 cents a ton, to continue in force until the end of the year.

A delegate convention of all miners who have suspended work has been called to meet in Columbus Sept. 8, at 10 A. M., to act upon the recommendation. President Ratchford and the other members of the board say there is not the slightest doubt that the miners will approve the recommendation.

"The proposition does not involve arbitration, and in effect provides for an immediate settlement of the strike. President Ratchford said to-night that there were special reasons for the board recommending the proposition. In the first place, it concedes the miners a material advance. Had a sixty-nine-cent rate been secured he was confident it could not have been maintained for more than seventy days. The proposition does away with all the uncertainties of arbitration, and will bring the strike to a speedy termination. As soon as the miners ratify the proposition, work will be resumed in all the mines. In the second place, the proposition provides for a revival of the joint conferences for the adjustment of prices."

Story of the Negotiations.

The operators are pledged to meet with the miners prior to the termination of the agreement, and determine the rate of mining for the next year. Both the members of the miners' Executive Board and the operators' committee are pleased over the outcome of the conference, and feel that public sentiment will sustain their action.

This morning the operators' committee renewed their first proposition for a 64-cent rate pending arbitration. This was again rejected by the miners' board. Then the operators' committee got together and submitted a new proposition for a straight price of 65 cents, and after a long discussion it was accepted by the miners, but subject to the approval of the miners at large. The following circular was issued to-night by the National Executive Board:

"To the Miners who have suspended work in the different States:

"You are hereby notified that a convention will be held at Columbus, Ohio, at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, Sept. 8, 1897.

"Greeting: At a conference held at Columbus, Ohio, on Sept. 2 and 3, between the National Executive Board and District Presidents of the United Mine Workers of America and a representative committee of the Pittsburg district operators, whom we consented to meet only after it had become apparent that a National conference of operators and miners could not be convinced, the following propositions were submitted by the representatives of the Pittsburg operators to the Executive Board and District President as the basis of a settlement to terminate the present strike:

First. The resumption of work at a sixty-four-cent rate of mining. The submitting of the question to a board of arbitration to determine what the price shall be; the maximum to be 69 cents and the minimum eo be 60 cents a ton; the price to minimum to be 60 cents a ton; the price to be effective from the date of resuming work.

Strong Advice to Strikers.

"Second. A straight price of 65 cents a ton, to continue in force until the end of the year, with the additional mutual understanding that joint meeting of operators standing that a joint meeting of operators for the purpose of determining what the rate of mining shall be thereafter.

"Your Executive Board and District Presidents, after much deliberation and a thorough consideration of the two propositions, do recommend the latter as in their judgment the best that can be secured because of circumstances that are apparent to all who study market conditions, since the inauguration of the strike.

"You, however, have the court of final adjudication and must decide for yourselves what your actions shall be and when work shall be resumed.

"Additional reasons will be given and a full report made on the general situation at the convention. We would further advise that delegates come untrammeled by resolutions and uninstructed other than to act in your best interest.

"At this time it is deemed advisable for the reason that provisions are made in the uniformity agreement now pending in the Pittsburg district, and which it is expected will be operative in that district on and after Jan. 1, 1898, to arbitrate the question of relative differential between pick and machine mining, which will, we anticipate, do much toward furnishing us with more reliable data of that question than we possess at present, and to that extent will be beneficial to us in settling questions as between machine and pick mining.

"Signed by the members of the National Executive Board and district Presidents, SEED DILCHER, R. DAVIS, J. H. KENNEDY, HENRY STEPHENSON, PATRICK DOLAN, members of the National Executive Board.

"W. E. FARMS, W. G. KNIGHT, PATRICK DOLAN, District Presidents.

"M. D. RATCHFORD, President National Executive Board.

"W. C. PEARCE, Secretary National Executive Board."

THE ASPECT IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Another Injunction Served—Rev. W. H. Wiley Among Those Named.

WHEELING, West Va., Sept. 3.—Another injunction was served this morning on J. W. Rea, James Wood, and seventy-three others named, and an unlimited number of unnamed and unknown persons, prohibiting them from holding meetings or marching near the property of the Worthington Coal and Coke Company. This injunction was issued by Judge J. H. Hagans, the regular Judge of the Marion County Circuit Court. Among those named in the instrument is the Rev. W. H. Wiley, who has been holding religious services in the strikers' camps on Sundays and prayer meetings through the week. He has never failed to pray for the operators and Gov. Fleming at any of these services. Wiley is the regular pastor of the Methodist Church.

Reports from Kanawha show further gains for the strikers, while in the Norfolk and Western region they have made substantial gains.

SAMUEL GOMPERS EXPLAINS.

Name Used in the Call for the St. Louis Convention Without His Authority.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—It was asked to-day of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, why he and other trades unionists did not attend the convention held in St. Louis on last Monday and Tuesday. He said:

"I have been placed in a most peculiar position; the call for the convention contained my name as officially indorsing it. This was certainly a mistake in the first instance. It was placed there by Mr. Ratchford, under the impression that, knowing my intense sympathy with the miners in their just struggle, I would go to any lengths in order to help them to succeed; but my name was placed there, and the official indorsement given to it without my knowledge or consent.

"As you will see, the call was issued to 'organized labor, its various divisions and sub-divisions, and to all reform, social, educational, and scientific bodies who condemn government by injunction.' Under this call any body of men who are opposed to government by injunction would be entitled to a seat in the convention. In other words, persons entirely remote from and having no connection with labor movements could have been in attendance, and by overwhelming numbers directed the course, mapped out the policy, and dominated the trade union movement. As President of the American Federation of Labor, a responsible officer in the trade-union movement, I would not dare hazard the interests of our fellow-workers at the hands of persons who might be entirely irresponsible."

WORKMEN STRIKE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Workmen preparing the way for laying of the foundations on the new Government building struck this morning. Nearly 200 men stepped out in a body, and trouble is imminent, as the contractors will endeavor, it is said, to put cheap labor in the strikers' places.

The men have demanded that they be paid $1.50 for a day's work of eight hours. McArthur Brothers, the contractors, refused to make the concession to a committee of workmen at a conference held Thursday afternoon. The men are paid 15 cents per hour for their work, or $1.20 a day, and assert that after paying car fare to and from their place of work they have not sufficient left for living expenses.

Col. Rend's Men Refuse His Offer.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 3.—Col. Rend's miners at McDonald will not go back at the terms offered by him yesterday. The committee appointed to present his ultimatum to the men reported to-day that meetings were held last night and it was decided to accept no rate except 60 cents, and not to work for that price unless all other mines do the same. The miners and their committee were unanimous in this, and say that all talk of going to work on any other basis is useless.

Nack-Thorn Hearing Adjourned.

The hearing in the case of Augusta Nack and Martin Thorn was adjourned yesterday by Magistrate Flammer, in the Essex Market Court, until Sept. 14. The adjournment was by consent. The District Attorney says that the day for their trial by jury is so near that the hearing is needless, and will not be given with his consent. Assistant District Attorney Mitchell said yesterday that he had secured more evidence against Mrs. Nack, and he was sure of convicting her.

A Remark

often heard is "How handsome that would be in silver," when referring to some common object of utility.

Perhaps the Gorham Co., Silversmiths, may have it; very likely. Call and see.

Gorham Mfg. Co.

SILVERSMITHS.

Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Anderson & Mann, Harmony Grove, Ga.; W. D. Mann, general merchandise.
Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.
Charles H. Anthony, Watertown, N. Y.; dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.
Charles H. Anthony, Watertown, N. Y.; R. W. Anthony, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.
Andrews, M. T., Milan, Mo.; M. T. Andrews, merchant; Lafayette Hotel.
Ayers, L. S., Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. F. Fenker, dry goods, 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Burden, Smith & Co., Macon, Ga.; F. Polhill, dry goods, 54 West Forty-eighth Street.
Bach, Lev, Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. F. Bach, ladies' tailor; Hotel Albert.
Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.
Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics, 8 Greene Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Bacon, W. H., Clyde, Ohio; Miss Jennie Bacon, dry goods.
Bacon, W. H., Clyde, Ohio; Mrs. J. B. Leppelmann, dry goods.
Bartling, H. C., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Henry C. Bartling, general merchandise; Belvedere Hotel.
Bacon, F. E., Rome, N. Y.; George W. Reeve, dry goods; St. Joseph Hotel.
Birdsey, George L., Waterloo, N. Y.; Miss Nellie E. Stone, millinery and furnishings; Broadway Central Hotel.
Birdsey, George L., Waterloo, N. Y.; Mrs. George L. Birdsey; millinery and furnishings; Broadway Central Hotel.
Bour Brothers, Canton, Ohio; Ray J. Bour, china and glass.
Brown, W., Piqua, Ohio; Mrs. J. W. Brown, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Brown, W. J., Piqua, Ohio; J. W. Brown, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Burton & Brooks, Brookville, Penn.; W. I. Burton, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Baker Engineering Company, Seattle, Washington; C. H. Baker, electrical supplies.
Belding Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; William H. Brown, silks; Hotel Albert.
Benson, Cosmo, Reidsville, N. C.; confectioner; Union Square Hotel.
Beer & Brother, Baltimore, Md.; A. P. Baer, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; E. T. Lansing, hosiery and underwear, 52 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Boequet, Miss M. E., Waverly, Iowa; millinery.
Kesdue, Brown & Co., Piqua, Ohio; James H. Brown, dry goods, &c.; New York Hotel.
Bacon, W. H., Clyde, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Brush, L. S., Chicago, Ill., lead.
Chapman, R. H. F., Spartanburg, S. C., retail grocer; Park Avenue Hotel.
Cosel, Julius, & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; Julius Cosel, clothing; 154 East Seventieth Street.
Currier & Underhill, Petersburg, Va.; E. Currier, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Clement & Allen, Toledo, Ohio; J. V. Clement, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Cingler & Cingler, Covington, Ky.; F. D. Cingler; Clarendon Hotel.
Continental Wire Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. H. Ten Brock, wire; Murray Hill Hotel.
Dolfinger & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. O. Dolfinger, china; Everett House.
Dolfinger & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Miss Ollie Dolfinger, china; Everett House.
Dolfinger & Co., Louisville, Ky.; O. Dolfinger, china; Everett House.
Dean-Lilly Coffee and Spice Company, Memphis, Tenn.; William Dean, coffee; St. Denis Hotel.
Abe Lincoln Danziger & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. L. Danziger, wholesale shoes.
Durnam, W. B., Curlington, Ohio; dry goods.
Dewey, C. A., Kenosha, Wis.; John F. O'Donnell, hardware.
Dewey, C. A., Kenosha, Wis.; Frank D. Barnes, hardware.
Dougherty, M., Worcester, Mass.; millinery.
Dixie Pant Company, Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hersuinzer, manufacturing.
Daniel Desmurxe, Cincinnati, Ohio, laces and embroideries; Metropole Hotel.
Detroit Copper and Mining Company, Morenci, Arizona; H. S. Van Gorder, general merchandise.
Eggers, H. C. & E. W., Chicago, Ill.; E. W. Eggers, grocers.
Edison Talking Machine Company, Chicago, Ill.; Henry B. Baison, talking machine; Waldorf.
Edward Mayer & Co., Selma, Ala.; Edward Mayer, dry goods, &c.
Estes, James, Richmond, Mo.; James Estes, merchant; Lafayette Hotel.
Feldman, B., Little Falls, N. Y.; B. Feldman, furniture and carpets.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Hagan, millinery, 104 Worth Street; Albemarle Hotel.
Forbes, L. M., Chicago, Ill.; millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.
Fawcett & Dickey, Fredericktown, Ohio; John H. Dickey, dry goods; Hotel Metropole.
Foster, A. H., & Co., Union, S. C.; A. H. Foster, general store; Park Avenue Hotel.
Flanagan, J. J., Elmira, N. Y.; Mary A. Flanagan, dry goods; St. Denis.
Flint, The, Company, Providence, R. I.; A. P. Allen, furniture.
Golebicuski, J. S., & Sons, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. S. Golebicuski, wholesale grocers.
Greenberg, H., Pittsburg, Penn., house furnishings; Occidental Hotel.
Greenberg, M., Homestead, Penn., house furnishings; Occidental Hotel.
Gifford, H. M., Chicago, Ill.; millinery.
Granger, A. O., Centerville, Ga.; A. O. Granger, merchant; Murray Hill Hotel.
Halle, Schwarz & Skall, Cleveland, Ohio; M. Halle, hosiery and gloves, 106 Franklin Street; Hotel Normandie.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; A. G. Hutzler, hosiery and gloves, 45 Lispenard Street; Everett House.
Hadley, H. L., Seneca Falls, N. Y.; H. L. Hadley, millinery.
Haddon, R. M., Company, Abbeville, S. C.; R. M. Haddon, dry goods and millinery.
Hanford, Joel, Ithaca, N. Y.; Joel Hanford, pianos and organs.
Hasemeire & Silkman, Richmond, Ind.; H. H. C. Hasemeire, dry goods.
Hood, Shannon Company, Harmony Grove, Ga.; J. H. Hood, general merchandise; St. Nicholas Hotel.
Higgins, E. S., Carpet Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Norman, carpets; Grand Hotel.
Horn, W. O., & Brother, Chicago, Ill.; A. B. Brown, neckwear; Grand Hotel.
Howard, Mrs. C. T., Jamestown, N. Y.; Mrs. C. T. Howard, millinery; 160 West One Hundred and Third Street.
E. F. Holden, Pennington, Va., grocer; 242 West Thirty-first Street.
The Hickle-Kelsinger Company, Athens, Ohio; George M. Hicks, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hannocksburg, J. W., Syracuse, N. Y., millinery; Hotel Albert.
Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; E. Mullen, domestics; Hotel Manhattan.
Heyman, G. L., Carlisle, Ky.; dry goods and clothing; Hotel Albert.
Harsha, C. R., Wellsville, Ohio; furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Harry N. Chelve, Detroit, Mich.
Howe, O. G., Potsdam, N. Y.; —, Hornihan, millinery; 122 East Twenty-fourth Street.
H. C. Joslyn, Jonesville, Va., general merchandise.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. H. Guest, house furnishing goods, 8 Greene Street.
Joslyn, Mrs. J. M., Carbondale, Penn., general merchandise.
Kimmane Brothers, Springfield, Ohio; H. J. Fahien, dry goods.
R. B. Kinsey, La Grange, N. C., general merchandise; Broadway Central.
Kenyon, A. G., Seneca Falls, N. Y.; hats and furnishings.
Kershburg, I. M., Medina, N. Y.; clothing.
Klube & Murgatroyd, Watkins, N. Y.; Miss L. E. Klube, millinery; 27 East Eleventh Street.
Kimball & Roach, Hillsborough, N. H.; W. H. Roach, clothing; Continental Hotel.
Kinsey, R. B., La Grange, N. C.; R. B. Kinsey, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Kats Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Weil, dry goods.
Kline, H. A., & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Kline, notions, 302 Church Street; St. Cloud Hotel.
Ketchum, W. E., Chenoa, Ill.; William E. Ketchum, grocer; Astor House.
Latmere, Frank H., Rochester, N. Y.; Frank H. Latmere, electric fixtures; Grand Union Hotel.
H. H. Lustdervis & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; W. L. Starkweather, department store.
Lambright & Williams, Knoxville, Tenn.; G. W. Lambright, cloaks, hosiery, and gloves; Miss Maras, cloaks, &c.; Sinclair House.
E. F. Lloyd, Delphi, Ohio; Mrs. E. F. Lloyd, millinery; 137 West Ninety-fourth Street.
John Lutz, Springfield, Ill.; hats and furnishings; Cadillac.
Lantry, M. W., Hogansburg, N. Y.; Annie G. Lantry, millinery.
Louise Company, Chicago, Ill; Lucetta L. Richman, millinery.
Louise Company, Chicago, Ill.; Nora C. Reedy, millinery; Kensington.
Alexander Levy, Roanoke, Va.; H. Alexander, general merchandise.
Lears, Samuel L, Montpelier, Idaho, general merchandise.
Mack, Charles, & Son, Gaillipolis, Ill.; Charles Mack, general merchandise.
M. F. McGee, Mount Pleasant, Penn., millinery, &c.
M. Muldoon, Louisville,

Wanamaker's

TATTLER'S TALK

Store will be Closed at Noon to-day, the last Half-holiday of the season, and remain Closed Monday, Labor Day.

The old Stewart Store seemed vast when new. It is big still—and relatively bigger than ever before, for whole blocks of New York real estate are not at command now-a-days.

And yet it is too small. With all its space and light the accommodations for Wanamaker's splendid Dress Goods stock are inadequate.

The Tattler is nothing if not critical. And yet despite the hyper-critical spirit, which would lead to *creating* flaws that he couldn't find, he is compelled to believe that the equal of the Wanamaker Dress Goods stock has not been assembled on either side of the Atlantic this Autumn.

It would be easier for an artist to decorate a lily, than for the Tattler to put the flavor of the Paris Dress Novelties into black ink by cold types.

The improvised Shoe Store on the second floor was humming all yesterday. The greatest buzz was about the stocks of Mundell's Shoes for Children. The Wanamaker Shoe business is a revelation. The oldest inhabitant never saw

MUNDELL'S SHOES FOR CHILDREN, AT NOS. 5½ TO 10½, 75c.; 11 TO 2, 95c

Heretofore always double or more.

Neither did the children's mothers shoe themselves at $3 with such Shoes as Wanamaker is now selling at $1.40; nor their fathers get stout Winter Shoes at $3.50 that would equal the $1.90, also on sale there.

Here are three chapters in Shoe revelation—but they do not describe unlimited offerings, good for an indefinite future. Moral: Be prompt.

When the Haviland Dinner Sets at $15 began to find their way into select circles of the rural towns, the echoing demand came back fast and furious. The Tattler has doubts about the continuity of the supply. But ninety-five sorts of decorated China Dinner Sets at prices from $6.50 to $250 a set, should give scope for economy and verge for taste.

Folks said that the end of August would end the great Furniture Sales at Wanamaker's. But "folks" didn't know. The large sales of August are doubling daily in September.

The Furniture for August was accumulated in great quantities and many lines of bargains are still represented. Tourists from mountain and seaside, stopping on the way to their homes, augment the Wanamaker audience daily, and no part of the great Store seems more powerful in commanding attention than the Furniture Assembly on the fourth floor.

The Tattler loves to tattle, and is just bursting to tell what he thinks he knows about Bicycles.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THIRTY-FOOTERS AT NEWPORT.

Vaquero III. and Dorothy II, the Winners Yesterday.

NEWPORT, Sept. 3.—The thirty-footers raced to-day for the prize of $100 offered by the Newport Yacht Racing Association, and it was won by Vaquero III. There was a strong wind from the northeast, and the Dyers Island course was selected, making a beat up the bay and a run back. The start was made at 3:47, Vaquero III. soon taking the lead and holding it to the finish. The official time was as follows:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed time.
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	6:17:56	2:50:56
Wawa, J. A. Stillman	6:18:17	2:31:17
Puck, E. D. Morgan	6:20:15	2:33:15
Hera, R. N. Ellis	6:20:31	2:33:31
Carolina, P. Jones	6:20:46	2:33:49
Dorothy II., H. P. Whitney	6:20:58	2:33:58
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	6:21:32	2:34:32
Mai, O. G. Jennings, did not finish.		
Esperanza, A. S. Van Winkle, did not finish.		

In the morning the final round in the pair starts of this class was sailed between Dorothy II. and Hera, the former winning by five and a half minutes. The weather conditions were similar to the afternoon, and the same course was sailed. Mrs. Whitney made her first appearance on a yacht this Summer in this race. The official time was as follows:

Dorothy II., H. P. Whitney	1:28:52	2:21:52
Hera, R. N. Ellis	1:34:22	2:27:22

Newport Yachting Notes.

NEWPORT, Sept. 3.—The following yachts arrived here to-day: Steamer Regana, owned by F. C. Benedict; steamer Maretta, owned by H. P. Moore; schooner Fortuna, owned by Mr. Hover; schooner Esperanza, owned by D. Wilkinson. The sloop Musme, owned by J. McDonough, was the only departure.

The following yachts are in the harbor: Steamer Margarita, owned by A. J. Drexel; steamer Sultana, owned by J. R. Drexel; steamer Conqueror, owned by F. W. Vanderbilt; steamer Varuna, owned by E. Higgins; steamer Ballymena, owned by J. N. Brown; steamer Nourmahal, owned by John Jacob Astor; steamer Electra, owned by E. T. Gerry; sloop Navahoe, owned by R. P. Carroll; sloop Vigilant, owned by P. Chubb; sloop Ilderim, owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.; sloop Wasp, owned by R. L. Lippitt; sloop Ziguener, owned by M. Agassiz, and the fleet of thirty-footers.

Brooklyn Athletic Club Events.

The entries for the Labor Day games of the Brooklyn Athletic Club closed last evening. An unusually large number of amateur athletes have entered, and a large gathering is expected. The games will be held at the club grounds, at Maspeth. Gold watches will be awarded to those first in the events and silver watches to those who are second. Following are the events: One-hundred-yard dash handicap, 220-yard dash handicap, half-mile novice, one-mile handicap, one mile bicycle race, novice, and two-mile handicap bicycle race.

Trap Shooting at Elkwood Park.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 3.—Edgar Gibbs Murphy won the Oakland Handicap at Elkwood Park to-day. There were seven contestants. First money amounted to $70. Welch finished second and Daly third. Murphy also won the ten-bird sweep, by killing straight. Welch, Daly, Hoey, and Patten came in for second money. In the shoot-off Welch won with 11 kills, Daly finishing with 10 downs.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Lost the First and Won the Second Game from the Reds.

RUSIE MADE A NEW RECORD

Giants' Pitcher Allowed the Cincinnatis One Hit in the Second Game—Boston's Double Victory Places Them Ahead of Baltimore.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	77	34	.694
Baltimore	74	33	.692
New York	68	39	.636
Cincinnati	63	44	.589
Cleveland	55	52	.514
Chicago	50	61	.450
Philadelphia	49	62	.441
Louisville	49	62	.441
Pittsburg	47	60	.439
Brooklyn	48	62	.436
Washington	46	61	.430
St. Louis	27	83	.245

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cincinnati, 11, New York, 1, (first game.)
New York, 13; Cincinnati, 3, (second game.)
Boston, 6; Chicago, 3, (first game.)
Boston, 9; Chicago, 1, (second game.)
Baltimore, 22; St. Louis, 1.

Games To-day.

St. Louis in New York.
Chicago in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in Baltimore.
Cincinnati in Boston.
Cleveland in Philadelphia.
Louisville in Washington.

The New Yorks lost the first game as easily as they won the second at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The Cincinnati's victory in the first contest was the first that the team has won since their Eastern trip began, and they were so elated that they did not seem to care whether the second game was won or lost.

Breitenstein had his ten-thousand-dollar arm in good working order in the early game, and made amends for his poor showing early in the week. The New Yorks were easy marks for his deceptive curves and "drops," and their solitary run was due to an error by McPhee, who fumbled Sullivan's grounder in the third inning, and the big pitcher scored on McCreevy's three-bagger into the lake in left field. The latter, however, did not connect with the home plate, as the German retired the next two batters on strikes. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V.Halt'n, cf.	0	0	1	0	0			Holliday, lf.	1	0	0	0	0		
McCreery, rf.	0	2	2	0	0			Hoy, cf.	0	2	1	5	0		
Tiernan, lf.	0	1	3	0	0			Miller, rf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Davis, ss.	0	0	2	3	0			Beckley, 1b.	2	4	10	0	0		
Gleason, 2b.	0	2	6	3	1			McPhee, 2b.	3	2	0	6	1		
Clark, 1b.	0	0	5	1	0			Corcoran, ss.	0	0	4	2	0		
Warner, c.	0	2	5	3	1			Irwin, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0		
Donnelly, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0			Peitz, c.	1	3	8	0	0		
Sullivan, p.	1	0	1	2	0			Breit'st'n, p.	1	0	0	2	0		
Total	1	7	27	13	3			Total	11	12	27	10	1		

New York ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Cincinnati ..... 0 0 0 0 0 7 0 2 0 2—11

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4. First base on errors—New York, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 7. Base on balls—Off Sullivan, 3; off Breitenstein, 1. Struck out—By Breitenstein, 1. Home run—Beckley. Three-base hit—McCreery. Two-base hits—Tiernan, McPhee, Peitz. Sacrifice hit—Miller. Stolen base—McPhee. Hit by pitcher—Hoy, (2,) Breitenstein. Wild pitch—Sullivan, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Carpenter.

Second Game.

Rusie broke all the pitching records of the season in the second game, and his superior work allowed the Giants to win the game in a canter. He allowed the Reds a solitary base hit—a line drive by McPhee in the seventh inning, which Davis partly stopped. The Hoosier would have scored a shut out but for the misplays by Davis and Gleason in the seventh inning. Fully 10,000 persons watched Rusie's superb exhibition, and he was loudly applauded.

Rhines, who faced the Giants, began the game in a promising manner, but the Giants soon straightened out his curves in a way that made him look sad. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	2	4	0	0	0			Halliday, lf.	0	0	2	0	0		
McCre'ry, rf.	0	0	2	0	0			Hoy, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Tiernan, lf.	1	3	4	0	0			Miller, rf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Davis, ss.	2	2	1	6	2			Beckley, 1b.	1	0	4	0	0		
Gleason, 2b.	1	2	2	2	2			McPhee, 2b.	1	1	1	3	1		
Clark, 1b.	1	1	12	0	0			Corcoran, ss.	1	0	3	2	2		
Warner, c.	1	0	4	0	0			Irwin, 3b.	0	0	4	0	1		
Wilson, c.	0	0	0	0	0			Schriver, c.	0	0	4	2	0		
Donn'lly, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0			Rhines, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Rusie, p.	2	2	0	0	0										
Total	13	14	24	8	4			Total	3	1	21	7	4		

New York ..... 0 1 5 0 4 0 3 . . —13
Cincinnati ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0— 3

Earned runs—New York, 6. First base on errors—New York, 2; Cincinnati, 3. Left on bases—New York, 8; Cincinnati, 2. Base on balls—Off Rusie, 2; off Rhines, 4. Struck out—By Rusie, 3; by Rhines, 4. Home run—Davis. Three-base hit—Van Haltren. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, (2,) Gleason. Stolen bases—Davis, Gleason. Double plays—Davis and Clark; Corcoran and Beckley. Hit by pitcher—Rusie. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Carpenter. Game called on account of darkness.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

Baltimore, 22; St. Louis, 1.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—The champions won as they pleased to-day, batting Donahue out of the box and hitting Coleman at will. The heavy batting was the sole feature. Score:

Baltimore ..... 3 6 4 2 1 0 1 5 . .—22
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Earned runs—Baltimore, 7. Base hits—Baltimore, 28; St. Louis, 7. Errors—Baltimore, 1; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Baltimore, Corbett and Robinson; St. Louis, Donahue, Coleman, and Douglas. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Boston, 6; Chicago, 3.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—Boston had no difficulty in winning both games from Chicago to-day. In neither contest did the visitors make any kind of a showing, being outplayed at every point. Both Klobedanz and Nichols were in fine condition and pitched good games for the Bostons, while Griffith was wretchedly supported. The score:

FIRST GAME.

Boston ..... 1 0 2 3 0 0 0 0 . .—6
Chicago ..... 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3

Earned runs—Boston, 1; Chicago, 2. Base hits—Boston, 13; Chicago, 7. Error—Chicago, 1. Batteries—Boston, Klobedanz and Bergen; Chicago, Thornton and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

SECOND GAME.

Boston, 9; Chicago, 1.

Boston ..... 0 4 0 1 1 0 1 2 . .—9
Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Earned run—Boston, 1. Base hits—Boston, 12; Chicago, 7. Errors—Boston, 3; Chicago, 4. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Bergen; Chicago, Griffiths and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Other Games.

In Springfield—Springfield, 5; Buffalo, 1.
In Providence—Providence, 5; Toronto, 4, (first game.) Providence, 6; Toronto, 0, (second game.)
In Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 1; Syracuse, 15.
In Paterson—Paterson, 13; Reading, 5.
In Richmond—Richmond, 6; Hartford, 0.
In Norfolk—Norfolk, 6; Athletics, 7, (first game.) Norfolk, 4; Athletics, 2, (second game.)
In Lancaster—Lancaster, 4; Newark, 1.

A New Player for Brooklyns.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 3.—William Eagan, the second baseman of the Syracuse Eastern League team, has been sold to the Brooklyn Club for $500 and Second Baseman Canavan. The deal takes effect after the close of the present season.

United Hibernian Games.

The annual festival and games of the United Hiberian Societies of New York County will be held at Lion Park on Monday. The entries for the games will close at the grounds one hour previous to the beginning of the games. Following are the events: Two-hundred-and-twenty-yard dash, open to all. First prize, gold medal; second, silver medal. One-mile run, for members. First prize, gold medal; second, silver medal. Half-mile run, for members' sons, under sixteen years. First prize, gold medal; second, silver medal. Running broad jump, open to all; hop, step, and jump; running high jump, and putting sixteen-pound shot. First prize, gold medal; second, silver medal. Shooting contest, open to all members of Irish organizations in Greater New York. First prize, gold medal; second, silver medal. Bowling contest, open to all Irish organizations. First prize, gold medal; second, silver medal. Irish dancing contest, open to all. First prize, gold medal; second, silver medal.

RACING IN HARNESS.

Results of Trotting and Pacing Contests on Various Tracks Yesterday.

At Hartford, Conn.

2:30 Class.—Trotting. Purse $3,000.

Emily, ch. m., by Prince Regent, dam Barbara, (Geers) 6 5 4 1 4 2 1 2 1
Town Lady, b. m., (Cheney) 1 7 2 2 3 3 3 1 2
Nancy Time, ch. m., (Wilson) 8 2 3 4 1 1 2 3 3
Tacomis, b. g., (Quinton) ..... 5 6 5 3 2 ro.
Georgeanna, br. m., (Noble) ..... 2 1 1 8 Dis.
Derby Lass, blk. m., (Sanders) ..... 3 3 7 7 Dis.
Rene, g. m., (Spear) ..... 4 8 6 5 Dr.
Jib Albert, b. g., (Walker) ..... 7 4 8 6 Dr.

Time—2:13¼; 2:15¼; 2:13¾; 2:15; 2:14¼; 2:16¼; 2:17½, 2:14, 2:13½.

2:14 Class—Pacing. Purse $2,000.

Favor, b. g., by Frank Buford, dam Daisy, by Bay Tom, Jr., (Smart) 6 3 1 1 1
Quadriga, ch. g., (Miller) 2 1 3 4 2
Ambulator, b. h., (Thomas) 5 4 7 3 3
Clifford, b. g., (Carmichael) 9 5 4 6 4
Myrtle G., b. m., (Quintin) 7 7 6 5 5
Ella C., br. m., (Moulton) 4 6 5 7 6
Silver Chimes, b. g., (D. Wilson) ..... 8 2 2 2 dis
Forest Herr, b. g., (Spear) ..... 1 dis.
Quick Turn, ch. g., (Bowdoin) ..... 3 dis.
Nordica, b. m., (Dustin) ..... Dis.

2:18 Class—Trotting. Purse $2,000.

The Abbott, b. g., by Chimes, dam Nettie King, by Mambrino King, (Geers) 1 1 1
Lucy Carr, b. f., (S. Wilson) 2 2 2
Miss Gatewood, b. m., (Williams) 5 4 3
Neva Wilkes, br. m., (Boyce) 3 7 4
Luna, b. m., (Walker) 6 3 6
Belton, b. h., (Kelly) 4 5 5
Leddle L., br. f., (Payne) 7 6 7
Winnie Baron, b. m., (Howard) 8 8 8

Time—2:15, 2:16¼, 2:16¼.

Special pacing race, mile heats, winner to take all. Purse $5,000.

Star Pointer, b. s., (McClary) 1 1 1
Joe Patchen, blk. s., (Geers) 2 2 2

Time—2:04½, 2:03¾, 2:05.

2:10 Class—Trotting. Purse $3,000. (Unfinished.)

Dan Cupid, b. h., (McCarthy) 1
B. B. F., b. h., (Gerrity) 2
Bouncer, b. m., (Lapham) 3
Que Allen, b. h., (McKenna) 4
Early Bird, rn. h., (Payne) 5
Aleidalia, b. m., (Dore) 6
Celaya, ch. m., (Dustin) 7
Baron Rogers, b. h., (Titer) 8

Time—2:12¾.

Free-for-all. Purse $800.

Roan Wilkes, rn. g., by Tennessee Wilkes, (Baggs) 1 1 1
Tantana, br. m., (Dore) 2 2 2
Sarah Jane, b. m., (Gillies) 3 3 3

Time—2:17¼, 2:17¾, 2:16.

2:19 Class—Pacing. Purse $500.

Melson, br. s., by Token P., (Gillies) 1 1 1
A. S. L., ch. g., (Sterling) 2 3
Miss Elmer, b. m., (Middleby) 3 7 2
Charlie G., blk. g., (Ripley) 5 3 5
Elton, b. g., (Dore) 4 5 4
Aymont, b. g., (Collins) 7 4 6
Conemur, blk. g., (Ranks) 6 6 7

Time—2:18½, 2:18, 2:18½.

2:27 Class—Trotting.

Captain F., b. g., by H. H. Franklin, (Woodrow) 1 1 1
Kurburn, b. g., (Dore) 8 2 3
J. T. L., ch. g., (Malet) 2 4 8
Pictola, b. g., (Wells) 5 5 2
Roland, b. g., (Donelan) 6 3 4
Evanella, b. m., (F. Gillies) 3 7 5
Hanover Boy, ch. g., (Bent) 4 6 7
Classic, b. g., (B. Gillies) 7 8 6

Time—2:24½, 2:23½, 2:23.

To-day's Card at Sheepshead Bay.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; penalties and allowances. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Gala Day	127	La Ventura	119
Warrenton	122	Honey Dew	119
Fonsavannah	122	Easter Gift	115
Oxnard	122	First Fruit	115
Amazonian	122	Prince Lee	115
Woodford Filly	119	High Hoe	112

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Rubicon	132	Yemen	113
Cleophus	125	Billall	112
Peep o' Day	120	Good Times	112
Nick	122	Zenone	112
Bromo	117	Cash Day	110
Rodermond	117	Sallie Cliquot	110
Ramiro II.	115	Miss Lynah	109
Hugh Penny	114	Agitator	109
J. A. Grey	113	Trillette	105

THIRD RACE.—The Flatbush Stakes of $3,000, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances. Seven furlongs.

Hamburg	120	George Keene	115
The Huguenot	120	Rey el Salto	115
Firearm	115	Kitefoot	112
Handball	115	San Venado	105
Previous	115		

FOURTH RACE.—The Omnium Handicap of $2,000, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a eighth.

Ben Brush	126	Havoc	115
Hastings	123	Free Advice	110
Lehman	120	Rondo	98
Ben Holladay	110		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile.

Dorian	116	Buckwa	113
King Ten	116	Ace	113
Cromwell	116	Hugh Penny	113
Formero	116	Allaire B.	113
Hamilton II.	116	Patrol	113
Cash Day	116	Lonsdale	113
Chelsea	115	Convention	104
Song and Dance	115	Fireside	99

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward. Short steeplechase course.

Royal Scarlet	168	Amen	140
Flushing	158	Erie	135
Wood Pigeon	148		

*Ran when a two-year-old as Woodfaun.

Twin City Handicap Weights.

The weights for the Twin City Handicap, to be run on Monday at Sheepshead Bay, have been assigned by Handicapper W. S. Vosburgh. If the best of the horses entered accept the weights, the race should be one of the best of the season, for it will bring together, among others, Requital, Ben Brush, Clifford, Ornament, The Friar, and Typhoon II. The assignment of weights has been as follows:

Requital, 128 pounds; Ben Brush, 126; Clifford, 125; Belmar, 122; Flying Dutchman, 121; Buck Massie, 120; Lehman, 119; Howard Mann, Ornament, and First Mate, 118 each; The Friar and Sir Walter, 117 each; Ben Holladay, 116; Don de Oro, 115; On Deck and Havoc, 114 each; Buddha and Typhoon II., 113 each; Octagon, 111; Ben Eder, Ramiro II., Nanki Pooh, and Tragedian, 110 each; Scottish Chieftain, 109; Free Advice, 107; Howard S. and Elkins, 105 each; Connoisseur, Bernadillo, and Dutch Skater, 102 each; Maurice, Hugh Penny, Scarborough, and Partridge, 100 each; King Arthur, 98; Skate and Semper Ego, 97 each; Lincoln II., 96; Carnero, Lobengula, and St. Lee, 95 each; Mazarine, 92; Divide, 90; Kingstone, 88; Jefferson and Cassette, 85 each.

The weights for the Westbury Steeplechase, at two miles and a half, to be run on the same day, have been fixed as follows:

Lion Heart, 170 pounds; Peconic, 163; Phoebus, 161; Royal Scarlet, 159; Mars Chun, 157; Bonaparte, 156; Trillion, 155; Sayonara, 149; Canewood, 146, Beaumont, 144; Wood Pigeon, 142; Decapod, 141; Beaufort, 137; Erie 135.

NEWPORT GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Victor Sorchan Wins Two Cups from H. M. Brooks.

NEWPORT, Sept. 3.—There was a large crowd at the golf club to-day to see the play in the tournament, the contest being for cups offered by Victor Sorchan and H. M. Brooks. Mr. Sorchan won not only his own cup, but the one offered by Mr. Brooks for the best handicap score. In addition to these prizes Foxhall P. Keene received a gold medal for the best score in the tournament for 18 holes. The summary:

	Gross.	Han'c'p.	Net.
Victor Sorchan	181	4	177
S. Leroy	190	12	178
A. Baker	185	4	181
J. T. Maurin	192	10	182
L. T. Burden, Jr.	190	6	184
Foxhall P. Keene	185	0	185
F. O. Beach	198	12	186
H. O. Smith, Jr.	198	10	188
T. Brunby	209	18	194
R. W. Goelet	215	20	195
Greenville Kane	207	12	195
P. Grant	209	14	195
H. R. Winthrop	208	12	196
A. S. Carpenter	212	12	200
A. Heminway	200	8	201
F. C. Smith	210	0	210
H. P. Rogers, Jr.	238	24	214

INTERNATIONAL GOLF.

Results of Yesterday's Matches at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Sept. 3.—To-day's play in the golf tournament was devoted to the international event, in which the trophy won by C. B. MacDonald of Chicago, in 1895, and R. H. Dickson of Niagara, in 1896, is the laurel. In the morning Charles Hunter defeated C. B. Hudson of Rochester by three up and two to play. G. T. Brown of London beat G. T. Curtis of Rochester, two up and one to play. J. C. Powers of Rochester beat Capt. Dickson of Niagara, one up and one stroke. Irving K. Taylor of St. Andrews beat J. Anstice of Rochester, four up and two to play. F. P. Betts of London beat J. P. Bowman of Rochester, four up and two to play. J. A. Dupuy of Rochester beat H. K. Tyng of Buffalo, three up and two to play.

In the afternoon G. T. Brown beat William Hunter two up and one to play. Powers beat Taylor, six up and five to play. Dupuy beat Betts, five up and four to play. A. P. Scott of Toronto beat G. S. Lyon by default.

To-morrow, in the semi-finals, Scott of Toronto will meet Brown of London, and Powers and Dupuy of Rochester will meet to decide which shall enter the finals.

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GEORGIA WINS TROPHIES

The Hilton and Regimental Rifle Matches Taken by Her Team at Sea Girt.

NEW JERSEY STATE SHOOTS

Fourth Regiment Team Wins the Columbia Trophy and the New Jersey National Guard Match—Capt. McCann Sworn in Office.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 3.—The Georgia team to-day captured the Hilton Trophy and the Regimental team Match Trophy at the match held under the auspices of the New Jersey State Rifle Association and the National Rifle Association. The work of the Georgia team for the Hilton Trophy was exceptionally fine, Lieut. F. C. Wilson making 101 out of a possible 105. C. F. Austin made 97 out of the same possible total. Corrie of New York made the same score, 97 out of a possible 105. The shooting of the New Yorkers in this match was excellent.

The Hilton Trophy, valued at $3,000, was presented to the National Association in 1878 by the late Judge Henry Hilton of New York. The trophy is shot for annually, and is open to teams of twelve men from the army, navy, National Guard, and the armies of foreign countries, distances 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots at each. In addition to the trophy, each member of the winning team obtains a medal. The District of Columbia has held the trophy the last two years, and has had it four times in all. Pennsylvania has had it three times, and Massachusetts four years in succession. The Division of the Atlantic, United States Army, has had it twice, and the Division of the Missouri once. Michigan held it one year, and New York had it four times. Only three times in the history of the trophy has the score made by the Georgia team of this year been excelled. In 1895 the District shooters rolled up a score of 1,097, the highest ever made in the competition. Last year, under unfavorable circumstances, the District team made 1,010.

The scores for the Hilton Trophy were as follows:

GEORGIA.

Name.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	T'tal.
Cann	27	35	31	93
Postell	32	27	33	92
Miller	30	33	28	91
Mercer	30	35	27	92
Battey	23	32	29	84
Richmond	33	30	24	87
H. K. Wilson	26	33	29	88
Hunter	26	30	28	84
Konneman	29	32	26	87
Harrison	27	35	28	90
Austin	33	33	31	97
F. C. Wilson	33	34	34	101
Total	349	389	348	1,086

NEW YORK.

Lamb	30	31	29	90
C. W. Smith	30	29	23	82
Crall	30	31	29	90
F. W. Smith	31	33	29	93
Todd	29	31	29	89
Egan	29	33	26	88
Doyle	29	30	30	89
Boyle	22	32	28	82
Stebbins	30	35	22	87
Canda	34	32	31	97
Corrie	34	32	31	97
Naple	26	35	24	85
Wells	31	32	28	91
Total	351	384	328	1,063

NEW JERSEY.

Hayes	31	30	25	86
Ransom	30	35	22	87
Springstead	29	21	24	74
McGrann	32	27	28	87
Decker	32	30	23	85
Hartman	30	28	26	84
Lohman	30	34	26	90
Fahrhurst	26	33	31	90
Howard	27	30	27	84
Van Kleet	30	8	26	64
Reid	25	30	27	82
Hubschmidt	33	27	30	90
Total	355	333	315	1,003

This morning the last of the skirmish runs necessary to decide the winners of the regimental team match was held. The firing at the 200 and 500 yard range in this match was completed on Wednesday afternoon, and at that time the First Regiment Cavalry of Georgia was in the lead, having a total score of 561 points, 3 ahead of its nearest competitor, the first team of the First Battalion, Georgia Infantry.

The closeness of these two teams lent additional interest to its skirmishing, and there was much glee among the infantrymen this morning when they learned their work in the skirmishes had given them the match, with a score of 1,007 points. The scores at all of the ranges were:

REGIMENTAL TEAM MATCH.—(Inter-State.)

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	K. D.	Run.	Run.	Sk'm.	T't'ls.	T'tl.
First Battalion, Georgia Infantry, first team.	285	276	561	252	194	446	1,007	
Engineers' Battalion, District of Columbia, first team.	282	277	559	172	200	372	931	
First Regiment, Cavalry, Georgia	279	285	564	170	118	288	852	
Engineers' Battalion, District of Columbia, second team.	256	271	527	160	162	322	849	
Second Regiment, District of Columbia	268	241	509	134	199	333	842	
First Battalion, Georgia Infantry, 2d team.	255	259	508	158	128	286	794	
Fourth Regiment of New Jersey	254	240	494	112	171	283	777	
Second Regiment of New Jersey	244	217	461	156	104	260	721	

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	T't'l.	1st	2d	T't'l	Gr'd. T't'l
Third Regiment of New Jersey.	244	199	443	145	98	243	686
Seventh Regiment of New York, 1st team.	242	267	509	Did not fire.			509
Seventh Regiment of New York, 2d team.	257	249	506	Did not fire.			506

The skirmish runs this morning also decided the Columbia Trophy and the New Jersey National Guard matches, and in both cases they were won by the Fourth Regiment team. Both of these matches are open only to teams from each regiment of the New Jersey National Guard. The prize in the first is the Columbia Trophy, which was presented to the State in 1894 by the District of Columbia to be shot for annually. The prize in the New Jersey National Guard match is the National Guard Trophy and a medal to each member of the winning team. The score in these matches follows:

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	1st	2d	T'tl.
Fourth Regiment, N. J.	167	159	161	112	171	770
Second Regim't, N. J.	177	164	147	156	104	748
Third Regiment, N. J.	176	128	157	145	98	704
Sixth Regiment, N. J.	153	149	159	115	107	683
Seventh Regim't, N. J.	168	104	130

PHYSICIANS IN MONTREAL

End of the Work of the Different Sections of the British Medical Association.

A PAPER ON QUARANTINES

Discussion on Sewage Following an Address on That Subject by M. Janin—Dr. Herman M. Biggs of New York Speaks on Public Health.

MONTREAL, Sept. 3.—The meetings of the different sections of the British Medical Association were continued to-day. In the section in Public Health, Dr. Montizambert, Superintendent of the Canadian Quarantine Stations, read a long paper covering the whole subject of maritime and inland quarantines. Among other things, he said that the general considerations of infectious diseases in connection with the subject of this discussion divides itself naturally under two heads:

"The prevention of disease from without getting into the country and the dealing with it once it has entered in. A system of arresting disease at the coast and frontier entrances and a system of preparedness in the interior communities. Neither of these is sufficient without the other. Coast quarantines and inland health organizations form the double line of sanitary defense, or, to borrow an illustration from the game of cricket, the coast quarantine may be compared to the wicket keeper and the inland health board to the long stop. The interior communities throughout the length and breadth of the land have an interest, and a very close and vital interest, indeed, in the fitting and working of the quarantine service at the various ports of entry. But confidence in a quarantine system, however perfected, must never be allowed to lull us into a false sense of security to the neglect of striving ever more and more toward the sanitary improvement to the cities, villages, and districts in which we dwell.

Quarantine at Minor Ports.

"With regard to our minor ports and our land frontiers, we have regulations which can be fully amplified should an emergency so require. But with respect to the importation of disease from Europe, Asia, Central and South America, &c., via the United States and across the frontier, we put our main dependence upon their protection of themselves by the well worked quarantines of our Southern neighbors, such as those of Boston, New York, Portland, and New Orleans, and their admirable National quarantine service, under the able administration of Surgeon General Wyman, who is to join with me in the opening of this discussion.

"In conclusion, I beg leave to submit and to maintain that the Canadian quarantine system, as at present conducted, is certainly of most unquestionable utility to this country."

Dr. Formento of New Orleans and Wolfred Nelson of New York spoke at length on the perfect quarantine station on the Mississippi, below New Orleans, the work of Dr. Joseph H. Holt of New Orleans. The mention of Dr. Holt's name evoked applause.

In the section of public or State medicine, the President, Dr. Lachapelle, informed the members that they need not be alarmed by exaggerated newspaper reports as to the small-pox outbreak in Montreal. There were only eight cases in the city, four in Westmount, and one in Ste. Cunegonde.

Dr. Biggs on Public Health.

Dr. Herman M. Biggs, Pathologist to the Health Department of the City of New York, delivered the address this afternoon, at the Windsor Hall, on "Public Medicine." The paper was full of interest. It dealt with all the municipal problems of public health. He emphasized the fact that the advances in preventive medicine in Great Britain, as shown by the mortality tables for nearly half a century, had preceded those in every other country, and he had no doubt that the influence of the British Medical Association had been no small factor in contributing to the high standard of the public health.

Speaking of the difference in the manner of carrying on sanitary work in Great Britain and the United States, he said:

"It should be noted particularly that in the United States there is no National Board of Health, and there are no National regulations of general application. In each of the several States of the Union the sanitary administration is solely under the control of the State authorities. The State Boards of Health are energetic and progressive in many States, but in some there is no sanitary work of importance done.

"It necessarily follows that throughout the United States there is a great lack of uniformity in regulations and methods and in the efficiency of their execution. It is hardly possible to make any definite statement as to the condition of preventive medicine generally, for what is true of one State is not true of another. Speaking broadly, in the rural districts and in the towns and smaller cities, especially in the South and West, the sanitary methods are of the crudest type. On the other hand, in many of the large cities there is found a broad, enlightened, and progressive policy and sufficient administration equal to that presented in any of the great cities of the world."

MM. Richet and Janin.

Dr. Charles Richet, the official delegate sent by France, has attracted much attention. His addresses are given in French. After his visit here he will proceed to New York. He is an affable gentleman, a fluent speaker, with all the grace and polish of his native city, Paris.

To-day, of seventy-two papers read in the eleven sections, twenty-two were by Americans. The extreme courtesy shown the American visitors is best evidenced by the fact that they have read fully 50 of about 250 papers. It must be remembered that the British Medical Association is composed exclusively of British subjects.

At the section in public medicine, Dr. A. L. De Martigny, for M. Georges Janin, C. E., formerly of the Corps des Ponts et des Chaussées of France, but now of Montreal, read a paper on the different processes recommended for the treatment of sewage, mechanical, chemical, and epuration by the arable soil. He dwelt more particularly on the protection of rivers against contamination by sewage and established by documentary evidence that the best system was to follow the example of the cities of England, France, and Germany, which utilized their sewage for fertilizing purposes.

Sewage Scheme Discussed.

Dr. Bryce of Toronto said the sewage farms had been conducted with perfect success in several parts of Ontario. There was an illustration o fa complete sewage farm at London, Ontario, where at the asylum in 1895 a foreman, with the assistance of a few of the milder lunatics, had cultivated parts of the four acres used. The vegetables sold netted at wholesale prices $300, thus indicating a profitable feature. The London sewage farm had been a great success.

Dr. C. O. Probst of Columbus said they had not a single river in Ohio which was fit to supply pure water, and therefore the purification of the sewage was an important point with them. Many towns, however, had not the land suitable for this purpose.

Dr. J. C. Schrader of the State Board of Health, Iowa; H. J. Herrick of Cleveland, Ohio; Woods Hutchinson of Buffalo, and Thomas Carr of Essex, England, continued the discussion, all realizing the public value of the paper contributed.

Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, President of the section, was anxious to know whether the freezing of the land would prevent the filtration of the water, and whether this system had been tried in such countries as ours.

M. Janin said that in Dantsic, in Germany, where it was as cold in Winter as in Canada, the system worked equally well in Winter.

Dr. Bryce replied that sub-surface irrigation had also been found very successful. And then the quantity of snow which fell here prevented the land from freezing to such a depth as it would otherwise do.

Dr. Reynolds of Chicago questioned whether it would not be wise to let our rivers remain sources of water supply and adopt some system of purifying our water supply.

The Bad State of Glasgow.

Dr. Alex. Johnson of Glasgow, Scotland, said they had found that their rivers became more and more filthy, and the City of Glasgow had now in hand a system for the purification of the river which would cost millions of dollars in order to mitigate the nuisance which had been created by the river becoming an open sewer. The difficulty really consisted in the irregular quantities of discharge from trade premises from time to time. The chemists stated that the treatment of pure sewage was a very simple matter; the contamination of the sewage from manufactures and trades was the source of the chief trouble. He would like to see a system of cleaning the river just as we cleaned our houses from time to time.

Dr. J. J. Mackenzie, bacteriologist of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario, contributed a paper on "Results of the Mechanical Filteration Plant in Ontario," and Dr. F. F. Westbrook, bacteriologist of the State Board of Health of Minnesota, one entitled "A Preliminary Communication on the Bacilli of Diphtheria When it is Epidemic."

Dr. Westbrook of Minnesota also contributed an able paper on "Epidemics of Diphtheria," with the data of 2,400 cultures got in cases. In one remarkable case the bacillus of diphtheria was found in the boy's throat six months after the acute disease had ceased. He still was under observation.

The work of the different sections was concluded to-day, but excursions and other entertainments continue. A favorite excursion is that to Lachine and down the rapids. Many of the delegates will visit the Pacific coast of Canada and return here to proceed to New York and elsewhere in the United States.

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

Evidences of a Concerted Effort to Secure Its Repeal by Congress Next Winter.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—It is already apparent that a determined effort will be made in the next Congress to repeal the civil service law. The House of Representatives will be the battleground, as the Senate stands ready to promptly pass a repeal bill. The association known as the Anti-Civil Service League, recently organized in Washington, is receiving support at the hands of influential members of Congress.

Senator Gallinger and Congressman Grosvenor appear to be the prime movers in the respective houses in the fight against the merit system. The plan of battle of the opponents of civil service reform is to secure instructions next year in a majority of the Congressional districts to the nominees for Congress, directing them to vote to abolish the civil service law.

A number of bills will be introduced and referred. Congressman Grosvenor is already at work preparing one to be presented in the House. The Committee on Civil Service of the House has heretofore been friendly to the merit system, and its Chairman, Congressman Brosius of Pennsylvania, has refused to report any bill attacking or modifying it.

There has been no opportunity to test the sentiment of the committee that will sit in the regular session this Winter. Undoubtedly many members of Congress will come back after next year's election pledged to repeal the present law. The political machinery of Congressional districts is, in nine cases out of ten, in the hands of politicians bitterly hostile to civil service reform. Resolutions of instruction are therefore a mere matter of mechanical detail. The friends of civil service reform are much encouraged because the President, Speaker Reed, and Chairman Brosius of the Civil Service Committee are stanch friends of the merit system.

NEGROES AT ANNAPOLIS.

J. S. Smith of Chicago Fails to Appear for Examination.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—One of the two negroes nominated for cadetships at Annapolis has lost his chance of appointment. This is J. S. Smith, who was named by Representative George White of Chicago to represent the Fifth Illinois District at the Naval Academy. Smith was to have been examined some time ago, but at his own request the time was extended to Sept. 1, in order to afford him further opportunity for preparation in his studies. He failed, however, to appear at Annapolis for examination last Wednesday, and, the Navy Department being so informed, the person named from the Fifth Illinois as alternate has been directed to appear for examination. He is Ernest Schoeter, also of Chicago.

The other negro nominee, Bundy, is now under examination at the academy, and it is expected that this will consume several days. Meanwhile it will not be known whether or not he has passed unless he falls signally in some important branch.

NAVAL CARRIER PIGEONS.

Admiral Sicard's Fleet Sends a Message to Norfolk.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—A message by carrier pigeon was received from Admiral Sicard on the flagship New York of the North Atlantic Squadron at the Norfolk Navy Yard at 8 o'clock this morning. A copy was immediately telegraphed to Acting Secretary Roosevelt at the Navy Department. The message was as follows:

"Sept. 3, 6:30 A. M.—Position, 30 degrees east-northeast Cape Charles Lightship, distant 65 miles. The squadron, consisting of the New York, Brooklyn, Iowa, Massachusetts, Indiana, Texas, and Maine, is approaching the Southern drill ground, and will probably anchor about 8 o'clock. Will dispatch anchorage later. Puritan is in sight."

At the Navy Department this is said to be the first instance in the naval history of this country of the successful use of carrier pigeons as a means of communication between naval vessels afloat and the shore stations. It is the result of several months' hard work on the part of the Equipment Bureau, which has collected aboard the ships pigeons from various Atlantic ports so that the commanders might be prepared to dispatch messages to any desired naval station. The result is highly gratifying to the department officials, indicating the possibility of developing a most valuable means of communicating with the fleets off shore.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leaves of absence have been granted Capt. Alfred Morton, Ninth Infantry, for three months and twenty-five days, from Sept. 22, with permission to go beyond sea; Lieut. J. D. L. Hartman, First Cavalry, for one month from Nov. 1; Capt. Nat. P. Physter, First Infantry, for two months.

Extensions of leave are granted Col. S. S. Sumner, Sixth Cavalry, for one month; Major J. B. Rawles, Fourth Artillery, for ten days; Major John Pitman, Ordnance Department, for seven days.

Further extension of leave is granted Lieut. G. B. Duncan, Fourth Infantry, for fifteen days.

Commissary Sergeant Rochus Scholgen, now at Columbia Arsenal, Tennessee, will be sent to Fort Slocum, New York, Sept. 25, to relieve Commissary Sergeant Casper Hurst.

Navy.

Carpenter E. S. Smith is ordered to Cramps' shipyard, Philadelphia, Sept. 7.

Lieut. D. Peacock is detached from the Wheeling and ordered to remain under treatment at Mare Island Hospital.

Lieut. B. T. Walling is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Wheeling.

Gen. Harrison Not an Heir.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3.—A recent dispatch from Springfield, Ohio, said that ex-President Harrison was one of the heirs to a large estate alleged to have been left by Joseph Ball of Philadelphia, and that he had been retained to establish the claims of 300 or more people to the estate, which is credited with being worth several millions of dollars. His private secretary today said: "The story connecting Gen. Harrison with the Ball estate is entirely untrue. He is neither an heir to the estate nor attorney for the claimants."

Tortured by Masked Robbers.

ERIE, Penn., Sept. 3.—Volney Bull, a wealthy farmer living south of this city, was robbed last night by eight masked men, who tortured him until he revealed the hiding place of his money. They secured a large amount and drove away in one of his rigs. The farmer was released from his bonds by neighbors this morning.

Mountaindale Post Office Robbed.

MOUNTAINDALE, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The Post Office here was entered by burglars last night. The safe was blown open with giant powder and $125 in money and stamps taken. There is no clue to the thieves.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

New Line for the Caribbean Sea—Extension of the K. C., P. and G. Railroad.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 3.—A steamship line from the Gulf to the principal ports of Central America and the West Indies is to be put into operation by the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad. Robert Gillham, General Manager of that road, is now arranging for the steamers, and within thirty or sixty days, it is said, the new line will be doing business.

It is the intention, if possible, to bring business here that otherwise would go to Eastern ports. The plan originated with President A. F. Stillwell of the road, and includes the establishment in Kansas City of a bureau of information where Western merchants may find out about the tropical countries from which it is expected to secure trade.

A complimentary trip is to be given to the merchants of Kansas City, Omaha, and other neighboring Western cities, in order to work up trade and familiarize the merchants with the possibilities of new business in South America.

ILLEGAL RATE CUTTING OUT WEST.

A Score of Freight Men Ordered Before the Federal Grand Jury.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 3.—A score or more of representative freight men of Minneapolis and St. Paul have been summoned to appear before the Federal Grand Jury which convenes Sept. 7, to testify as to charges of illegal rate cutting. There is much consternation in railway circles in consequence.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission has had its special attorney, J. T. Marchand, here looking up the cases. Mr. Marchand refuses to discuss the matter further than to say that "there seems to have been less regard for the Inter-State Commerce Act in this locality than in any other commercial centre in the country."

The illegal cutting is said to have been done mostly on flour rates.

Sale of the Union Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—It is semi-officially stated that the question of appealing from the decree of the United States Circuit Court at Omaha for the sale of the Union Pacific, which the Attorney General has under consideration, is not predicated upon a desire of the Government to increase the upset price. Of course the Government desires the highest possible bid and would like to secure more than the $45,000,000 offered, but it is said that this will not be the moving motive of the appeal if one is taken. Certain modifications of the order are desired.

Carrying Price of Corn Reduced.

This circular was issued yesterday by Joint Traffic Commissioner George R. Blanchard: "The recommendation of the Trunk Line has been concurred in that, taking effect Sept. 15, 1897, the rate on corn in carloads, minimum weight as per official classification, at and east of Lake Erie ports to Boston (local) and to interior New England points taking Boston rates, will be 7¾ cents per bushel. This rate to be canceled Jan. 15, 1898, unless sooner withdrawn or modified, and no corn to be transported under said rate after that date."

Milwaukee and St. Paul Report.

The annual report of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, to June 30 last, shows these comparisons with the year 1895-6: For 1897, gross receipts, $80,486,767, decrease $2,195,061; operating expenses, $18,577,539, decrease $1,099,269; net expenses $11,909,228, decrease $1,095,790 other income, $102,822, increase $97,965; all income, $12,072,051, decrease $997,824; fixed charges, $7,488,747, decrease $180,741; balance, $4,583,304, decrease $817,085; preferred dividends, $1,896,363, increase $50,050. Surplus, $2,686,941, decrease $867,135.

H. J. Morse Succeeds Russell Sage.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Iowa Central Railroad was held here to-day. H. J. Morse was elected President instead of Russell Sage, who declined re-election.

Railroad Men and Matters.

Vice President Garret A. Hobart remains a member of the Board of Arbitration of the Joint Traffic Association. The rumor that he had retired came of his declining re-election as a Director of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company.

At the office of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company yesterday, it was said that Gen. G. M. Dodge, President of the company, and a Director of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company, knew nothing of the rumor that he is to be President of the last-named road on its reorganization.

ATTACKED BY A NEGRO.

Woman Beaten and Robbed in the Outskirts of Newark.

NEWARK, Sept. 3.—Mrs. William Whitman of 176 Parker Street was attacked, brutally beaten, and robbed by a negro on the outskirts of the city shortly before noon to-day. She was choked almost to death. She has recovered sufficiently to give a description of her assailant, and the police and many citizens are searching for him.

Mrs. Whitman is about twenty-three years of age. She was married four months ago. Her husband is a stone cutter, and is employed on a building in Brooklyn. He left home early this morning. After completing her household work Mrs. Whitman started to visit a friend at Silver Lake. She went out on the trolley cars to the nearest point to her friend's house, and then started to walk through a lonely section of Belleville.

When about 500 yards from the home of her friend she was attacked by the negro, who dragged her into the woods, beat and choked her into insensibility and robbed her of her pocketbook, containing 45 cents and three rings. When she recovered consciousness the negro had disappeared. She managed to reach a neighboring house and give the alarm. It is not thought that her injuries are serious. No trace has yet been found of her assailant.

CONGRESSMEN TO VISIT HAWAII.

Joseph Cannon and Others Going to See the Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—Several Congressmen now in this city will visit the Hawaiian Islands before returning East. Those who have thus far determined to visit the islands are Joseph Cannon of Illinois, H. C. Loudenlarger of New Jersey, and J. A. Tawney of Minnesota.

Their purpose in visiting the islands is to acquire information of matters that are likely to be considered at the coming session of Congress, and since they are on the coast they have determined to take advantage of the opportunity to see something of the islands.

Alien Laborers Discharged.

ALBANY, Sept. 3.—Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge is insisting on a rigid enforcement of the law prohibiting the employment of alien labor on State works, and as a result of investigations made by the inspectors of his department twelve aliens in the employ of contractors on Capitol work have been discharged recently. This law is not only being enforced in regard to workmen on the Capitol, but also in connection with the employes of canal contractors.

Lion Trainer's Double Crime.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—In a fit of drunken jealousy William Haustetter last night shot his wife and then killed himself. Mrs. Haustetter is in a critical condition at the hospital. Haustetter has had charge of the animals in the zoological gardens for years and was a noted lion tamer. The couple had lived unhappily for some time.

Ballston Assessor Missing.

SARATOGA, Sept. 3.—Charles F. Cook, an Assessor of the town of Ballston, has been missing for several days. Cook has a wife and two children. He is known to have had $9,000 in cash with him when he left.

State Land Purchase.

ALBANY, Sept. 3.—The Forest Preserve Board at its meeting to-day decided to spend some $30,000 or $40,000 in the purchase of 20,000 acres of forest land on the Hudson River watershed some of which is virgin forest.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Justice Brewer Likely to Succeed Dr. Storrs as President of the American Board.

A NEW COLLEGE SETTLEMENT

It Is to be Conducted on the East Side by Women—Epiphany Baptist Church May Not Be Sold—New Lutheran Church for Harlem.

It seems pretty certain that the Hon. David J. Brewer, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, will be chosen successor to the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs of Brooklyn as President of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at the annual meeting of the board at New Haven in October. Last year the Rev. Dr. Storrs sought to retire, and Justice Brewer was discussed by some of the members of the board. Some objection to Justice Brewer was encountered because he had not up to that time been actively identified with the work of the board. Foreseeing that Dr. Storrs would insist upon retiring, the precaution was taken in Toledo last year to elect Justice Brewer a corporate member. Dr. Storrs consented to remain another year. Now he insists upon retiring.

There is traditional objection to the election of a layman, but up to this time no clergyman of the right grade has been found to whom any considerable number would consent to offer the position. Laymen are now at the head of the Home Missionary Society and the American Missionary Association. These are President Morrill E. Gates of Amherst and Gen. O. O. Howard, respectively. A few years ago a proposition to have a layman would not have been considered by the American Board, and it is the last of the Congregational societies to break away from precedence.

NEW COLLEGE SETTLEMENT.

Women to Conduct Industrial and Educational Work Among the Young of the East Side.

The Eleventh Street Methodist Episcopal Chapel, near Avenue B, of which the Rev. Ernest L. Fox is the pastor, has become the centre of an energetic and successful missionary educational movement among the young of the east side. The Rev. Mr. Fox devotes special attention to boys and young men, and the Young Woman's College Settlement, at 163 Avenue B, which was incorporated a few days ago, has undertaken to give secular and religious instruction to young women and girls, and has started a playroom for the little ones.

The classes for young women and girls will open in the middle of this month, and will include dressmaking, millinery, bookkeeping, English, and physical culture. Three clubs were organized some time ago, and the membership fee is 50 cents per annum. Club members will be exempt from fees for attending the classes, but outsiders will be taxed 50 cents for the term.

The clubs formed in connection with the settlement are the Sangster Club, named for Mrs. Margaret Sangster, consisting of girls from fourteen years upward; the Loyalty Club, composed of girls between the ages of ten and fourteen, and the Sunshine Club, whose members are girls of from seven to ten years of age. The clubs meet on different days of the week, and sometimes have receptions, at which refreshments are served and hymns are sung.

The basement of the house has been opened as a playroom. The hours are from 10 o'clock to noon, and between forty-five and seventy children flock there every day. Some of the children take their baby brothers and sisters along, and for these infants there are settees with cushions and draperies.

The basement is also used for the chef's classes and meetings, and the first story of the Settlement house is fitted up as a double office and reception room. The second story has two little flats.

Chapters of the Settlement are to be formed in several colleges when the students reassemble. Among these are Smith College, Boston and Brown Universities, Mount Holyoke Seminary, Elmira College, and Cornell University. In Syracuse University the Alpha Chapter has already been organized. A chapter may be organized in any college by the payment of $100 a year, and it carries with it the privilege of a scholarship in the study of sociology at the Settlement. Several college students will attend the Settlement in the weeks immediately preceding the opening of the college year, and applications have already been made. Only skilled teachers will be employed for the industrial and educational classes, and the students from the colleges will be utilized according as their special gifts are discovered.

This Young Women's College Settlement is under the control of a council composed of an Executive Committee of women and of an Advisory Board of men. On the Executive Committee are Mrs. Mary B. Sleight, Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, Mrs. L. D. Wishard, and Mrs. Murdock Howell. On the Advisory Board are John S. Huyler, William Rowe, Murdock Howell, Arthur Cole, the Rev. E. L. Fox, and the Rev. Dr. Frank Mason North. The residents at the Settlement are Miss C. J. McColl, Miss S. L. Carson, and Miss Bertha and Miss Edith Conde.

MAY DECIDE NOT TO SELL.

The New Pastor and Members of the Epiphany Baptist Church Pleased with the Summer Work.

The congregation of the Epiphany Baptist Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, will continue its work on the same lines that have characterized it during the Summer to the first of October. Before then, however, there will probably be a meeting of the Trustees and church members, and some action taken regarding the continuance and policy of the church work during the Winter. When, last Spring, the Trustees decided to sell the church property, it was stipulated that the religious work should not stop unless the sale was effected, so that whether the resolution to sell should be rescinded or not, services will undoubtedly be continued during the Winter.

During the Summer there has been a growing feeling among many of the members that the work should be indefinitely continued, and the idea of selling abandoned. Under the pastorate of the Rev. Howard L. Evans the Summer work has been very successful, and all the meetings well sustained. Last Sunday the largest congregation of the season was present at the morning service. One of the new lines of work was the revival of the young people's services, which had been abandoned in the Spring. The young people have taken hold of the work with great energy, and their Friday evening meetings have been growing in interest and numbers.

"Our Sunday school also has steadily increased since July 1," said an active worker yesterday, "and we all feel very much encouraged and hope for a brighter future."

The Rev. Howard L. Jones said yesterday that he was unable to say anything regarding the future, for most of the Trustees were out of the city, and no arrangements for church business meetings have yet been made. He said: "I was engaged to take charge of the work during the Summer up to Oct. 1. What may be done after that date, I am not in a position to say, but I do feel very well pleased with the results of the last two months, and the loyalty of the members."

ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Plans Promise One of the Finest Religious Structures in Harlem.

One of the finest church structures in Harlem will be the edifice of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues. Its general style is Gothic. Its front of 75 feet of Vermont marble is distinguished by a bold portal standing forth in the centre and by two spires 120 feet in height. In the basement will be the Sunday school rooms, 16 feet high, 12 feet above the basement, well lighted and ventilated, and to be supplied with all modern church conveniences and also furnished with meeting rooms for the various church societies.

The main audience room, built in churchly Lutheran style, will contain a chancel, in which three memorial Munich windows, portraying the Ascension, the Nativity, and Christ among the doctors, will be placed. A carved oak altar, a lectern, a massive oak pulpit, are further memorial gifts. The young people of the church will give the large rose window in the front of the church. It will be executed in opalescent glass with jewel work, and have in its centre Luther's coat of arms, the badge of the Luther League, from which sunbeams will radiate. A handsome organ of latest build and modern construction will be given by the Ladies' Aid Society.

This church, which worshipped formerly in a frame building, a landmark of Harlem in its rural days, was founded in 1864. For many years the Rev. J. Ehrhart was its pastor. In January, 1896, the Rev. John A. W. Haas, formerly pastor of Grace Lutheran Church, was called. The services are generally conducted in the German language, but an English Sunday school has its session every Sunday afternoon, and now there are English services every two weeks in the evening. It is hoped to complete the church by Christmas.

A NEW METHODIST CHURCH.

Contract Awarded by Bushwick Avenue Congregation, Brooklyn.

The contract has been awarded for the construction of the new church of the Bushwick Avenue Methodist Episcopal congregation, at Bushwick Avenue and Madison Street, Brooklyn. The building will be two stories in height, with a basement. The exterior will present a handsome facade of 140 feet on Madison Street and 125 feet on Bushwick Avenue. It will be an adaptation of the Renaissance seldom used in connection with ecclesiastical work in this country.

The main entrance is to be through a vestibule under the tower. There are to be two other entrances, one on Bushwick Avenue and the other on Madison Street. The main floor is to have a number of unique features. A combination of four auditoriums can be made and used as one room, while each room in itself is to be large enough to meet all requirements of an average attendance. The main auditorium will seat 600 persons and the galleries 250. The floor will be inclined and the gallery in terraces. The light will pass through two large rose windows. The choir loft and organ are to be behind the pulpit. On the right of the church proper, and fronting on Bushwick Avenue, is to be placed the Sunday school department, consisting of the central rotunda and a double tier of class rooms. These rooms will seat 1,000.

Fronting on Madison Street are to be the rooms of the primary department, with double parlors above and below the balcony. They will accommodate 700. Immediately in the rear of the primary department, and connected with it, is to be the intermediate department, with accommodations for 300. In the basement will be the church parlors, league rooms, lecture hall, dining room, and kitchen.

The cost of the new building is estimated at $80,000, and the present edifice will be used until the Sunday school quarters are completed and ready for occupancy, when the services will be held there. Bushwick Avenue Methodist Church is comparatively a young church, as it was organized only eleven years ago. The membership numbers 1,000, and the Rev. W. A. Layton is the pastor.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Sept. 5.

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SUBJECT.—Gentiles giving for Jewish Christians. 2 Corinthians, ix., 1-11.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that, though He was rich, yet for your sakes He became poor, that ye through His poverty might be rich.—2 Corinthians, viii., 9.

The keynote of last week's lesson was Gaining. Of this week's it is Giving. The men of Ephesus were not ignorant men, to whom the Gospel was unknown, for Paul had faithfully and fully declared it to them for nearly three years. They were the shrewd, quick-witted, energetic, business men of the city. Yet no man can read the account of the uproar in the theatre without seeing how supremely foolish they were in all that they did. Like little children they filled the air with shouts of "Great is Diana of the Ephesians"—but they did not in the least affect the standing of Diana; neither did they benefit the Ephesians as a body, nor themselves as individuals.

They were fair types of the men of this world, "who mind earthly things." (Phil. iii., 19.) To their minds, trade and the making of money were the supreme interests to be looked after. The same spirit is just as active in the world to-day as it was then.

Now Paul's preaching was not directed against the making or the selling of "silver shrines." Probably he never said a word about Demetrius or his business. Probably he never investigated whether the sale of "shrines" had fallen off or not since he began to preach. His business was to exalt Jesus Christ, God's Son, as the Saviour of the world. When he was exalted, idolatry and the demand for "shrines" sank of their own weight. This has always been the effect of the Gospel. It never dictates to a man what his worldly business shall be or how he shall use its rewards. But it does set before every man grander and higher motives for diligence in business and a nobler spirit in the use of its profits than any that the world can offer. The world says to every able-bodied man that he must work, and despises him if he does not. The Gospel says the same, and even more emphatically than the world. It says, If any man will not work, neither shall he eat, (2 Thess., iii., 10.)

The world says—Work that you may GAIN. The Gospel says—Work that you may GIVE.

The world holds out an open hand and says, It is blessed to receive. The Gospel says, Yes. But "it is more blessed to give." (Acts xx., 35.)

In all this, the Gospel sets before men not only a higher, but a more powerful, incentive to work than the world. The man "that layeth up treasure for himself," when he has gained what he at one time thought would be enough, and "enough" always means "a little more," has simply, like the Rich Fool in the parable (Luke xii., 16-21,) placed himself on the level of the ox that is satisfied with the contents of a "barn." When his "barns" are full he can only tear them down and build others somewhat larger, but they are only "barns" after all.

Giving for Christ's Sake.

But the man who labors that he may give (Eph. iv., 28) seeks not his own wealth, but the glory of God. Even while providing for the necessities of himself and his household, that neither he nor they may be dependent on others, he ministers to the comfort of those about him and to the spread of the Gospel at home and abroad. As the ability to give increases, new channels of usefulness open continually before him. As long as the poor are with him, and men are ignorant and needing help, he must labor and labor on. It is the grandest of all incentives when it is for Christ's sake. If adversity overtakes him, his greatest grief is not that he must spend less for himself, but that he cannot spend more for others. The hardest part of his trial is that he must say "No," when he wants to say "Yes" to the appeals that come to him.

During Paul's three years' stay in Ephesus, as we have already seen, he made a hurried visit to Corinth—wrote a letter to the church there and received a reply. After writing a second letter (which in our Bible is called his "First Epistle to the Corinthians" he proposed to extend his third missionary journey through northern and southern Greece. One great object of this journey appears to have been to secure relief for the poor at Jerusalem. This he proposed to take to that city in person and then return and continue his journey to Rome, and, if possible, to Spain. (Rom. xv., 25-28.) To prepare for this "he sent into Macedonia two of them that ministered unto him, Timotheus and Erastus." (Acts xix., 21, 22.) And very soon after the uproar we considered last week, he followed them himself. (Acts xx., 1.)

Paul on His Travels.

Taking passage in a vessel from Ephesus, he sailed directly to Troas. There he tarried for some time, awaiting the coming of Titus from Corinth with report of the effect of his letter and of the progress of the collection for Jerusalem. The time was profitably employed in preaching the Gospel, for, he says, "a door was opened unto me of the Lord." But even with this opportunity he "had no rest," because of his anxiety to hear from Corinth (2 Cor. ii., 9-13.) So he again took ship for Neapolis, expecting to meet Titus at Philippi. In due time his expectation was satisfied, not only by the arrival of Titus, but by the good news he brought.

This report of Titus led St. Paul to write this letter which we call "The Second Epistle to the Corinthians." It was in reality the third epistle. It was written at Philippi. Its purpose was not only to express his great joy at the result of his former letter, but also to press upon them with renewed force the duty and privilege of making the collection and also furnished with meeting rooms for the various church societies. of having it all ready at his coming. The liberality of the Christians of Macedonia he holds up as a strong example to incite their zeal. (2 Corinthians viii., 1-5.) This letter was sent by the hand of Titus, who was indeed anxious himself to return and perfect the work he had begun. With him were sent two deputies who were especially commended to the confidence of the Corinthian Church. (2 Corinthians viii., 17-23.) One of these was probably Luke, the historian of "the Acts." The whole letter has a warm, tender tone, such as a glad father would write to an absent son. The only part we have to do with at present, however, is this part "touching the ministering to the saints." (v. 1.)

On the surface it appeared to be "superfluous," or unnecessary, that he should say a word on this subject. When he visited Jerusalem he probably became well acquainted with the condition of the poor there and deeply impressed with their necessities. Obedient, therefore, to the instructions of the great council held in Jerusalem to consider the question of circumcision, (Acts xv.,) as well as of his own free will, (Gal. ii., 10,) he at once determined to do all that he could for their relief. So when he entered upon his third missionary journey, he brought the matter promptly before all whom he visited in Galatia and elsewhere, bidding them "upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him." (1 Cor., xvi., 1, 2.) This was to be done that there might be a goodly sum ready whenever he should return to them.

Paul's Appeals for Liberal Giving.

To be more sure that such an evidence of their "liberality" should await him at Corinth, he sent Titus, as we have seen, to them from Ephesus with instructions to give special attention to this matter. This he appears to have done, not only with great willingness, but with great success. (viii., 16, 17.) The result was that Achaia had been ready for more than a year, (viii., 10,) and the apostle had used their "forwardness," as a strong argument and stimulant in his appeals to the churches in Macedonia, (v. 2.) No wonder it seemed to him almost "superfluous" to do or say anything more.

But the knowledge of this readiness did not satisfy him. So he now appeals to them in this letter more and more earnestly. He even sent Titus again to Corinth, as we have seen, accompanied by two others, to have everything in readiness at his own coming, "lest haply," he says, "if they of Macedonia come with me, and find you unprepared, we (that we say not ye) should be ashamed in this same confident boasting." (vv. 4-5.) Such was the state of affairs at this time.

Evidently from the earnestness of the apostle's appeals here and elsewhere, the necessities of the case must have been very urgent. And yet we have not the slightest intimation as to what or how great those necessities were, how they were brought about, how long they had lasted, or how many were in dire need. Neither to our minds nor to the minds of those to whom he ministered does he present any of the details of the wretchedness and want prevailing at Jerusalem. There is not a word of appeal anywhere to morbid sympathies or to tender emotions, as is so often the case in our modern times.

The apostle stands on far higher ground than this. His desires were far more for the spiritual good of those to whom he appealed than for the physical good of those for whom he appealed. To his mind giving was a grace—a grace to be coveted and cultivated. So he writes to these Corinthians: "We do you to wit of the grace bestowed on the churches of Macedonia"; and his earnest desire for them was that they might have "the same grace also." He even urges it upon them. "See that ye abound in this grace," he says, as much "as ye abound in faith, and utterance, and knowledge, and diligence, and in love." (viii., 6-7.) He would "prove the sincerity of their love by bringing them to consider the love of Christ. This is his great motive in giving. "For," he says, "ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that though He was rich, yet for your sakes He became poor that ye, through His poverty, might be rich." (vv. 8, 9.)

The man who is governed by such a motive recognizes that everything is given him for Christ's sake, and is to be used for Christ's glory.

An Illustrative Incident.

"There is recorded in Roman history the tale of a great city entering into the final stipulations of surrender. The question was asked of those who came out of the gates for conditions and were imploring mercy of their conquerors:

"'Let every man keep his own, and use it as before, and enjoy it as before; only hereafter let him remember that he is a loyal citizen and belongs to Rome.'

"Here is our picture: We hold Christ's possessions for Christ's employment."—(The Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D.)

Motives in Giving.

Such is the motive for giving. How shall it to be done? The apostles answer, "bountifully," and "Cheerfully." (vv. 6-7.) But he does not say how much will be "bountiful," nor how great must be the "cheerfulness." The motive must regulate the method in both particulars. The only measure for "bountiful" given in the Scriptures is, "according to that a man hath," (viii., 11-12;) the only measure for "cheerfully" is "not grudgingly." (v. 7.)

Such giving God has promised to reward, and such a giver He says He loves. But these assurances are made only to His children actuated by the motives laid down by the apostle. It is true that "God loveth a cheerful giver," (v. 7,) but it does not follow that He loves any man because he gives. Every man loves to see his own son do noble, generous deeds; but the doing of such deeds does not make any one his son. And yet Simon Magus was not the last or only man who has "thought that the gift of God might be purchased with money." (Acts, viii., 20.) Such a thought needs to be carefully guarded against in teaching this lesson, for it is very common and very popular. The love of God does not in any measure depend upon our gifts. He loves every man, whether he gives or not. In fact, He so loved the whole world that He gave His beloved Son for its redemption. We may show our love to Him by our gifts, but they can never purchase His love to us, no matter how abundant they may be or how much self-denial they may represent, because He loves before we give.

But when His children give to His cause or to His people they not only manifest their love to Him, but their faith in Him. They give and trust. (vv. 8-11; Romans, viii., 32.) So it was with the widow and her two mites. (Luke, xxi., 1-4.) Such giving is not only an evidence of faith and love, but it is to the praise of

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Nature—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden. Matinée.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EMPIRE—Secret Service—8:20. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Southern Romance—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Shall We Forgive Her? 8:15. Matinée.
GARRICK—The Good Mr. Best—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Black Sheep—8:00. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Bancroft the Magician—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HOYT'S—Never Again—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—One Round of Pleasure—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Robin Hood—Concerts—Afternoon and Evening. Fireworks.
MANHATTAN—What Happened to Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
OLYMPIA AUDITORIUM—Very Little Faust and Much Marguerite—8:15.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:30.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. St. Louis—3:45 P. M.
STAR—The Privateer—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
WEBER & FIELDS'—The Glad Hand—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

MR. LOW'S POSITION.

Mr. LOW's statement to the public on accepting the nomination of the Citizens' Union clearly and definitely describes his position. It is an honorable one, consistent with his career, faithful to the aims he professes, which are those of the Union, and fitting the demands of the time and the situation.

"There seems to be," he says, "an importance attaching to the order of nomination at this juncture on the part of those apparently inclined to be controlled by this expression of the popular desire that personally I fail fully to understand. What seems to me vital is that those who nominate me should understand my position in the campaign and the spirit in which I shall administer the Government of the city in the event of election." Then, after alluding to the development of the situation since June, and to the remarkable evidence of a wish for his election, he says that he does not regard it as "a personal tribute only." "I think it rather means that the people are deeply moved by the desire that when the great city begins its new career, it shall do so with a mandate from the voters to the officials of the city that the welfare of the city, not of any party, is to be their first concern. For that principle," he goes on to declare, "I am known to stand. For it I shall contend in the coming campaign, with such allies as time may bring; but for it I shall stand, be my friends few or many. Because the Citizens' Union stands for this principle and because I am in sympathy with its general purposes, I shall gladly accept its nomination, and I shall welcome all support from any quarter that recognizes the position that I occupy."

Nothing could be more plain, or more honest, than this. So far as lies in the power of Mr. Low the issue of the campaign is made up. It is: "The welfare of the city, not of any party." That this issue should be fairly and distinctly made, and that the first contest under the charter of Greater New York should be made upon it is of immense importance. Not Mr. Low alone, but the Citizens' Union, must receive the highest praise for this result. It has been reached through much difficulty, against great and varied pressure, inspired by greed, by prejudice, by honest misunderstanding and short-sightedness; but it has been steadily and courageously pursued. Whether Mr. Low be elected or not, the sound principle for which he stands has been advanced as it never was before, and, with a proper completion of the ticket he leads so well, that advance can be increased and made secure.

Such completion of the ticket is obviously imperative, and it would be an insult to the Citizens' Union and to its now acknowledged leader to suspect that it will not be made. It must so be made that the ticket as a whole and every candidate upon it shall stand for nonpartisan management of city affairs. There must be no chance for any plausible accusation that the ticket has been decided or influenced by deals, that the support of any party organization has been purchased through any nomination included in it, or that any man named on it is under any obligation to any party or faction. With the fulfillment of this plain and simple condition, the ticket will deserve the support of every citizen who believes that the "welfare of the city and not of any party" is the chief object of city government.

Nor is the support of that principle through the support of such a ticket in the slightest degree inconsistent with honest loyalty to any party on National issues. No National party can be injured by the good government of the city. The service to a party of which such government deprives the organization is a service that ought not to be claimed or rendered, and that does no party any real good. Practically nonpartisan city management simply deprives the party organizations of the offices as rewards for party service. These they have no right to, and when they get them it hinders and hurts them more than it helps.

When, therefore, the Republican Convention shall meet, no good reason can be given why Mr. Low shall not be taken as their nominee. We believe that the great body of Republicans really wish good government, and they can get it in this way. For that matter, it is equally true that the great body of Democrats wish good government, and it would be equally impossible to assign any good reason why they should not get it through a non-partisan administration. It is a false assumption that the Citizens' Union is an anti-Tammany or an anti-Platt movement, save in the sense that it is opposed to putting the interest of any party above the interests of the city. It represents a positive principle, which may be and ought to be supported by sensible and clear-headed men, whatever their views may be on National issues. The triumph of that principle in the first election of the great city would be a distinct step in the evolution of sound popular government in which every good citizen should rejoice.

TOO SLOW.

Gen. COLLIS is putty in the hands of the domineering contractors. They take their time about the works of construction and repair for which the streets have been torn up, while business is destroyed, health endangered, and life made a burden to the helpless people.

A work of needed improvement, even though it is temporarily a serious embarrassment, is never regarded as a public injury by the people of New York. They are not impatient with city departments or private concerns that tear up the streets and restore them in better condition at the earliest possible moment, applying to the work all the energy and all the men that can be employed. It is the dawdling that infuriates them, makes patience a vice, and public riot almost a duty.

The work that has kept Fifth Avenue in a state of upheaval for two Summers has been carried forward on the theory that to save money for the city is the primary obligation. Fifth Avenue merchants and hotel keepers may be bankrupted in scores. Residents of that thoroughfare may be forced into the country or into boarding houses. Owners of houses and buildings, unable to get tenants, may be forced to sell their property for taxes. But so long as the Department of Public Works is able to show that its pipe laying is cheap, it is permitted to Gen. COLLIS to dwell complacently upon the virtues of a reformed administration of the department and to preach sermons on the revolting wickedness of Tammany rule.

The truth is that Commissioner COLLIS's pipe laying is not cheap. It is the costliest in the world. It has probably cost the people of the city five times what it would have cost under efficient administration. It is not the direct outlay to the contractor that makes up the cost. The loss of business to residents of the avenue and the intolerable annoyance they have so long endured must be reckoned into the total. It is time not money that should be economized.

The Madison Avenue street railway improvement is an example of how work of this nature ought to be done. It is being pushed day and night by all the men that can be put upon it. Interruption of traffic and of business is reduced to a minimum. If private work can be carried on day and night city work can be done in the same way, and the cost to the public made no greater in the one case than in the other. But this reform demands a Public Works Commissioner who knows how to draw a contract and to drive a lagging contractor.

THE ARMOR PLATE BUSINESS.

Whatever report may be made by the board of naval officers appointed by Secretary LONG to consider plans for an armor plate plant it is to the last degree improbable that the Government will engage in that business.

The rate of $425 a ton which Mr. CARNEGIE and the Bethlehem works have demanded may be exorbitantly high. The rate of $300 a ton which was fixed as the maximum by the Senate amendment to the bill making appropriations for the unfinished cruisers may be fair or too low. The board's report as to that will be interesting and perhaps conclusive. But in the light of experience it is not conceivable that anything the board may report will justify the erection of a Government plant and the manufacture of armor plate as a branch of the Federal business.

Government is always a very wasteful and extravagant manufacturer. Instead of $425 a ton, armor plate of its own turning out might cost it $600 or $700 a ton. The disadvantage of cost runs against the Government from the beginning. A private steel plant for making armor could be established for $5,000,000. Mr. HEWITT declares that a Government plant would probably cost $20,000,000. The Government would pay higher wages for shorter hours. It would not be so close a buyer of material as a private concern. Its processes would not be so economical as would be the case under a management that was required to produce, not only armor plate, but dividends. As soon as it had trained a foreman or superintendent to a high degree of efficiency, the politicians would begin to scheme to get his place, just as they are scheming to-day in Washington against some of the Government's best servants. Government manufacture affords no safeguard against fraud that cannot be provided by rigid inspection in private plants.

But even if the Government might commit the blunder of undertaking to make its own armor, notwithstanding the excessive cost, the McKinley Administration at least will be restrained by other considerations from entering this field of manufacture.

Would it be a safe and consistent policy for Mr. MCKINLEY to employ the taxpayers' money to set up and operate factories in competition with the private concerns for whose benefit a 53 per cent. tariff has just been enacted? To protect by tax and thus use the proceeds of that tax to destroy would be a ludicrous inversion of the great policy of the Republican Party. If armor plate, why not shoes? Why not clothing, tobacco for Jacky, and coal from its own mines for the boilers?

There is disruption, severance, and disaster in the proposition. It looks so unrepublican as to arouse the suspicion that it is a Mugwump trick.

The manufacture of armor, arms, and munitions of war is a promising field for American skill and capital. But orders from foreign Governments are scarcely to be expected if our own Government not only withholds its own but sets up rival factories. KRUPP would not to-day be the world's greatest cannon maker if Prussia had treated him in that way.

THE RIFLE MATCHES.

The ancient and honorable traditions of American marksmanship do not appear to be in danger of falling into oblivion so long as they are in the hands of the ambitious rifle shots of the National Guard. The shooting which has been done at Sea Girt during the week has been of a kind to excite the liveliest admiration, and that admiration will not be diminished by the fact that the honors of the meeting have gone to the soldiers from Georgia. There was a time when expertness with the rifle was a specialty of the West, or what was the West in those days. But as the star of empire took its way still further toward the setting sun and the necessity of hitting Indians at long range gave way to the custom of killing desperadoes at close quarters, the revolver had to yield the palm to the rifle, and the Westerner gloried in his quickness with what he was pleased to call his "gun."

Systematic practice at rifle shooting was then confined to soldiers, and the need of good marksmanship forced itself home on the attention of the military authorities of the various States. The skill of the marksmen of this State has long been a source of pride to the citizens. In the inter-State match of Thursday the New York team acquitted itself with great credit. The possible score in this match is 1,200, and the record before Thursday's shooting was 1,051. The New York riflemen beat this record by 21 points, scoring 1,072. Unfortunately for the glory of this State, there was a team from Georgia, and its members rolled up the imposing score of 1,107. This is magnificent shooting, and not a word can be said to detract from the hearty praise due the Georgians for their splendid work.

Gen. WINGATE, who is an authority on rifle shooting, is of the opinion that there is an element of luck in shooting at the army silhouette target. He holds that the prone figure used at short range is too wide and not high enough, so that shots diverging much laterally often score high, while those diverging a little vertically score low. A good line shot will thus fail sometimes to count as much as a poor one. At the long range, in Gen. WINGATE's opinion, the silhouette figure is too high and narrow, so that the slightest lateral divergence makes a bad score, while line shots at very different elevations count equally well. But this kind of luck may be about equally divided, and we can console ourselves only by saying that the Georgians have had more practice than our men at the silhouette targets.

But there has been an element in the contests in which there has been no luck, and that element is the rifles. The Georgians shoot the regulation Springfield rifle, while the soldiers of the New York National Guard use an old-fashioned weapon which ought to have been superseded long ago by a modern, high-powered, and finely sighted piece. That the necessity of arming our State forces with an improved rifle has touched the minds of the authorities is proved by the fact that steps have been taken toward supplying the deficiency. Whether the new rifle to be issued to the National Guard of New York will put our soldiers on a level of marksmanship that will enable them to defeat such grand shots as the Georgians cannot, of course, be predicted with certainty. Some of our expert shots say the new rifle is by no means an accurate weapon. But perhaps further tests of its abilities will reverse this verdict and enable our riflemen to shoot with more confidence, and therefore with better prospects of success.

Meanwhile let us hope that steps will be taken to organize an all-American military rifle team to go abroad and compete with the best shots on the other side of the Atlantic. It would be very interesting to know how we stand comparison with the English and German sharpshooters of to-day.

WHAT IS A SAFE LOAD LINE?

SAMUEL PLIMSOLL, to whom is due the custom of putting a load water line mark on ships, was influenced chiefly by a desire to promote the safety of those who went down to the sea therein. In the days before he introduced his reform, greedy owners loaded their ships down till their decks were almost awash, and then sent them wallowing through the seas, taking all the possible chances against foundering from overstrained seams, for the sake of getting a few more tons into a cargo. Foundering was more common before PLIMSOLL'S time than it has been since, and many a good seaman who has gone to the port of missing ships would, if he could return, tell a tale of overloading.

The British Board of Trade has done well in enforcing the proper placing of the load water line mark on ships and has generally shown wisdom in its rules. It has made requirements that vessels traversing the North Atlantic in latitude north of 37 degrees 30 minutes, or in the regions of the "roaring forties," should show several more inches of their sides above the water than vessels traveling in latitudes further south. But in making those regulations the board has forgotten some of the conditions of commerce prevailing in this country. Vessels leaving the ports of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia are required to show considerably more freeboard than those leaving Baltimore, Newport News, and Norfolk.

A conference of shipping merchants held in this city has shown that a great number of vessels leaving the northern ports named make most of their voyages in latitudes south of 37 degrees 30 minutes, while the bulk of the shipping from Baltimore, Newport News, and Norfolk goes straight into the seas above that parallel. The result is that the ships from the more southerly ports are able under the British ruling to carry many tons more cargo than those from the busier northern ports. The merchants have asked that the British Board of Trade modify its rules in regard to the load water line in such a way that their spirit, and not their mere letter, shall be fulfilled.

This is an entirely reasonable request and it ought to be granted. Vessels which go from this port to the Mediterranean ought certainly to be allowed less freeboard than those bound from Baltimore to Liverpool or Glasgow. Yet precisely the reverse state of affairs now prevails. It is obviously wrong and defeats the purpose of the Plimsoll mark. The British Board of Trade can hardly refuse to give this matter its immediate attention.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Postmaster General GARY is reported to be interesting himself in the subject of postal savings banks. If he contemplates asking the next session of Congress to authorize the use of the Post Offices of the country as agencies for accepting the savings of the people, he will find that Postmaster General WANAMAKER collected a great deal of information upon that subject and upon the other subject in which he appeared to be more deeply interested, the establishment of postal telegraphs.

It has never been apparent, since postal savings banks were first suggested for the United States, that there was any hostility to the idea of accepting savings at Post Offices. Not until the matter of interest was considered has there developed doubt that was as effective as active hostility to halt legislation. There would be not much trouble about making the arrangements for collecting the savings, crediting them in some prompt and speedy way, and paying them out when needed. Whatever small obstacles to successful administration were discovered in practice would soon be overcome.

But what about the interest? It is assumed that it will not be a large per cent., 2 to 2½ is commonly mentioned as the rate that might be paid. But whatever the rate, it is the consideration of that rate and where it is to come from that has always been the prime obstacle to the establishment of postal savings banks. The Government cannot lend the money it accepts from depositors; it cannot borrow it without obtaining authority from Congress to make such a loan, and if the loan is authorized, the whole body of taxpayers, including the depositors, must bear their share of the burden assumed by promising to pay 2 per cent. to all depositors of savings in postal banks.

If Postmaster General GARY is to present any plan for postal savings banks to the Congress that is to meet in December, the most important part of the plan to be considered is that involving the payment of interest on deposits.

The reported demand of Germany for an explanation of M. MELINE's allusion to Alsace and Lorraine is not likely to lead to much. The allusion was in bad taste, and it would have been much better to omit it. But neither Government is likely to quarrel on such a point now. France would hardly be allowed to do so by Russia, while if she were pressed too close her new ally would have to be reckoned with. The most probable course on either side will be that of delay until the incident is so far forgotten that it can comfortably be smoothed over or dropped. No doubt the Russian alliance awakens hope in the minds of the French that their lost provinces may be recovered, but if that ever happens it will be because of a war on some other plea more directly interesting to Russia.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—How is it that in Northern Siberia and most other arctic countries practically all traveling is done after Winter begins, while in the Yukon region all activities must cease with early Fall, to be resumed only when Summer is well advanced? There, as elsewhere, one might suppose that the snow would make it easy to traverse the rocky or swampy ground with comparative ease, but such does not seem to be the case. This mystery is as deep as that which enshrouded the many miners who, at the very beginning of the short season for work, came down to the coast with tales of inexhaustible treasure to be had almost for the picking up, but with only a few thousand dollars as confirmatory evidence. Why didn't the man with $5,000 stay till he had $50,000, and the man with the latter amount till he was really rich?

—As bearing more or less directly upon the great question of what to feed puppy dogs, the recent experience of an Irish setter who lives in May's Landing, N. J., is worth serious attention, especially from dog owners of an economical turn of mind. This setter belongs to a carpenter, and five weeks ago the two undertook to repair a set of platform scales which is maintained in the town at public expense as a delicate compliment to the local coal dealers. The carpenter did the work—it was only a short job—and the dog supervised it, after the kind and careful habit of his tribe. Then the carpenter went home, but the dog didn't. Next day the dog was still missing, and he continued so up to Thursday last, despite the offer of a reward for his return and energetic searches for him made all through that part of the country. Finally the carpenter remembered that the setter had apparently disappeared in the neighborhood of the scales. So he went to them, lifted the platform, and there, in the little vault beneath, was the dog, very lean and undemonstrative, indeed, but still alive and willing to remain so. For five full weeks he could have had no food at all and only an occasional drop of water. This incident almost changes the problem which has troubled us and our correspondents from "What should a dog eat?" to "Should a dog eat anything?" Nothing that happens in Jersey really counts, however, so dog owners in other parts of the country will hardly be tempted to try similar experiments.

—That is truly a dreadful rumor which whispers that dozens of New York's feminine leaders of society have determined to boycott the local merchants who are so carefully watching the Customs Inspectors and forcing those officials to penetrate the deepest corners of every arriving trunk. But the rumor, though dreadful, is far from improbable. There have been some painful scenes on the docks of late, and garments more expensive than presentable have been minutely examined in the presence of curious throngs whose interest in the proceedings was expressed in terms brutally humorous. Such episodes wear the victim's patience extremely thin, and with an effective weapon ready to her hand it will be no wonder if she seeks revenge. A good protectionist may be quite willing to pay higher prices in the stores, and still object vehemently to a public counting of the threads in linens or laces that have been hastily packed on starting from the other side of the ocean.

—Baltimore is to have a barber's shop in which the operators will be as carefully on their guard against the propagation and dissemination of noxious bacteria as are the surgeons in a modern hospital. The razors and brushes will have aluminium handles as free from crevices as possible, towels will be sterilized by means of hot air just before use, and the barber, besides working with bare arms, will wash his hands and all his implements between each exercise of his art, in a convenient bowl filled with an antiseptic liquid. All these and other precautions that will be taken seem rather amusing when applied to a business that has been conducted for unnumbered centuries without any one of them, but they are eminently sensible for all that, and those who know the most about the dangers of barbers' shops will laugh the least. More diseases than one or a dozen can be contracted there, and the wonder is, not that Baltimore has started this reform, but that it and every other civilized city have not done so long ago. By the way, if Baltimore can discover a liquid that will kill the tip microbe which so persistently haunts barbers' shops, the world's gratitude will be unbounded.

PERSONAL.

—Gen. WEYLER no longer seems to find time for excursions to those parts of Cuba where, according to his own admission, a few troublesome brigands still lurk, and where there is still a little work for him to do. Instead he is marching back and forth in the thoroughly pacified province of Havana, and digging up sweet potato vines, probably for fear the bug will eat them. There are rumors of loud noises wherever he goes among the suburbs of his beautiful capital, but of course these apparently warlike sounds are only salutes in his honor fired by the enthusiastic populace. The General would better be careful, though. The Cubans are a careless lot, much given to the use of ball cartridges, even on occasions when blank ones would be just as effective. He might get shot some day by accident, and that would give skeptics an excuse for doubting if Western Cuba is quite free from rebels.

—KARL ROBERT EDUARD VON HARTMANN, the philosopher, has rested from his struggles with "bewustzseins" and "unbewustzseins" long enough to consider a subject so practical and therefore unimportant as the education of women. That the lecture rooms of the German universities have been closed to feminine applicants for admission need not cause, he says, any deep sorrow in the hearts of these applicants, for, as a matter of fact, their loss is not irreparable or even great. "The lecture rooms," declares this great man, who certainly ought to know, "are not the paradises of intelligence. To think so is an absurd mistake. They are much more like barracks where one learns mechanically the manual of arms." If this were all he had to offer, the women might well object that, if deprived of an opportunity to learn the rudiments of the war they aspire to enter, the chance of doing any effective fighting is very small. The doctor seems to have anticipated this, however, for he goes on: "I am going to tell you the great secret: the best means of education is reading. Let those of you who care little about diplomas, and whose sole ambition is to cultivate your minds, stay at home and read! Get it well into your heads that your brothers and your future husbands, who, after leaving the university, do not read, will never be anything except stupid ignoramuses, and that all the universities in the world are useless to a woman who knows how to read." Why not useless to a man, then? But, that question apart, it cannot be doubted that a way, if not the way, to learn is to read. The professional reviewer, who does really read books much oftener than the humorists and the authors believe, can get as much out of most volumes in two or three hours as the "student," with his vile habit of memorizing, can obtain by weeks of hard work. And it is doubtful if the reviewer forgets what he thus acquires any sooner than the other man does. Dr. VON HARTMANN might have said with truth that with regard to histories is it especially advisable to read rapidly and continuously till the book in hand is completed. To spread a little narrative of events that have taken place in the United States, for instance, over ten or twenty weeks is to commit an absurdity that is very like a crime.

—There will be a loud and bitter cry from a few people who have, and from many who pretend to have, a deep love for "nature" at the suggestion made with such cheerful unconcern by Lord KELVIN that before many years every drop of water in the Niagara River will be hard at work underground, turning waterwheels, instead of continuing, as at present, to fall over a precipice and fill the minds of beholders with aesthetic but not pecuniarily profitable admiration. It is, indeed, a bit hard that this foreign builder of machines should come over here and advocate the suppression of our world-famous cataract, but the chances are that his advice will be followed sooner or later. To desecrate nature is one thing, to use the natural forces is another, and at Niagara the utilization of long-wasted energy has already begun.

—There is to be held in Philadelphia next week a convention of the Polish National Alliance, a patriotic organization whose object is sufficiently explained by its name. Philadelphia alone numbers 35,000 Poles among its residents and others are scattered all over the country. The alliance has about 20,000 members. The proceedings will begin Monday with the celebration of mass in St. Laurent's Church and the blessing of a one-thousand-dollar banner presented to the society by the Polish women of the United States. The great event of the convention, however, will take place in Independence Hall and will consist of the unveiling of two portraits, one of PULASKI and the other of KOSCIUSZKO. These pictures, which are described as creditable works of art, were painted for the alliance by the Polish artist, JULIUS RYS, a student of the Polish Academy of Arts in Cracow, and a pupil of the famous painter JAN MATEJKO. The chief figure in these ceremonies will be JULIUS ANDRZEJKOWICZ, who is credited with being the founder of the Polish Alliance, and who has resided in Philadelphia for forty years past. He is a man who conscientiously lives up to every consonant in his impressive name, but he is a considerate person and does not expect his neighbors of other nationalities to do more than exclaim "Say!" when they want to attract his attention.

THE PERSONAL BAGGAGE DUTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems that although the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade secured the insertion in the Dingley bill of the clause which is giving such extreme annoyance to all Americans returning from abroad, they are still unsatisfied and are sighing for more worlds to conquer. They have succeeded in making a man pay duty on some toys he was so unpatriotic as to purchase for his children, and a woman on some water colors of her own painting that she had the temerity to bring over in her trunk, but what are such exactions save a drop in the bucket that should be filled to overflowing? They have procured legislation by which a man has just paid nearly $1,000 for the clothing of his two daughters, who had been aboard eighteen months, and by which a woman who, having been two years in London, was forced to have an English wardrobe or none at all, was made to pay the full original cost of a dress she had worn for some time to prevent its seizure by the Government.

But rapacity crescit eundo and one pound of flesh, if given, was never enough. The society now complain loudly of "the very lax way" in which the law is enforced. They enumerate the number of first and second cabin passengers on one of the great ocean steamers and declare the amount in which they have been mulcted to be "an absurdly low figure," which should have been more than doubled. And, indeed, why should any limit be set to the greed and spite of those who desire to dictate to supposedly free-born citizens where they shall spend their honest savings.

But they have a remedy in their own hands and it will be their own fault if they do not apply it. They have but to lobby through Congress a very simple amendment to the law, and the whole work will be accomplished, while the labors of the Government officials will be greatly lightened. Let it be enacted that a Customs Inspector should board each incoming vessel at Sandy Hook, that the entire luggage of all passengers should be collected on deck, and then pitched overboard. Let passengers be required to pay (on oath) the full cost of their respective goods (including that of the trunks, bags, &c., in which they were contained,) the money to be divided between the Government and the association. In this way the spite against those Americans who have misused their liberty by traveling beyond "the land of the free" will be fully gratified, and the self-denying labors of the society's committee to which they so touching refer in their manifesto will be amply rewarded.

DAVIS.

Charlton, Mass., Sept. 1, 1897.

THE MAN FOR CONTROLLER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with some interest in your columns the suggestion of a correspondent signing himself "Citizen-Unionist" to the effect that Fitch ought to be put up for Controller by the Citizens' Union, with Low for Mayor. As to this it seems to me that the Union ought to select for the office of Controller a resident of New York City, whoever he may be, who is capable of filling the office with ability and to the public satisfaction, and that the candidate ought to be a Democrat, Mr. Low being a Republican. Whether Fitch is the man to be nominated, and whether he would accept the nomination is another matter. The Controllership ought not to be in this fight, as it is purely an administrative office, and without patronage. The Mayoralty fight will tax our energies to the utmost, and it would be best for the cause of good government if all parties would agree on a Controller, and have that out of the way.

That the Controller should be a New Yorker goes without saying, for here are the financial resources of the coming municipality, and until debts, &c., are readjusted and consolidated, New York should be in a position to protect itself through a New York chief of finance.

LOW SIGNER.

New York, Sept. 3, 1897.

PRESIDENT ANDREWS EXPLAINS

Text of His Letter to the Corporation of Brown University Defining His Position.

The following is the text of the letter of explanation sent by President E. B. Andrews to the Corporation of Brown University, Wednesday:

"Gentlemen of the Corporation: Wishing to retain your esteem so far as I deserve it, I beg to submit the following statement, the purpose of which is not to defend in the least my administration of the university, but to explain a few points in which I am told the propriety of my personal conduct has been called in question.

"The studied effort visible during the Summer to produce estrangement between the corporation and myself, I deeply deplore. On my side it has had no effect. Amid the teeming misrepresentation and vituperation I have stood calm, determined not to believe ill of any man unless compelled. None of the criticisms upon the corporation in which various parties have so freely indulged have proceeded from me, or awakened any echo in my spirit. I have sought only peace, feeling that if the corporation and myself could no longer cooperate amicably, we could at least separate amicably. I add that I have had nothing at all to do with a single one of the letters, petitions, or memorials, whatever their source or nature, which have been directed to the corporation since June. If, in spite of my best endeavors to pursue a straightforward course, the surprises of these weeks have betrayed me into any lack of comity toward the corporation or toward any member thereof, I here and now sincerely crave pardon, pleading the conscious rectitude of my intentions.

"When I learned that the corporation had raised a committee to confer with me, foreseeing the danger of my misreporting them after the conference, I requested the committee, through their Chairman, to present me in writing the substance of their message. They consented without objection. I gladly testify to the extremely kind expressions with which the committee accompanied the paper placed in my hands; yet I could not gather that they meant in their manner at all to modify what they had written. I endeavored to be as conciliatory as my co-conferrees, but if they had gained the impression that I acquiesced in their suggestions, and felt able to remain silent in statu quo til September, I decline all responsibility for such impression, except so far as it may have sprung from the fact that I did not during the conference avow a purpose to resign. But this I could not have done, for my mind was not made up. The minute given me I had not read. I needed time to ponder carefully its tenor.

"After reflection upon that note, I saw only one open path, and this I took, but I made the choice wholly without any spirit of defiance, anger, or vindictiveness. I reasoned in this way: The corporation must have known the facts. They cannot mean to deprecate my advocacy of international free coinage for probably no man they voted for that; they have National free coinage in mind, therefore, what I have been doing for National free coinage—insignificant as it seems to me—they must somehow regard much more seriously as a 'pronunciation' of that heresy. They wish 'a change.' But how can I change, how do less than in the past, without maintaining entire silence upon the subject in private as well as in public? I confess that such a request amazed me, but I had been abroad eleven months and could not tell how far political rancor might have invaded the academic precincts.

"Unable to comply with what appeared to me so extreme a desire, I decided peaceably to surrender my office, and I deemed it my duty to proceed at once in order to give the corporation all possible time to elect a successor. If the action bore the appearance of haste, this was wholly in consequence of my desire to guard the university's welfare. As little am I in fault touching the publication of the conference committee's minute, for this did not proceed from my motion. It was the wish of the Advisory and Executive Committee upon receiving my resignation, that if I had published this, I should also publish the minute. Had I deemed it possible to keep these matters entirely from the public until September, as the Advisory and Executive Committee thought desirable, I should certainly have attempted to do so; but under the aggravating circumstances which existed I am sure that the attempt could not have been successful. The contents of the documents were certain to reach the public mind in mutilated form unless given out in their correct form. I therefore let them go.

"Gentlemen of the corporation, I am not a repudiationist. No member of your honorable body not a citizen of the Republic insists more strongly than I have always insisted that the principal and interest of our public debt shall be paid in gold dollars of present legal weight and fineness, or in values equivalent thereto.

"Moreover, in all that I have ever said or written for international bimetallism the doctrine of the St. Louis platform—a doctrine which I admit I have to a certain extent publicly advocated—I have always held that gold as well as silver should be basal money in this country. Any proposal which in my judgment bade fair to place the country's finances on a monetary basis of silver alone I should discountenance; and in any movement by our country to restore silver to its ancient monetary character I still desiderate the co-operation of other nations, no less than I did previously to 1896, as earnestly as any man who voted for the St. Louis platform. I have simply changed to the belief that United States initiative is the surest if not the only way to secure such co-operation.

"But this changed belief I had in June never publicly advocated by so much as a single word. That is, while on a few occasions privately acknowledging as mine the theory of United States initiative, I have been altogether modest and retiring in this, in no sense a champion or an apostle, not even an advocate in the usual meaning of that word. But for a few personal communications last Summer, made at a time when no one could have anticipated the ferocity which the campaign developed, probably not a soul in this country outside of my family would at this moment know that my views had altered. In respect to this modification of my convictions—made, I submit, not from fickleness, but because the essential conditions of the problem had changed—in respect to this, as in respect to the tariff, I have been reticent and careful to the very verge of self-respectability. That touching any of these delicate questions I have been loud, a declaimer, parading my views, ambitiously or otherwise, I emphatically deny. Unfortunate I have been; indiscreet, I believe I have not been.

"Not only was I no protagonist of the policy so much disliked, but I felt no call to become such. My sole ambition was, as it still is, to be a good teacher. While interested in politics, as of course every citizen ought to be, and neither ashamed nor afraid to take sides, I have never been a partisan and have never sought public office or prominence. No doubt a professor may at times, with propriety, take the stump in a political campaign, and I will not deny that a college President might now and then be justified in doing the same; but as President of this university I have never thought it fitting that I should go to that extreme.

"In conclusion, I would simply say that I have planned and wrought for the university as well as I could. How little I have accomplished no one of you appreciates so fully as I; that it is so little no one regrets as keenly as I. Respectfully,

"Sept. 1, 1897. E. BENJ. ANDREWS."

NUGGETS.

Carefully Guarded.

There are numerous stories that gold is left lying around loose up in the Klondike region. It will be observed that no reports ever say that ammunition and provisions are risked in that way.—Chicago Record.

The Real Test.

A New York girl is receiving compliments galore for having killed one of the biggest bears ever slain in the Dead River region of Maine. The true test of a woman's courage is not a bear, but a mouse.—Worcester (Mass.) Spy.

The Only Great Man.

"There is one thing I must object to about that lady," said the rather timid young man.

"The one who insists on being a 'new woman?'"

"Yes. She is inconsistent. We were discussing the question of what constitutes real greatness. She expressed the opinion that there never was but one great man, and that was Joan of Arc."—Washington Star.

Rank by Right of Birth.

"I am disgusted, Sir," said the Kentucky Colonel, "at the wholesale way in which the Governor of Alabama is making Colonels by appointments of citizens to his staff."

"You did not acquire your rank in that way, I presume?"

"No, Sir; I am a Colonel by hereditary right. My father and grandfathers were Colonels before me, Sir."—Harper's Bazar.

ONE OF THE HOME GUARD.

Frank L. Stanton in Chicago Times-Herald.

Never much on movin'; one flower's as sweet to me
As any other flower in a garden's green could be;
May be gold in Klondike, but it's far away to roam;—
Ruther risk the riches in the valleys here at home.

Money's mighty temptin'—Summer, Spring or Fall;
'Taint all we have to live for, but it's mighty close to all!
For all the world is brighter when the honey's in the comb;
But somehow my heart beats lighter in the valleys here at home.

I try to be contented; I don't make no complaint;
An' I hold a feller's happy if he never knows he ain't!
He might get rich in Klondike, an' build a shinin' dome,
But at last he'd come a-creepin' to the valleys here at home!

There's gold that earth don't give us, an' when a feller's eyes
Can find a twinklin' star or two in old, familiar skies,
An' one true heart to love him—he never wants to roam;
There may be gold in Klondike, but he's struck it rich at home!

BISMARCK ON THE TREATY

The ex-Chancellor Very Skeptical Regarding an Alliance Between France and Russia.

A WARNING TO GERMAN RULERS

He Says His Conflicts with the Late Empress Augusta Shattered His Nerves More Than All of His Other Battles.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says The Zukunft publishes what is undoubtedly an authentic interview with Prince Bismarck, probably obtained by Count Limburg-Stirum, who recently visited the ex-Chancellor on behalf of the Conservative Party. Prince Bismarck expressed himself as very skeptical regarding the alleged Franco-Russian alliance, and declared that the Czar's toast really committed Russia to very little. In course of the interview, Prince Bismarck said:

"I remember in my diplomatic experience similar obscure expressions which were not unpleasing to the ears of those they concerned. I do not think the contents of the treaty, if it exists at all, would please the French. The policy of the Russian Government has always been very cautious, and I cannot conceive that it would needlessly commit itself to adventures from which it would gain nothing. Count Muravieff has always behaved as Germany's friend, and I do not see any reason why he should change his mind."

Prince Bismarck complimented, somewhat ironically, President Faure's aptitude, taste, and success in the new fashion of political traveling and repeated the opinion that nothing would come of it, adding:

"But for all that the French pot is moved nearer to the fire and might more easily than ever suddenly boil over. This ought to deliver our rulers from any illusion they may still cherish, and should serve to warn them against altering the basis of our national defense."

The ex-Chancellor deprecated the clamor for a big fleet and for colonial expansion, saying:

"Our flag should follow our trade, and not precede it. The most important thing for Germany is to have a strong army. That was the opinion of von Moltke, who shared my conviction that we shall have to fight upon the Continent of Europe battles which will be decisive for our colonial dominions."

In the course of some interesting but ungracious personal reminiscences of his political and personal relations with the late Empress Augusta, the conflicts with whom he said had shattered his nerves more than all of his Parliamentary and diplomatic battles, he recounted how he frustrated the intrigue to make her Regent in 1848, and concluded the interview by ridiculing the report that he was going to Kiel to christen a ship, saying: "I am no longer a man for festive occasions."

SOVEREIGNS MEET AT HOMBURG.

German Emperor and Empress and the King and Queen of Italy There.

HOMBURG, Sept. 3.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany, the King and Queen of Italy, and the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Marquis Visconi Venosta, arrived here to-day in order to be present at the Autumn manoeuvres of the German army.

GERMANY AND M. MELINE.

Report Denied that an Explanation Will Be Asked from France.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—An official contradiction was issued to-day of the report that Germany will demand an explanation from France of the dispatch sent by the French Premier, M. Méline, in reply to the message of the Lorraine Society congratulating the Government upon the Franco-Russian alliance, in which M. Méline expressed the hope that Lorraine would be reunited to France.

ENGLISH WHEAT DEFICIT.

Shortage of Nearly 2,000,000 Quarters According to The Graphic.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Daily Graphic this morning publishes a table comparing the available and prospective English wheat supply at the present time with that of September, 1896, showing a deficiency of nearly 2,000,000 quarters.

It is inevitable, The Graphic says, that the rise in the price of bread will be maintained.

BRIDGE FALLS WITH TROOPS.

German Soldiers Killed at Weimar on a Pontoon Structure.

WEIMAR, Sept. 3.—During the military manoeuvres in this vicinity to-day, a pontoon bridge constructed by the Pioneers collapsed while the Ninety-fourth, Thuringian, Regiment of Infantry was passing over it.

A number of the soldiers and some of the trumpeters were either drowned or were hit by the timbers of the bridge and killed.

RHODES ON TRANSVAAL RAID.

He Says the Parliamentary Inquiry Will Be Judged Fifty Years Hence.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 3.—Cecil Rhodes, in a speech just delivered at Fort Salisbury, is quoted as saying that the conduct of the Parliamentary inquiry into the Transvaal raid will be judged half a century hence.

His personal troubles, Mr. Rhodes is said to have added, were trivial when compared with those of the people of Fort Salisbury District, and, he continued, his whole future would be directed toward the unity of the South African States in clear and open policy.

WOMAN'S BODY IN THE SEINE.

It Bore "Long Live Poland!" and "Death to Traitors!" on Its Back.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A special dispatch from Paris published this afternoon says that the body of a beautiful woman, naked and frightfully mutilated, the nose and ears being missing and the skull smashed in, has been found in the River Seine. On the middle of the woman's back was tattooed the words:

"Long live Poland!" and "Death to Traitors!"

The remains are supposed to be those of a Nihilist who had incurred the suspicion of her fellow-Nihilists.

DEATH ON THE SCOTCH COAST.

Four Skiffs Put Off Fair Isle to Barter and One Is Missing.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—News has been received here of the loss of several lives off the coast of Scotland. Four skiffs left Fair Isle, between the Orkney and Shetland Islands, on Thursday to barter produce with passing vessels. The skiffs were overtaken by a gale, but two succeeded in returning safely. The other two were missing throughout the night, but one was found in the morning.

In it were the bodies of four men, and its three other occupants were almost dead from exhaustion. The remaining boat has not been seen, and it is believed that its occupants, four in number, have all been drowned. There is great grief at Fair Isle over the loss of the men, several of whom were men of families.

PREMIER AZCARRAGA FAILS.

Unable to Reunite the Warring Conservatives in Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 3.—The newspapers of this city say that the Premier, Gen. Azcarraga, has failed in his efforts to reunite the warring sections of the Conservative Party.

Weyler Honors Canovas.

HAVANA, Sept. 3.—Capt. Gen. Weyler arrived here at 8 o'clock this evening from Melena del Sur, sixty kilometers distant, with an escort of 150 cavalrymen. He returned for the purpose of assisting at the memorial services in honor of Premier Canovas del Castillo, which will take place to-morrow at the Monserrat Church.

GEN. LOCKHART OFF FOR INDIA.

He Will Command a Large Expedition, Which Will Move Against the Afridis.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Confirmation has been given to the report that the Government has sanctioned the sending of a large expedition against the Afridis. It is reported that Gen. Lockhart, Commander in Chief in the Punjab, will be recalled from England, where he has been on furlough, to command the expedition.

Gen. Lockhart left Brindisi, Italy, to-day on his way to India, where he will arrive in good time to command the expedition, which will be ready to move about a fortnight hence. Gen. Lockhart's reputation, military ability, and skill in border warfare, which is great, will it is believed, tend to overawe the tribesmen who have taken part in the uprising.

BOMBAY, Sept. 3.—Little news has been received here regarding the situation on the frontier. The expedition to Tirah will invade the country of the Afridis by several different routes. The tribesmen in the vicinity of Jamrud are increasing in numbers and are threatening an attack.

BRITISH OPERATIONS IN INDIA.

Earl of Elgin Describes the Object of the Malakand Forces.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The following official dispatch has been received from the Governor General of India, the Earl of Elgin:

"The object of the operations of the Malakand forces is the protection of the road to Chitral and the territory of the Khan of Dir, the destruction of the hostile gathering under the Haddah Mullah, and such punishment as will deter the Mohmands from again attacking British territory and our allies. The troops will return to Peshawur as soon as these objects are accomplished."

India's Need of Rupees.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Times this morning in its financial article, referring to the invitation for tenders of drafts for one crore of rupees by the Indian Government, says the object of the step is presumably to increase the balances in the Government Treasuries so as to enable the Indian Government to meet the expenses of the frontier war.

TO DISARM TURKS IN CRETE.

Result of an Attack of Irregulars on the Italian Warship Sardegna, Off Candia.

CANEA, Island of Crete, Sept. 3.—In consequence of the firing of several volleys by Turkish irregulars at the Italian man-of-war Sardegna off Candia, on the night of Aug. 31, the Admirals of the foreign fleet propose to disarm the Turkish irregulars. Permission to carry out this measure is refused by Djovad Pasha, the commander of the Turkish forces in Crete, the Admirals will demand his recall. It is also proposed to raise the blockade of the island, which is now considered useless.

NEW MINISTER FROM TURKEY.

Rifaat Bey Coming Over to Succeed Moustapha Tachsin Bey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 3.—Rifaat Bey, until recently Councilor of the Turkish Embassy in London, has been appointed Turkish Minister at Washington, in succession to Moustapha Tachsin Bey.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The appointment of a new Turkish Minister was not unexpected to officials here, as reports of Moustapha Bey's recall have been current for some time. Following the close of the Grecian-Turkish war the Turkish Legation here was closed, the two Secretaries were recalled, and Moustapha Bey went to New York, where he has since remained. It was understood that Rifaat Bey would come to Washington as First Secretary of the Legation, taking the place of Noriqien Effendi, and it is some surprise to see him advanced to the rank of Minister. Moustapha Bey's service has been brief, hardly exceeding a year. He has been in poor health and the Washington climate did not agree with him.

EIGHT ARMENIANS MUST DIE.

Convicted of Causing the Bomb Outrages in Constantinople.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A special dispatch from Constantinople, received this afternoon, says that eight Armenians who have been convicted of taking part in the recent bomb outrages here have been sentenced to death. Two Armenians who were charged with complicity in the outrages have been acquitted.

The only serious explosion occurred in the private road between the offices of the Grand Vizier and the State Council House on Aug. 13. There one man was killed, several were severely injured, and many windows were shattered and other damage was done. Several other attempts to explode bombs were made the same day.

MAY REOPEN CRETAN QUESTION.

Sultan Said to be Anxious to Checkmate the European Concert.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A dispatch to The Times from Constantinople says the Sultan is impatient to reopen the Cretan question, hoping thereby to checkmate the European concert. The palace councils are cunningly preparing the campaign, though no official action has yet been taken.

Minister Angell Sees the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 3.—Dr. James B. Angell, the new United States Minister to Turkey, with the members of the American Legation, was granted an audience by the Sultan to-day and presented his credentials.

300 Arrests in Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 3.—Since Tuesday of the present week about 300 Turks have been arrested for supposed connection with the committee of the Young Turk Party.

BOITCHEFF LIVES IN LUXURY.

Spends His Days in Jail at Sofia, and Goes Out at Night.

VIENNA, Sept 3.—Private reports received here from Sofia state that Capt. Boitcheff, formerly aide de camp to Prince Ferdinand, and who was convicted of the murder of his mistress, Anna Szimon, is living luxuriously in the house of the Governor of the prison.

According to these reports, Boitcheff is allowed to receive an unlimited number of visitors, and is only kept in seclusion during the daytime, being allowed to go out at night and spend his time as he pleases. His name, the reports say, has not been erased from the army list.

Gold Shipments to India.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Daily News in its financial review this morning expresses the opinion that gold shipments will result from the action of the Secretary of State for India in suspending the sale of bills of exchange on Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. All the morning papers echo the expression of The Times regarding the intention of the Government.

Berlin Chess Tournament.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The acceptances for the Berlin chess tournament are disappointing, inasmuch as no Americans appear on the list. The entries include neither Lasker, Tarrasch, Maroczy, Pillsbury, nor Steinitz.

Rebellion in Uruguay Growing.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Times's Montevideo correspondent says the rebellion in Uruguay is growing, and that the insurgents are advancing toward the centre of the Republic.

Mont Pleureur Victims Found.

BERNE, Sept. 3.—The bodies of three of the victims of the Mont Pleureur avalanche disaster, including Bernard, the young Englishman, have been recovered in a terribly mutilated condition.

David Powell Dead in England.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—David Powell, ex-Governor of the Bank of England, is dead. He was born in 1840.

WHO SHALL HAVE THE CASINO?

Sire and Jordan, It Is Said, May Agree as to the Lease—Mr. Aronson's Position.

Considerable interest is evinced in theatrical circles as to the result of Franklin Bien's appeal from Judge Stiner's decision, and his efforts to get possession of the Casino for himself. The entire bonds of the Casino Company are controlled by Henry B. Sire and J. V. Jordan, who, it is said, may agree to some terms regarding the lease. If the sale takes place in October another bidder for the property besides these two stockholders will be a Western capitalist, who wants the site for a hotel. If he buys the property he will tear the theatre down. Rudolph Aronson, when Mr. Bien's statement, in which he said that Mr. Aronson had no standing in connection with the case, was shown to him, said:

"Franklin Bien was appointed receiver for one judgment creditor, the American Exchange National Bank, which held a judgment against the Casino Company of $11,000, for which they held as collateral security $21,000 of the Casino Company bonds. These bonds were recently purchased by Canary & Lederer, or in their interest, through Franklin Bien, although previously he brought an action, endeavoring to invalidate the mortgage, and which, if decided in his favor, would have made the bonds worthless. If on the first Monday in October, when the question of the stay of the sale of the property comes up before the Appellate Division, the motion for a stay should not be granted, the property will be disposed of within a few weeks thereafter, and will be bought by Mr. Sire. I am to have charge of the house as heretofore. The $10,000 required to be paid under Judge Stiner's decision will be paid within twenty days—although we consider it exorbitant—in order to avoid further delays, and possession will be given at the same time."

CARL ROSENFELD HERE.

Lilliputians and Banda Rossa Will Follow Soon.

Carl Rosenfeld of the theatrical firm of Carl and Theodor Rosenfeld, managers of the Lilliputians and the Banda Rossa, arrived yesterday on the Augusta Victoria. The first performance of the new play of the Lilliputians, "The Fair in Midgettown," took place under his direction at the Friedrich Wilhelmstaedtische Theater in Berlin just before his departure. The company, which will reach New York next week, includes not only the Lilliputians, but a large number of coryphees and solo dancers, among them two premières danseuses, Rossita and Pepita.

The second attraction of the Rosenfelds will be the Banda Rossa, which will make its initial appearance here at the Metropolitan Opera House on Oct. 15. The band will number sixty pieces, and will be accompanied by several solo singers, among them Carlotta Stubenrauch, who is only thirteen years old, and is famous for her finished violin playing; a celebrated tenor, and Friedlein von Vachoier, a soprano. Eugenio Sorrentino, the leader of the band, is a young man of pleasing appearance.

The Rosenfelds are also managing the tour of the Italian tragedienne, Ermete Zacconi, in Europe, and will probably bring him here next year.

ANTON SEIDL RETURNED.

Good Opera, He Says, Is Given Only at Baireuth and Here.

Anton Seidl returned yesterday on the Auguste Victoria from Baireuth, where he has been conducting some of the performances at the Wagner festival. Mr. Seidl appeared to be much pleased to be back, and announced that he had been engaged by Maurice Grau in London to direct some of the performances of opera at the Metropolitan Opera House next year. He said that Mr. Grau had made a number of important engagements for the season here, but he was not at liberty to say who had been engaged. "I will say this," said Mr. Seidl, "that there are only two places in the world where good opera is given and where good music is heard, and those places are Baireuth and New York."

Mr. Seidl directed five performances of "Parsifal" at Baireuth and spent otherwise a very pleasant vacation. He will leave for the Catskills to-day and on his return will prepare for his series of Winter concerts at the Astoria and Cnickerbog Hall, and for the Sunday concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Judgment Against an Actress.

Judgment by default was entered yesterday in the City Court against Louise von Lindau, an actress, for $590.33. The applicants in the case were the proprietors of the Baker-Rose Sanitarium, at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, where Miss Von Lindau was treated for the morphine and liquor habits. The complaint alleges that the actress was kept and treated at the place from April 20 until June 11, and that she has not paid the bill.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Oscar Hammerstein has engaged Dorothy Usner to understudy Anna Held in "La Poupée."

W. J. Block has arranged to produce the musical burlesque entitled "Next Year," this season.

Nahan Franko and his orchestra will give a series of two weeks' concerts at Terrace Garden, beginning Saturday.

William Parry has decided to close the engagement of the Parry Opera Company and "Very Little Faust" at the Olympia Auditorium to-night.

Charles Frohman has arranged for the production of Augustus Thomas's play, "Don't Tell Her Husband," at the Columbia Theatre, San Francisco. Mr. Thomas will leave for California to-day.

Max Bleiman's artistic production of the new play, "A Southern Romance," by B. B. Vallentine and Leo Ditrichstein, based on Dolf Wyllarde's much discussed novel, "In God's Country," takes place at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-night.

CHILD DRAGGED BY A CAR.

Narrow Escape of Six-Year-Old Charles Binner in Harlem.

Six-year-old Charles Binner, who lives with his parents at 307 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, had a miraculous escape from injury by a cable car last evening. The child, with others of his age, was playing in the street near his home about dusk, and had started to run across the street just as Cable Car No. 477, eastbound, came along at a rapid rate. The gripman shouted, but the car struck the boy, throwing him on his face and dragging him about twenty feet.

People who witnessed the accident thought the child had surely been killed.

The boy's father rushed out and picked the little fellow up. He was unconscious, but soon recovered, and to the surprise of all it was found he had only received a few scratches and was otherwise none the worse for the accident. No arrests were made.

Burning Money on Broadway.

A fashionably-dressed man, in a state of intoxication, was arrested on Broadway, near Forty-second Street, last night while amusing himself by kicking his gold watch into the gutter and lighting his cigar with a ten-dollar bill. He was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where he gave the name of Thomas Lowly. He had a check for $150, $190 in cash, and a diamond stud. He would give no address. A handsome woman called at the station and asked that he be well cared for, but would give no information concerning him.

Heroic Charles Murray.

Thomas Reilly of 418 First Avenue and James Madden and his brother Samuel of Sixtieth Street and Second Avenue were capsized in a rowboat in the East River, near the foot of Stanton Street yesterday. Charles Murray, employed on a lighter at the foot of Stanton Street, jumped overboard and rescued two of the men, while the third was picked up by the crew of tugboat. James Madden and Reilley were unconscious when lifted from the water, and were taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

Passengers on the Lucania.

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Prof. and Mrs. Robert Austin, his Royal Highness, the Duke of Abruzzi; W. F. Carlton, Chevalier M. Cagni, Lieutenant Royal Italian Navy; Count Desseswitly, Chevalier Francisco Gomella, Chevalier Victorio Sella, Prof. A. Stuart, and Prof. Whitla will sail on the Cunard Line steamship Lucania, which leaves this port for Liverpool to-day.

RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE

M. Patenotre Discusses a Treaty in a General Way with Secretary Sherman.

PRESIDENT MAY LOWER DUTIES

He Takes a Personal Interest in the Negotiations—Treaty Must Be Ratified by the Senate and "Approved by Congress."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The French Ambassador, M. Patenotre, called on Secretary Sherman to-day relative to the proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and France. The subject was discussed in a general way, but owing to the importance of the questions involved, it is not expected that final results will be reached until the return of the President, who takes a personal interest in reciprocity negotiations. Under the new law it appears that two forms of reciprocity are provided, both of which France is desirous of securing. The first form contemplates "commercial agreements in which reciprocal concessions may be secured."

This leaves it to the judgment of the President to reduce the duties on certain specific articles.

The President is empowered to grant these reductions without the formalities of a treaty, which ordinarily must be submitted to, and ratified by the Senate. The matter of securing concessions which shall be reciprocal and equivalent is left entirely to the judgment of the President. When the agreement is made, the reductions of duty go into operation by a Presidential proclamation. As France is a heavy exporter of articles specified, this form of reciprocity agreement is of special concern to that country.

Aside from the agreements left wholly to the judgment of the President the law also provides for reciprocity treaties covering the whole range of articles included in the tariff. It authorizes a reduction of 20 per cent. of the duties on such articles as may be agreed upon, or the transfer of dutiable goods to the free list for a period not exceeding five years. These treaties, however, must be ratified by the Senate "and approved by Congress," before they go into effect. It is probable that France will open negotiations for this latter form of reciprocity, although it offers no immediate benefit, owing to the delays incident to securing ratification by the Senate, and approval by Congress. The latter feature is unusual and presents the only case in which a treaty must go before the House of Representatives as well as the Senate.

Under the circumstances the negotiations will, France are likely to be confined for the present to the reciprocity arrangement, as this may be concluded at once and put into immediate effect by the President.

THE DISCRIMINATING DUTY.

Mr. Dingley's Paper Says the Disputed Clause Does Not Affect Shipments in Bond.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 3.—According to The Lewiston Evening Journal, Nelson Dingley's paper, the originators of Section 22 of the tariff law did not intend it to affect the bonding privilege under which foreign merchandise can be forwarded through Canada. The Journal editorially says:

"The controversy which has arisen over Section 22 has come entirely over two amendments, one having been made by the Senate and the other by the conference. The section as framed by the Ways and Means Committee and passed by the House was the same as in all previous tariffs, and if it had not been amended after it left the House no question could have arisen respecting it.

"The Senate amendment to Section 22 amended the House section by striking out the words 'or any act of Congress' in the conditional clause, which is the modification of importance that is causing the most controversy. Many papers in commenting on the section assume that the conferrees inserted this amendment and proceed to comment on what they call a 'trick in the dark,' &c. The fact is, however, that this amendment was adopted in open Senate.

"The other amendment, it now seems, was adopted by the conferrees simply to prevent an evasion of the section by the landing of foreign merchandise in Canada by vessels not entitled to equal privileges in our ports, then shipping it to the United States, and was not intended or understood to affect the bonding privilege under which foreign merchandise can be continuously shipped and forwarded through Canada. Undoubtedly, when finally settled, this amendment will be construed as the conferrees intended, and therefore all the contention over it fall to the ground."

DUTIES ON CANADIAN IMPORTS.

Collection of the Discriminating Tax Has Been Suspended.

Collector Bidwell yesterday received from Assistant Secretary Howell of the Treasury Department instructions to suspend the collection of discriminating duties at this port pending the decision of the Attorney General. The instructions were issued under Section 22 of the new tariff law, when it became known that the Collector here had been collecting discriminating duties on goods brought in from Canada. Attorney General McKenna is expected to render a decision on the questions involved some time next week.

The Collector, replying to the criticism which followed his removal of about forty laborers in the Surveyor's Division, said the men were dropped because they were physically unfitted for their work. He did not deny that the places have been filled by Republicans.

FIGHTING THE BEER TAX.

Ben Butterworth Criticised for Aiding the Brewers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—A dispatch from Pittsburg saying that the United States Brewers' Association, acting on the advice of Ben Butterworth, would fight the ruling of the Internal Revenue Bureau on the beer stamp rebate of 7½ cents, has directed criticism against Mr. Butterworth. That gentleman, as Commissioner of Patents, draws $5,000 a year. Yet he appears in the position of fighting the Government in a matter which involves several hundred thousand dollars revenue.

The Internal Revenue Office is not advised as to just what course the brewers intend to pursue to save that money by beating Uncle Sam out of it, but officials of the bureau smile grimly and refer to the power which the law gives them to seize summarily brewing property when refusal is made to pay the stamp tax according to the rules laid down by the Treasury Department.

FUNERAL OF GEORGE BLISS.

Requiem Mass Will Be Celebrated at St. Francis Xavier's Church.

The body of George Bliss, who died at Wakefield, R. I., Wednesday, arrived in this city Thursday night, and was removed to the family residence, at 54 West Thirty-ninth Street.

A solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at 10 o'clock to-day at St. Francis Xavier's Church by Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by Father Murphy as Deacon and Father Rouseau as Sub-Deacon.

The pall-bearers will be William F. Schley, Cornelius N. Bliss, Truman B. Tuttle, Edward H. Smith, Elihu Root, Joseph H. Choate, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Ashbel P. Fitch, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Gen. George A. Sharp, John I. Lenihan, J. Langdon Ward and W. C. Bouvier.

The burial will be at Springfield, Mass.

Heat Prostration in Brooklyn.

John J. Quinn of 59 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, fell to the pavement at the corner of Myrtle Avenue and Fulton Street yesterday with every evidence of being overcome by heat. The police were puzzled over the case, but sent him home in an ambulance and entered his name on the blotter as suffering from heat prostration. It was cool and pleasant at the time that Quinn fell to the street.

DR. ANDREWS'S DILEMMA.

President of Two Universities, and the Matter of His Resignation Still Hanging Fire.

Dr. E. B. Andrews, President of Brown University, came over from Providence Thursday afternoon to confer with John Brisben Walker about plans for the new university, of which the former is to be President. He saw Mr. Walker at the Murray Hill Hotel shortly after his arrival, and saw him again yesterday at Irvington.

When asked about his relations with Brown University and with the new institution, Dr. Andrews said:

"Some weeks ago, when I thought a severance of my relations with Brown University inevitable, I assumed the responsibility of conducting the coming year a very important new educational undertaking projected by John Brisben Walker, but now soon to be taken in charge by a corporation made up of well-known gentlemen—all 'sound money' men—deeply interested in the proposed educational enterprise.

"The work to be done by the new corporation is in the nature of the university extension already carried on by Brown University, so that the head of Brown University might conceivably be the same person who had charge of the new work. Yet I do not myself deem that sort of a union in the present case advisable. If resorted to, it will be only a device to tide over a temporary difficulty. Either the old enterprise or the new will, by itself, sufficiently tax the energies of any one man."

Dr. Andrews said he had established definite relations with the new institution, which will be opened Monday week with more than 4,000 students. He thought it his duty to communicate his decision on the request to withdraw his resignation from Brown first to the university corporation before giving it to the public press. He will return to Providence to-day.

John Brisben Walker said yesterday that Dr. Andrews has positively accepted the Presidency of the new university.

"He came up here to-day to talk over plans and to bring some papers in reference to the opening. He is now in charge of the institution. It has passed out of my hands, and I wish to say that, so far from being a free coinage propaganda, it is now under the care of gold men, or sound-money men, as they are called."

DR. ANDREWS INDORSES MR. LOW.

He Says His Success Would Be a Triumph of Lofty Ideals.

Dr. E. B. Andrews of Brown University said last night, in speaking of the present Mayoralty campaign in this city:

"I consider Seth Low the ideal candidate. It would have been wise for the Democrats to have nominated him. Even now, I think, Tammany would do well to nominate him, if necessary, on a silver ticket. Of course, Mr. Low would do no trimming on the currency question. Would he have to accept a Tammanly nomination, as Mr. Bryan had to accept the Populist nomination last year?" he asked.

Having been told that it was probable, Tammany, in such a case, would expect an acknowledgment and an acceptance or refusal, Dr. Andrews said:

"I don't see why Tammany could not nominate or indorse him without exacting a definite reply from him. That organization would thus place itself beyond suspicion, by selecting an absolutely pure man and an ideal candidate.

"I do not know how far National issues can be kept from intruding in a municipal campaign. I am sure they ought not to be permitted to intrude, and I am confident that a man may honestly be a warm partisan in National politics and entirely independent in municipal affairs. In my own experience I have acted frequently independently in local politics, and with a perfectly clear conscience, knowing that municipal and National affairs are entirely distinct."

When asked about his views on bimetallism, Dr. Andrews said he did not wish to give any opinions for publication at this time, as he did not think "it would be wise or pleasant in view of my recent and present relations with Brown University."

He seemed very deeply interested in the candidacy of Seth Low, and said:

"I am surprised to learn that there exists some doubt as to his success. Surely there cannot be any doubt of the issue. Mr. Low should win easily. His success would be a triumph of good government and of lofty ideas. All parties should unite upon him. Such a result would mean to the reputation of any party, and would be the clearest evidence that it stands honestly for honest government and not for spoliation. I will not believe it possible that such a candidate as Mr. Low can be defeated in New York."

COMMISSIONER FITCHIE BACK.

Immigration Quarters Are Cramped, and the Force Will Be Reduced.

Thomas Fitchie, Commissioner of Immigration for this port, returned yesterday from Washington, where he had been consulting with Commissioner General Powderly and Assistant Secretary Spalding as to a prospective cut of $20,000 in the payroll of his department. He explained that this reduction was not due to him, but had been considered by the Treasury Department before he came into office, after the burning of the buildings on Ellis Island.

"Our quarters here," he said, referring to the Barge Office, are cramped and insufficient for the quantity of men we have here. The Treasury Department detailed Special Agents Cross and Whitehead to look into the matter and see what reductions could be made. I have no more to do than to notify the men who must be laid off when the authorities at Washington send me word to do so. I am waiting to hear from them any moment.

"We need fewer men at present, because the sick immigrants are now sent to the Long Island College Hospital, instead of being cared for by us. Several members of our department have been transferred to that of Public Works.

"The rebuilding of the structures at Ellis Island will commence as soon as the plans for them have been accepted. I do not like to see men put out of their places now, and I specially recommended while in Washington that no veterans be discharged, a suggestion which I think will be complied with."

WILL OF GEORGE SCHMITT.

Bulk of His Estate Left to His Widow and Children.

The will of George Schmitt, the brewer, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The value of the real estate is placed at $34,000, while the value of his personal property is at present unknown.

The will makes these bequests: To the Brewers' Union, No. 1, of the United Brewery Workmen of the United States, $500; to the Turn Lehrer Seminary of Milwaukee, $1,000; to the Beer Drivers' Union, No. 1, of this city, $500, and to the employes of the Schmitt & Schwanenfluegel brewery who have been five years in his employ, $50 each; the ten-year employes, $100 each, and to William Groessner, Charles Pabst, and Michael Kiehl, $500 each.

To the widow is left the house 448 East Fifty-seventh Street. The residue of the estate is divided between the widow and the children, with the proviso that if she remarry she loses the income from $20,000.

FIGHTS IN TWO RESTAURANTS.

Liquor the Cause in One Case and a Grudge the Other.

George Gordon of Cleveland, Ohio; Philip Eichle of 21 Half Moon Street, London, and Edward S. Jaffray of this city became involved in a fight last night with a waiter in the Marlborough Hotel. They had been drinking. Eichle and Jaffray were arrested, and were released on a bond furnished by Gordon.

John W. Kelley of 59 West Forty-second Street was attacked in Riggs's restaurant, at 154 West Twenty-third Street, last night, by Patrick Murphy of 288 Forty-sixth Street, Brooklyn. A grudge has existed between the two men for a year past. Murphy caught Kelley by the throat and was still beating him when arrested.

Robert H. Rose Arrested.

Robert Rose was arrested yesterday in a suit brought by Charles R. Sickles, Treasurer of the Bridgeport Mills of 60 Broadway, to recover $1,000, the value of a bond of the company, which Sickles alleges Rose obtained from him under false pretenses and refused to return. Justice McCarthy of the City Court signed the order for Rose's arrest on default of $1,500 bail.

Disappointed in Love.

Mary Meiart, twenty-six years old, of 425 West Thirty-eighth Street, killed herself last night by swallowing carbolic acid. Her sweetheart married another girl a month ago, and this was the cause of the suicide.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Joshua Johnson.

The Rev. Joshua Johnson, formerly one of the most prominent Methodist Episcopal clergymen of Canada, died Thursday at the home of his brother-in-law, James W. Hughes, New Dorp, S. I., after an illness of two months with Bright's disease.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson was born at L'Orignal, Canada, Dec. 31, 1827, and was one of a family of twelve boys. He graduated from Victoria College, Coburg, at the age of nineteen, and for a number of years, before entering the ministry, he was Principal of the High School at Brockville, and one of the editors of The Recorder. After his ordination he was successively the pastor of the leading Methodist Episcopal churches in Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, and Kingston.

In 1873 he undertook the work of raising an endowment fund for Victoria College and Faridy Hall, at the college. He traveled widely in this country and England, and was very successful. In 1888 he retired from active life, and since then had made his home in Brooklyn. His wife and a married daughter survive him.

Jacob Stoehr.

News reached the city yesterday of the death, in Cincinnati, of Jacob Stoehr, well known among the Germans of New York. The body will be brought to this city, and then taken on Monday for burial to Middle Village, L. I.

Mr. Stoehr was sixty-seven years of age, and thirty years ago was a brewer in this city. He came from Germany when a boy and worked in New York until he had established a brewery, which he operated in the fifties. Twenty-five years ago he went to Cincinnati, where he went into the wholesale liquor business. A widow, three sons, and three daughters survive him.

The family burying ground is at Middle Village, and it was at Mr. Stoehr's request that the burial will be made there.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. BRYAN A. WOODS, pastor of the Gethsemane Baptist Church of Philadelphia, died yesterday at Hamilton, N. Y., where he had gone to recuperate.

JOHNSON LAWRENCE, one of the oldest residents of Ardsley, died Thursday. He was fifty-one years of age, and for many years kept a hotel on the Sawmill River road.

The Rev. J. P. STEWART, pastor of St. Mary's, in Rochester, N. Y., who has been under treatment in Carney Hospital, South Boston, for cancer of the throat, died at that institution yesterday.

MATTHEW WIARD, one of the leading citizens of Avon, N. Y., died Thursday, aged eighty-three. He was a member of the Assembly from 1860 until 1862, and had been honored with a number of local offices.

MICHAEL HALPIN, seventy-six years of age, who was a New York Police Captain in 1850, died suddenly from Bright's disease at Congress Hall, Saratoga, yesterday. His home was at 219 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. He was a widower.

AARON HEYWOOD BEAN, President of the Hamilton National Bank of Boston, is dead. Mr. Bean had been confined to his bed for several weeks, as the result of a fall, but having been subject to heart trouble, this was the direct cause of death. He was eighty-three years of age. Two sons and two daughters survive him.

EX-MAYOR BENJAMIN T. ATKINSON of Newburyport, Mass., died yesterday as the result of paralysis. He was born in Maine seventy-five years ago. He went to Newburyport in 1804 and became proprietor of the Ocean House, and later he was engaged in ship building. Mr. Atkinson was Mayor in 1875 and 1876, and in the Legislature in 1879. Three sons and a daughter survive him.

JAMES E. GILKINSON of Coney Island died at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Harry T. W. Waller, 261 West Twenty-first Street, this city, on Thursday, from a complication of diseases. Mr. Gilkinson was born in Poughkeepsie forty-four years ago, and came to New York when a boy. In 1885 he went to Coney Island and built the Arlington Hotel. He had an interest in several other hotels.

Dr. LOUIS F. ROOT died suddenly yesterday at his home in Tarrytown. He was thirty-eight years of age. His father died on Aug. 4. Yesterday Dr. Root, who had only recently returned from a sanitarium in the East, entered his brother's room and said he was sick and that he believed that he was going to die. He returned to his own room and a few minutes later his brother found him dying. He suffered from heart disease, and this caused death.

WILLIAM J. WEEKS, who called himself the champion ice skater among men of his age, died Thursday at his home in Yaphank, L. I., in his seventy-seventh year. Every year for the past dozen years he issued a challenge at the beginning of the Winter to skate any one, but his challenges were never answered. He was one of the oldest members of the League of American Wheelmen, and could push a wheel at a remarkable rate of speed for so old a man. His funeral will be held on Monday.

FUNERAL OF SENATOR MULLIN.

Services in Watertown To-day—Senatorial Committee to be Present.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The body of the late Senator Joseph Mullin arrived in this city this morning. The funeral will take place from his late residence, 52 Washington Street, at 2:30 to-morrow afternoon.

ALBANY, Sept. 3.—Before leaving for the Adirondacks to look over some forest preserve purchases to-day, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff completed all the arrangements for the State's participation in the funeral of Senator Mullin, and placed them in the hands of the Sergeant at Arms.

The Senatorial committee appointed by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff consists of T. E. Ellsworth, President pro tem., and Senators Cantor, Higgins, Stranahan, Raines, Malby, Coffey, and McCarren.

A large number of other members of the Legislature and very many of the State officers will go on the train. The New York City portion of the train will leave here at midnight, and the special will leave Albany at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, Utica at 10:50, and arrive at Watertown at 1:30. Controller Roberts, Bank Superintendent Kilburn, and other State officers will go. The Governor will be represented by Private Secretary Griffith. The train and the arrangements will be in charge of Sergeant at Arms Benson of the Senate.

Feud in Chinatown.

Wong Get, Superintendent of the Hop Sing Tong Society of Chinatown, applied in the Essex Market Court yesterday for a warrant for the arrest of Wong Hung, a deposed member of the organization. Get and Hung have been enemies for a long time, and each charges the other with a variety of offenses against the law. A summons was issued to get Hung into court to-day.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Ladies suffering from nervous afflictions find quick relief in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. Parker's Hair Balsam adds the hair growth.

DIED.

BEACH.—At South Orange, N. J., on Sept. 2, Mary A., wife of the late J. Wickliffe Beach, in the 74th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held from Trinity Presbyterian Church, South Orange, on Saturday, Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.

BLISS.—At Wakefield, Rhode Island, on the 1st day of September, 1897, of inflammation of the liver, following grippe, Col. George Bliss, aged 67 years.

Funeral services at St. Francis Xavier's Church, West 16th St., on Saturday morning, Sept.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.00.
L. V. F. Randolph, Pres. John A. Young, Sec.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS,
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Streets, Albany.

Douglas & Jones,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD ST., N. Y. CITY.
Market letter on application.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15 & 17 Broad St.
Members:
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange,
N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed at any of the above Exchanges for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts, subject to check at sight. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations and for Estate Investments.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St.
487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg.
87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge.
20 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

C. J. Hudson & Co
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
36 WALL ST.
DEAL IN
Wool Exchange Stock
Also miscellaneous securities not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.
Private wire to Chicago and St. Louis.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.
SERIES A
Pennsylvania Company
GUARANTEED 3½ PER CENT.
TRUST CERTIFICATES.
Secured by Covenant of the Pennsylvania Company and Pledge of Fifty Thousand Shares of the Guaranteed Special Stock of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, Aggregating at Par Five Million Dollars, ($5,000,000,) and by the GUARANTY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
On behalf of ourselves and associates we have purchased the entire issue of these certificates, of which we now offer for sale $3,500,000 at the price of 103 and interest from Sept. 1st, 1897, subject to previous sales and to advance of price without notice. Temporary receipts will be given until engraved certificates are ready for delivery.
WE RECOMMEND THESE SECURITIES AS AN INVESTMENT OF THE HIGHEST CLASS, AND WILL EXHIBIT COPIES OF THE DEED OF TRUST ON APPLICATION AT EITHER OF OUR OFFICES.
The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia,
Broad and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
Union Trust Company of New York,
No. 80 Broadway, New York.
August 25th, 1897.

PUBLICATION BY THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK of unclaimed deposits, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689 of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892.
May 24th, 1892. Estate of Edward Swift..$83.06
State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier of the Eleventh Ward Bank, in New York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that he foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief. CHAS. E. BROWN.
Sworn to before me this 30th day of July, 1897.
JOE W. SWAINE,
Notary Public Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

WANTED,
N. Y. & EAST RIVER GAS COMPANY RIGHTS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
38 WALL STREET.

LEHIGH VALLEY
& Philadelphia Securities
DEALT IN BY
E. & C. RANDOLPH,
7 NASSAU ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Close to 700,000 shares were traded in on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. This is larger than recent aggregates have averaged—almost as large as the biggest day's business transacted since the present stock market improvement began. What was of most consequence was that a large majority of the day's business was executed by commission houses. In this fact is evidence of the naturalness of the market's development. The public has taken the market away from the professionals.

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What occurred in St. Paul stock yesterday was representatively significant of what is going on throughout the whole market. Few of the professional traders of the Street were prepared for the tonic news announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday morning—the news that it has been officially determined to distribute an extra dividend among the company's shareholders. As a matter of fact, not one out of five of the professional traders of the Street has recently been carrying any considerable line of St. Paul. Probably half of the professional element stood really on the short side. St. Paul stock having had a handsome rise, professional wisdom saw that its quotations were "toppy," that a reaction was due—that to buy St. Paul was foolish and dangerous.

The constant and confident buyers of St. Paul and of stocks like St. Paul have been not the speculative professionals, but the public.

***

What now happens in St. Paul's financial policy, and what is about to happen in Rock Island, in Chicago and Northwestern, and in other similarly representative prospering railroads, (the declaration of extra dividends, the making of increased dividends,) carries a significance which amply warrants the confidence which the outside general investment public is displaying.

Believers in the betterment of the stock market have for their safe guidance been relying watchfully upon the steady and tremendous increases in railway earnings. There the record has been vastly inspiriting.

Now is to be watched for further guidance what official corporate action is based on the magnificent record of earnings daily piling higher and higher.

From increased earnings it is but a natural step to increased dividends. St. Paul marks only the beginning of what promises to be an influence incalculable in bettering the current stock market situation.

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In to-day's market it is not improbable that there may be shown some tendencies upon the part of conspicuous operators to take profits and to lighten loads over the holiday which extends till Tuesday next. And careful commission houses, anxious to keep their customers within prudent lines, may advise similar sales to some extent, at least. And it seldom hurts either speculator or investor to remember that in Wall Street conservatism pays profits.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $10,000 5s, coupon, at 114, $5,400 4s, 1907, registered, at 112¼, and $10,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 126.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced,

Am. Cotton Oil pf	½	Met. Traction	1
Am. Tobacco pf	½	Minn. & St. Louis	2⅜
A., T. & S. F. pf	½	M. & St. Louis 2d pf.	½
Chi. & E. Ill.	½	M., Kan. & Texas	⅝
C., M. & St. P.	3⅜	Nat. Lead	½
C., M. & St. P. pf	¾	Nat. Lead pf	½
Chi. & Northwestern	½	N. Y. Central	⅝
Col., H. V. & T. pf	3	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Norfolk & West. pf.	3
Consol. Ice	½	North American	½
Consol. Gas	2¾	Northern Pacific pf.	½
Den. & R. Grande pf.	1	Or. R. R. & Nav.	2½
Des M. & Ft. D.	¾	Or. R. R. & N. pf.	1⅝
Detroit Gas	4¾	Penn. Railroad	1
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Rio G. West.	1¼
Erie 2d pf.	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Erie Tel. & Tel.	3¾	St. P. & Omaha	1½
Gl. Northern pf.	4	Southern pf	¾
Ill. Central	1⅝	U. S. Rubber	1¾
Laclede Gas	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1⅞
L. E. & Western pf.	1½	Wabash pf	¾
Lake Shore	1	Western Union	¾
Louis. & Nash.	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Den. & Rio G.	½
Am. Sug. Ref.	2¼	Ill. Steel Co.	⅝
Brook. Union Gas	½	Kanawha & Mich.	½
Chi., I. & L. pf	⅜	Laclede Gas pf.	1½
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	⅝	New Central Coal	½
Consol. Ice pf.	⅝	Pacific Mail	½
Del., Lack. & W.	1	Rio G. West. pf.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ft. W. & Den. C. 1st	1½	Morris & Essex 1st	2½
Kan. Pac. con. t. r.	1	Norfolk & West. con.	1⅜
Mo. Pacific con.	1	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Stand. R. & T. 6s. 2

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class single names four to six months to run, and 4¾@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $133,693,667; balances, $5,707,415; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $425,440.

Money on call in London, 1@1¼ per cent. Discount in the open market, 1 15-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market strong. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and ½c higher at $4.87 for demand. Actual rates were $4.83⅞@$4.84 for sixty-day bills, $4.86¼ for demand, $4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—55c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c discount. St. Louis—90@90c discount.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 52¾c bid. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 52c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 41⅝@43¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 347,067.63 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London 24d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$3,993,512
Exports in the same period	28,782,691
Net exports	$24,789,179
Net exports, 1896	28,200,888
Net exports, 1895	29,712,622
Net exports, 1894	71,600,978
Exports, 1893	17,070,869

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On the Consolidated Exchange 1,100 shares of Brunswick sold at .20, 900 Fortuna at 11.12½@11.00@11.12½, 1,000 Mount Rosa at .10, 500 Portland at .72, 100 Small Hopes at .55, and 300 Syndicate at .06. On the Mining Exchange 1,300 shares of Annetta sold at .46¾, 1,000 Gold Magnet at .09¾, 1,700 Miami at .37½, 8,200 Rock Mountain at .12¾@.13¼, 900 Alamo at .03¾@.04, 1,000 Argentum at .16¼, 4,100 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09¼@.09, 8,500 Cannon Ball at .01@.06½, 2,500 Golden Fleece at .21@21½, 400 Isabella at .29, 2,400 Jefferson at .07@.07½, 2,500 Mollie Gibson at .19@.21¼, 500 Pharmacist at .09, and 1,000 Work at .05½.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, 1¼, to 74¼; St. Paul, 1¼, to 103⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 63¾; Pennsylvania, ½, to 58¼; Erie, ⅝, to 18; Reading, ¼, to 14⅛; Atchison, ¼, to 16, and Illinois Central, ⅛, to 109. Declined—New York Central, ¼, to 113. British consols advanced ⅛, to 111 9-16, for money, and 1-16, to 111⅝, for the account.

The Bank of England lost £162,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes declined 2½c, to 104f 17½c. Exchange on London, 25f 18½c.

BOUGHT BY LONDON.

According to a rumor, apparently coming from Vanderbilt circles and which only yesterday leaked out, two large blocks of stock, one of Canada Southern and the other of Michigan Central, have been bought by important English financial interests just as a block of New York Central was some years ago.

Such purchases of these two Vanderbilt stocks are in many ways significant.

First and most important, they disclose an attitude of London toward American securities very much different from that which Wall Street bears have been lately trying to point out. Furthermore, they show a confidence on the part of the most conservative financiers in the Vanderbilt management of Vanderbilt properties. And they also mean that hereafter both Canada Southern and Michigan Central stocks will be more closely held and less liable to stock market influences than ever before.

The deal is of such magnitude and its effect may be so far reaching when announced that Wall Street insiders refuse to discuss the matter. They were surprised yesterday to learn that the story had leaked out. However, the information comes from sources that can hardly be doubted, though insiders evidently do not want any announcement of the matter made just yet.

A CONSERVATIVE BULL.

Because of the active speculation and the remarkable advances in stocks during the past few days, many of Wall Street's commission houses are inclined to preach conservatism as the wisest course for the small speculator just at the present time. One of these is Charles Head & Co. Mr. Charles C. West of that firm talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the stock market outlook, and although expressing himself as still an enthusiastic bull on the market he is inclined to believe that for the moment the wise speculator will temporarily lighten his load and move cautiously. Mr. West said:

"To my mind the market is just a bit dangerous. Stocks have gone ahead so fast in the past few days and speculation has become so wild that it makes me feel a little nervous. The bull market is not over by any means, but for the moment I think it better to go slowly.

"Speculation of late has been somewhat unreasonable. The public is becoming reckless, and is buying stocks regardless of prices and values. That makes the market's position rather dangerous. There is nothing that I can see that can give us any considerable setback. If anything of that sort comes, it will be like a thunder bolt from a clear sky. But it is possible that speculators have overreached themselves, and thus weakened the position of the whole market. I am by no means a bear, and I certainly would not want any one to sell stocks short, but I do believe that the man who has bought stocks at lower prices, and is still carrying them, should take his profits. These profits in any case will be good ones, and I would be satisfied with them. That is much the safer position to take. Stocks may not react right away, but it will be better to let some one else have the risk during the next few days.

"Ultimately, however, we are going to see much higher prices all around—we are going to have a bull market for a long time to come. Conditions are excellent. Nothing can stop business improvement. Securities will be worth intrinsically more than they are now quoted at in the market. But a reaction in this market is only reasonable to expect, and while I do not believe that there is any money on the bear side yet, if I were a speculator, I would turn into money what paper profits I had and would rest on my oars for a while."

A NORTHWEST DIVIDEND.

These are days of extra dividends. An officer of the Chicago and Northwestern Road is authority for the statement that the stockholders of that company are shortly to be benefited by such a division of surplus profits.

According to this authority, there is shortly to be declared on Northwest an extra dividend of 1 per cent., making the stock pay 6 per cent. for the twelve months of 1897. And under present plans Northwest in 1898 will be a regular 6 per cent. stock.

As has been pointed out recently in THE NEW YORK TIMES, Northwest's earnings are increasing at a remarkable rate. The road is now earning between 9 and 10 per cent. on the stock, according to insiders. And its prospects for future increases are as good, if not better, than those of any of the other Granger roads. It will be remembered that for a long while past the enemies and critics of Northwest have been worried over the company's traffic losses through shrinkage of its iron business. Now that activity in the iron trade is practically assured, this particular bear argument on Northwest can no longer be used.

GOLD WILL COME LATER.

In talking of the sterling exchange market and of the prospects of gold imports, Mr. Charles Schumacher of the foreign exchange firm of C. Schumacher & Co. said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The further steady advance in our exchange market during this week, raising the quotation to $4.86@$4.86¼, has placed our market 2 cents from the gold exporting point. The advance has been due to various causes, chief among which has been the further rise in stocks. The higher range of security prices has caused further large blocks of stocks and bonds to be returned from Europe. Many foreign investors have probably been waiting for years for just such an opportunity to liquidate unremunerative American investments.

"The interruption in grain shipments continues to some extent, and the receipts of cotton bills, although decidedly on the increase, are as yet not sufficient to meet the increasing demand for remittance in payment of returning securities.

"Another reason for the recent advance in our exchange market is to be found in the fact that the London discount rate has advanced to 2 per cent., and even to 2¼ per cent. for bills to arrive next week, while the call rate for money in New York remains at 1½ per cent.

"Although for these reasons the period of gold imports has been postponed, I still believe that when cotton begins to move freely, as it is bound to do within the next two weeks, there will be exchange enough to meet the demand from all quarters and for all purposes, and enough to turn the tide of the market.

"The general business situation is most encouraging, and if we avail ourselves of present opportunities, we can roll up a balance of trade in our favor sufficient to pay for several years of deficiency."

ST. PAUL'S ACTIVITY.

St. Paul was the feature of the stock market yesterday. Over 150,000 shares were traded in and the stock sold up to within one point of par. It closed at 99, the highest price of the day.

The announcement that an extra dividend on St. Paul is probable—that it has been practically decided upon by the company's managers—was the reason of St. Paul's activity and strength. Such action by St. Paul's Directors will signify that in their opinion the road's future earnings will warrant 6 per cent. on the stock.

St. Paul's pamphlet report for the fiscal year ended June 20 was issued yesterday. The figures contained therein will be found in another column of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The publication of these figures yesterday was not responsible for the stock's advance, although there is much that is inspiriting to be found in the report.

ONE LONDON MISTAKE.

Wall Street is likely to see fur fly within the next few days in a speculative contest over Norfolk and Western preferred. There is quite a large short interest in these stocks, and this short interest is chiefly composed of houses with London connections. In fact, London itself is heavily short of Norfolk and Western preferred in the New York market.

It is well understood that New York's floating supply of the stock is small. There is plenty of it in London, and it can readily be borrowed there, but in New York it is hard to get. For this reason some that has been sold short of late has been sold to be delivered in ten or fifteen days. But the greater part of the sales have been regular, and the stock is now extremely scarce in the Stock Exchange loan market.

American friends of Norfolk and Western have discovered this state of affairs and have undertaken to make London sorry for her bearishness on the stock. Yesterday the price was advanced three full points. And if the gentlemen handling the scheme so choose, they can run it up another dozen points within the next few days. The foreign bears have overstepped themselves, and it is just possible that they will find their Norfolk and Western speculation expensive.

IRON TRADE HARMONY.

Iron trade improvement is tangible. Not only is the demand increasing, but the various iron companies are recognizing the necessity of harmonious relations between themselves, and are making new agreements that must prove profitable to all. Prices in many cases have already been advanced, and a general movement of this sort can be expected next week. The Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, the Sloss Company, the Illinois Steel Company, and, according to the latest reports, the Carnegie Company, have reached an agreement among themselves whereby iron market quotations are to be raised.

SOFT COAL STRIKE TO END.

Wall Street interests in close touch with the bituminous coal situation, and who have all along recognized the seriousness of the coal strike—even going so far as to make themselves appear unnecessarily bearish—are now expressing the belief that before many days have passed the whole trouble will be brought to an end. One of the most conservative of these gentlemen, and one who stands in a position to speak with authority upon coal trade matters, made the prediction yesterday that when the Stock Exchange convenes next Tuesday it already will have read the announcement that the soft coal strike is over with.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"Failures in August were in number not 17 per cent. less than in August, 1896, but in amount of liabilities 70.8 per cent. smaller. July and August show a lower average of liabilities per failure than has ever been known in any year or even in any quarter of the twenty-three years R. G. Dun & Co. have kept quarterly records. The improvement is also well distributed, extending to nearly every important branch of business, but in clothing, jewelry, and unclassified trading only two months of the past forty-seven have shown smaller failures, in general stores and furniture only three, in groceries, hats, and iron manufacture only four, in hat and chemical manufactures only five, and in clothing manufacture only six months of the forty-seven. The ratio of defaulted liabilities to payments at Clearing Houses has been smaller in July and August than in any other month since early in 1893.

"August was the first month in which the daily average of settlements through Clearing Houses exceeded materially that of the corresponding month of 1892, the excess at the principal cities being 12.3 per cent. Nor is this due, as might be supposed, to activity in stock speculation, for the Stock Exchange Clearing House now disposes of a very large share of transactions, so that they affect bank exchanges far less than five years ago. The volume of business here has been distinctly larger in other than speculative lines than it was then, and in textile goods phenomenally large, though slackening this week, buyers having nearly completed their initial purchases. With an extraordinary movement in grain, heavy real estate and building transactions, and increased business in iron products, the month was clearly the busiest August ever known.

"Cotton speculation made August deliveries costly, spot rising to 8¼ cents, but the market then drifted back quickly to 7.62 cents. Conflicting news doubtless reflects conflicting facts, but the opinion gains that the crop will be large, if by lateness not exposed to serious injury. The crop of 1896, according to the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, was 8,757,964 bales, which may be profitably compared with predictions current eight and twelve months ago. The mills are now running and turning out great quantities of goods in response to heavy purchases recently made. Wool sells largely between speculators, 16,568,500 pounds for the week, making reported sales in four months, since May 1, 191,069,030 pounds, of which 102,782,445 were foreign. But when the mills were busy in 1892 sales in the four months were but 111,620,302 pounds. Mills have been buying more freely to replace the wool rapidly consumed, and the goods market has been so large and strong that they are encouraged to purchase even after a rise of 50 per cent. in a year. Great quantities are held by dealers at the West above prices yet paid in seaboard markets.

"The improvement in the iron and steel industry gains momentum, and a further advance in prices makes 4.5 per cent. from the lowest average Aug. 12. The demand increases for sheets and plates, especially for bridge and ship building, including 10,000 tons at Philadelphia, in structural work, of which it is said that 20,000 tons have been placed at Chicago, in bars, and especially in wire and wire nails, and all have advanced an average of $1 per ton. Southern and Western dealers have united to advance prices of pig 25 cents, Bessemer at Pittsburg has risen 10 cents, and Eastern markets are stronger. The demand for cars is pressing, and work for railways increases. The first shipment of steel rails from this country to Australia was of 2,000 tons by the Lackawanna Company. Tin is slightly lower at 13.65 cents, but heavy exports, said to cover 15,000,000 pounds, for the next three months, sustain copper at 11¼, and lead is strong at 4.10. Boot and shoe shipments, not quite 5 per cent. smaller than last year in August, nor 4 per cent. smaller than in 1895, were 7½ per cent. smaller than in 1894, but were a little larger than in 1892. Buying is still mostly for immediate needs, but is sufficient to keep works well employed. Sole leather has advanced again, making quotations average 7.8 per cent. higher than June 2, while hides have also risen, in all 26.7 per cent. since May 1."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"Previous activity in all lines of trade is maintained. There is a better tone to demand from jobbers, and the volume of business in wool, leather, clothing, hats, groceries, and light hardware has increased. There is a better request for woolen and cotton goods, jewelry, and rubber goods, and for boots and shoes. Some wholesale merchants at Western centres report the largest volume of August trade on record. There has been an increased consumption of cotton by Southern mills. Western iron and steel mills have orders to keep them busy until Jan. 1. In the Central Western States the bituminous coal strike has had a further depressing effect on the general industrial situation. At the Northwest some commercial houses have had to work overtime to meet the demand for goods, and the warm weather is reported to have practically assured the Indian corn crop. On the Pacific coast wheat exports have been checked by inability to secure crews for vessels. Mercantile collections have greatly improved in some sections.

"Last week's general and unprecedented expansion of prices for staples is continued, wool, cotton, and woolen fabrics, hides, leather, white pine lumber, sashes and doors, iron and steel bars, billets and rods, wire nails, barbed wire, and Southern foundry iron, wheat, corn, lard, and sugar having advanced and higher prices being expected for boots and shoes. Lower prices are recorded for cotton, wheat flour, and coffee, while those for oats, pork, print cloths, petroleum, and coal are unchanged.

"Bank clearings for August form a new record for that month. Last month's total, $4,810,878,883, is only 20 per cent. smaller than the largest total in any preceding month, and shows the largest gain, compared with the year before, of any month's clearings in four years. Only 13 out of 86 cities reporting clearings show decreases in August this year compared with last, more than one-half of which, at the South, are accounted for by the delayed movement of cotton. Only two among the twenty larger cities show decreases contrasted with August, 1896.

"This week's exports of wheat (and flour as wheat) are the largest, with two exceptions, the second week of September and the fourth week of August, 1891. Total shipments amount to 6,268,247 bushels, against 5,149,653 bushels last week, 3,369,862 bushels last year, 2,260,261 bushels in 1895, 3,207,300 bushels in 1894, and 4,902,000 bushels in 1893. Shipments of corn are also large, aggregating 3,185,004 bushels this week, against 2,682,452 bushels last week, 2,527,526 bushels last year, 1,405,370 bushels in 1895, 127,000 bushels in 1894, and 672,875 bushels in 1893."

COAL AND IRON TRADES.

In its regular review of the coal and iron trades The Engineering and Mining Journal will say to-day:

"The opening week of September shows a more hopeful feeling in the local iron market; the demand is broadening and prices in some lines are advancing. An encouraging feature of the market is that but little iron and steel is being sold for speculative purposes, excepting Southern pig iron, which is traded in more or less frequently by warrants on the New York Metal Exchange. Contract work is still rather scarce in the East; the large consumers are holding off until later in the season.

"In pig iron the present situation is promising, and from some quarters come the reports that consumers are buying in a better way than for several weeks past. Sales agents who have received orders this week state that prices have been fairly well maintained. Some, however, continue to complain of shading in quotations and of a small demand from their customers.

"Within the last week there has been rather active speculation in Southern pig-iron warrants, and sales aggregating several thousand tons are reported to have been made by Wall Street people.

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"The market during the past week has been quiet, many of the dealers having bought pretty heavily prior to the last advance, most of the coal going forward being upon old orders. Dealers do not seem quite prepared to buy at present prices, so that a period of semi-stagnation has come upon the trade. There are unfortunate possibilities of future trouble in the Lehigh region, and no one seems to know how far-reaching they may be. There is a large and undesirable foreign element in that region, and operators feel uneasy as to the outcome of the present discontent, which, while not very pronounced as yet, causes apprehension.

"There is a fair demand in the West, and present indications are that business will continue upon these lines for some little time, though there is likely to be considerable disappointment in certain quarters as to its volume.

"The extra demand for small sizes that was anticipated owing to the trouble in the bituminous mines, has not made itself felt to any marked degree, the slight additional demand being offset by an increased production.

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"The Eastern seaboard soft-coal market is quiet, though there is considerable coal moving upon contracts. It is thought, however, that these shipments are depleting the stock of orders in hand. There is a little transient trade, though the total does not amount to very much, but it is looked upon as almost a gift, not having been expected.

"Trade east of Cape Cod is receiving more coal than the orders coming from that territory can take the place of, and it is reported that the few cargoes that have been sent to that market have been difficult to handle. The producers are beginning to make efforts to clean up the contracts that they hold for this Eastern territory, at least as far as shoal water ports are concerned, though it would seem as though it would be some little time before ice could prevent deliveries on such contracts. It is not believed that there are any large balances left to be shipped on this class of contracts."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The local gas stocks were all firm yesterday, although the activity in them fell off somewhat. Rumors regarding consolidation plans were again many and varied, but nothing official was announced. It can be stated positively that the proposed consolidation of the New York and East River and the Equitable Companies has reached that stage where now there is needed only the ratification of the plan by the respective Boards of Directors.

Electro-Pneumatic was a feature of yesterday's market. Philadelphia dispatches containing bold misstatements were published in some of the daily papers, and these were responsible for the weakness in the stock. Philadelphia competitors and enemies of the company were probably responsible for the dispatches. Only a short time ago Electro-Pneumatic was quoted at 50 and 75 cents a share in Philadelphia, where it is dealt in on the local Exchange. New York people took hold of the stock, created a demand for it in New York, and their purchases advanced its quotation to $2 a share. Suddenly Philadelphia has awakened to the fact that New York is buying stock, and it yesterday endeavored to point out to New York what a bad thing it was buying. The interests which have lately acquired considerable of the stock sold none of it yesterday.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	203	207
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	106	111
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	193	194
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	77	79
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	5	6
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	37½	40
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	69	75
Kings County Traction	44	46
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	98	99
New Orleans Traction common	5	7
New Orleans Traction preferred	23	25
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	195
Third Avenue Railroad	152	154
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	92	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div	86½	87½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	107
Metropolitan Ferry 6s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	80	82
Union Ferry stock	68	69
Union Ferry 5s	106	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	86
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int	95	96
Indianapolis Gas stock	152	155
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	94½	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	59	61
Logansport & Wanash Valley 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock	55	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds	73	75

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	85	87
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	20	22
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	74	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	288	292
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	78
Mutual Gas Company of New York	285	295
Madison (Wis.) stock	59	61
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	95	96
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf	119	121
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	113	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company con	105½	106½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	35	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	97	99
St. Joseph (Mo.)	41	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	87	90
St. Paul Gas stock	52	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	145	155
Standard Gas, New York, pf	150	165
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	30½	31½
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	87	88
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	102½	103½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	30	33
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Glucose common, when issued	49	50
Glucose preferred, when issued	94	95
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	21	23
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. pf., ex div.	73	75
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	98	100
Lorillard Company pf	113	115
Michigan-Peninsular Car	11	13
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	87
New York Biscuit Company	104½	106
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	4	7
Pennsylvania Coal	340	365
Pratt & Whitney	8	12
Pratt & Whitney pf	62	65
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	317	319
Trenton Potteries	12	15
Trenton Potteries pf	50	52
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	84	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf	70	74
Wagner Car Company	155	156
Worthington Pump Company pf	90	93

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel	120	123
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1¾
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	35	40
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	50	51
New York & New Jersey Telephone	139	141
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22	23
Trow Directory pf	27	31
Wool Exchange	108	110

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	307	307	307
4th week Aug.	$40,391	$33,632	$33,690
Month	112,386	97,826	104,758
From Jan. 1	838,880	767,074	717,749
COL. H. V. & TOL—			
Mileage	346	346	346
Month Aug.	$147,452	$198,587	$257,335
From Jan. 1	1,418,558	1,624,435

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Sept, 3, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25¼	25¾	3,115	American Cotton Oil ..	26	26	25¼	25½	— ⅝
78½	79½	581	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	80	80	74½	79½	+ 1½
14¼	14⅝	1,420	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	.....
33	33½	905	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf....	33⅞	33⅞	33¼	33¼	.....
154⅜	155	61,977	Am. Sugar Refining ..	157⅜	159½	154½	154⅞	—2½
117⅝	118	1,300	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	118¼	118⅝	117	118	— ¼
95	95⅜	18,015	American Tobacco	95⅝	96⅛	94½	95	+ ¼
113½	114	435	American Tobacco pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½	+ ½
37¼	38½	200	Ann Arbor pf.....	38	38	38	38	.....
15⅜	15⅞	8,420	At., T. & S. F.....	15⅜	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅜
34	34⅛	15,860	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	34	34⅛	33½	34	+ ½
16½	17½	300	Baltimore & Ohio.....	17⅛	17¼	17	17	— ⅜
13⅜	14	8,876	Bay State Gas	14⅜	15	13¾	14	.....
32	32¾	45	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	32¼	32¼	32	32	— ½
121	122	525	Brooklyn Union Gas..	121	121	121	121	+ ½
...	...	100	Brunswick Co.....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
58⅞	59	6,702	Canada Southern	60	60¼	58¾	59	+ ⅜
72¼	72¾	40	Canadian Pacific.....	72¼	73	72½	73	.....
26⅝	26¾	12,115	Chesapeake & Ohio	26¾	27	26½	26¾	+ ⅜
98¼	98½	35,596	Chi., Bur. & Quincy....	98¼	99¼	97½	98¼	+ ¼
50	51¼	100	Chi. & East. Ill.....	51	51	51	51	+ ½
104½	104⅝	11,900	Chicago Gas	103¼	105⅝	104	104½	— ¼
17⅜	17⅝	14,030	Chi. Great Western..	18	18⅛	17½	17⅜	.....
26	28	100	Chi. G. W. pf., B.....	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅝
98⅞	99	154,850	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	99½	99½	98	98½	+ ⅜
145½	145¾	1,384	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	145	145¾	145	145½	+ ½
126	126¼	10,982	Chicago & Northw	126½	127½	125¾	126	+ ½
92	92⅜	23,080	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	92⅜	93	91½	92	.....
39⅛	39½	5,845	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	39½	39⅝	38¾	39	.....
86	90	18	C., C., C. & St. L. pf..	86½	86½	85½	85½	.....
12	12½	1,902	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	12½	12½	12	12	.....
36¼	36¾	1,555	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	37	37	36½	36½	— ¾
1	1¼	500	Colorado C. & I., Dev.	1¼	1¼	1	1¼	— ⅛
26	26⅛	3,463	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	25¼	26⅜	25	26	+1
7⅛	7¼	250	C. & H. C., all in. pd..	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
6	6¼	1,000	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
19	22	100	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf..	19	19	19	19	+3
39¼	40½	2,200	Consolidated Ice	39	40⅜	39	39¾	+ ½
86	87	335	Consolidated Ice pf....	89½	89½	86¼	86¼	+ ½
195½	196	1,357	Consolidated Gas Co..	195	196¾	195	195½	+2¾
119½	119¾	450	Delaware & Hudson....	119½	119⅝	119½	119¾	.....
159	160	1,945	Del., Lack. & West....	160	160¼	158¾	159	—1
13	13⅜	100	Denver & R. G.....	13	13	13	13	— ½
48½	48¾	3,330	Denver & R. G. pf.....	47⅞	49	47¾	48½	+1
12	13	400	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	11½	12½	11½	12½	+ ¼
45	50	700	Detroit Gas	41½	44¾	41½	44¾	+ ¼
3¾	4	200	Duluth, S. S. & A.....	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
17⅝	17¾	1,900	Erie	17½	17⅝	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
43¼	43⅝	3,165	Erie 1st pf.....	42½	43¼	42½	43¼	+1½
23¾	24	414	Erie 2d pf.....	24	24	23½	24	+ ½
71¾	72½	100	Erie Tel. & Tel.....	72	72	72	72	+3¾
19⅞	20	1,050	Ft. W. & D. C.....	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
17	19	113	Flint & P. M.....	14	14	14	14	.....
13	14¼	300	Flint & P. M. pf.....	39	39	39	39	.....
39½	...	60	Flint & P. M. pf.....	39	39	39	39	.....
38⅜	38½	6,540	General Electric	38⅞	39	37⅝	38⅝	.....
139	142	525	Great Northern pf....	136	140	136	140	+4
97⅝	97⅞	230	H. B. Claflin Co.....	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ ⅛
106¾	107⅜	6,600	Illinois Central	106¼	107¼	106¼	107⅜	+1⅜
48	50	100	Illinois Steel Co.....	49	49	49	49	+ ¼
13	13¼	1,350	Iowa Central	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
40⅜	41¼	525	Iowa Central pf.....	40½	41	40½	41	— ⅛
8	9	100	Kanawha & Michigan..	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
48⅜	49¼	2,100	Laclede Gas	49¼	49¼	48⅛	49⅛	+1
92	95	100	Laclede Gas pf.....	94½	94½	94½	94½	—1½
22	22¼	735	Lake Erie & West.....	21⅝	22⅞	21½	22⅞	+ ⅛
76¾	77	1,580	Lake Erie & West. pf.	76	77	75⅝	77	+ ½
177½	178	200	Lake Shore	177¾	178	177⅝	178	+1
63⅜	63½	32,450	Louisville & Nashville.	62¾	63⅞	61⅞	63½	+2
106¾	106⅞	2,271	Manhattan Con.....	107	107	106	106½	.....
123¼	124⅜	2,650	Metropolitan Traction.	124½	125	124¼	124½	+1
1⅝	1¾	200	Mexican National ctfs.	1¾	1⅞	1½	1½	— ⅛
108	109	1,050	Michigan Central	109	109¼	109	109	+ ¼
28	28½	4,775	Minn. & St. Louis.....	28¼	29½	28¼	28½	+2⅜
88½	90	427	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	89	89	89	89	.....
59½	60½	1,500	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf...	60	60¼	59½	60¼	+ ½
59	60	300	Minnesota Iron	60	60	60	60	.....
15⅜	15⅝	2,702	Mo., Kan. & Texas.....	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
36	36¼	5,689	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf....	36¼	36¼	35½	36	+ ¼
38⅜	38⅝	8,10	Missouri Pacific	39	39¼	38¼	38½	+ ⅛
31¼	32	700	Mobile & Ohio	31¼	31⅜	31	31⅜	+ ¼
38⅝	38¾	3,240	National Lead Co.....	38⅝	39	38⅜	38⅝	+ ½
106	107	355	National Lead Co. pf..	106¼	107¼	106¼	106¾	+ ¼
20	21½	250	National Linseed Oil..	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
12¾	13	120	National Starch	12⅞	13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
7	8½	100	New Central Coal.....	8	8	8	8	— ½
95¼	96	1,069	New Jersey Central ..	97	97	95⅞	95⅞	+ ⅛
110¾	110⅞	12,243	New York Central	110½	111⅜	110¼	110⅝	+ ⅛
95	96	30	N. Y. & E. R. Gas.....	96½	96½	96	96	.....
17	17½	1,225	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	17⅜	17⅝	16¾	17¼	.....
80	81	140	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf	80	80	80	80	+1
40	41	550	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	42	42	41	41	— ¼
17⅜	18¼	703	N. Y., Sus. & West....	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	.....
38⅜	39¼	2,915	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf..	38¾	39	38⅜	39	— ⅛
14¼	15	200	Norfolk & Western....	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
41	42	3,667	Norfolk & West. pf....	39½	42¼	39½	42¼	+3
5⅝	5¾	3,515	North American	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
17¾	18	1,100	Northern Pacific	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
50⅜	50¾	12,163	Northern Pacific pf....	50⅛	50⅝	50⅛	50¼	+ ⅛
17⅞	18¼	3,900	Ontario & Western....	18¼	18¾	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
35	38	110	Or. R. & Nav.	36½	36½	36½	36½	+2½
72	72⅜	1,900	Or. R. & Nav. pf.....	71⅞	72⅞	71⅞	72½	+1½
22⅜	22¾	300	Oregon Short Line ..	22	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
37⅞	38	10,855	Pacific Mail	38⅜	38¾	37½	37⅞	— ⅛
...	...	200	Pennsylvania R. R....	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	+1
21¾	22	600	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	22	22	21¾	22	.....
59	59½	10	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	.....
9	9½	100	Pitts. & West. pf.....	9	9	9	9	.....
180	181	3,801	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	179½	182¼	179½	180	+ ¼
119	...	20	Rome, W. & Ogdens..	119	119	119	119	.....
27¼	27⅝	11,601	Reading	27⅜	27⅝	27	27¼	.....
55⅝	55½	6,701	Reading 1st pf.....	55⅜	55⅞	55	55¼	+ ⅛
33⅜	33¾	921	Reading 2d pf.....	33⅜	33¾	33½	33½	+ ⅛
23¾	24	400	Rio Grande West.....	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+1¼
55¾	56	462	Rio Grande West. pf..	55½	56	55¼	55½	+ ½
8⅝	9	1,305	St. J. & G. I.	9	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
51½	52½	1,219	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf...	51½	52	51	51½	+ ¼
19	19¾	905	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf...	19	20	19	20	+1
7¾	8	425	St. L. & San Fran....	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
55⅞	56	790	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	56¼	56	56	56	.....
21¼	21½	1,133	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	21¼	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
14	14¼	1,900	St. Louis Southw. pf..	14	14⅜	14	14	+ ⅛
87	87	51	St. Paul & Duluth pf..	87¾	87¾	87	87	.....
122	125	35	St. P., Minn. & Man...	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	.....
80¾	81	11,000	St. Paul & Omaha....	79	81¾	79	80½	+1½
144¾	146	700	St. Paul & Omaha pf..	145	145	145	145	+ ¼
22	22½	600	Southern Pacific	21¾	22	21½	22	+ ⅜
11⅝	11¾	2,825	Southern Railway	11½	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
36⅛	36½	13,773	Southern Railway pf..	36¼	36¾	35⅞	36¼	+ ⅜
7⅛	8	564	Standard R. & T.....	7⅜	8	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅛
32⅜	32½	7,205	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	32¾	33	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	2,570	Texas Pacific	14⅜	14⅝	14½	14½	+ ⅛
...	25	100	Tol. & Ohio Central..	20	20	20	20	.....
17⅞	17½	4,007	U. P., 1st ln. pd....	17½	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
5⅝	5¾	370	U. P., Denver & Gulf.	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	.....
43	46	6	United States Express.	43	43	43	43	.....
9⅞	10⅛	1,370	United States Leather.	10	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
70½	70⅝	7,971	U. S. Leather pf.....	71¾	72	70½	70⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	20	5,314	United States Rubber.	19	20¼	19	20	+1⅜
69½	70½	1,720	United States Rub. pf.	69	70⅝	69	70⅜	+ ⅛
84	87	540	Wabash	85	87⅝	85	87⅝	+ ½
22⅜	22⅞	6,160	Wabash pf.....	22⅜	23⅜	22¼	22¾	+ ¾
108	111	1	Wells-Fargo Express..	109	109	109	109	.....
8¾	9½	200	Western Union Beef..	9	9	9	9	.....
95¾	95½	30,962	Western Union Tel....	94⅞	95¾	94¼	95⅝	+ ⅝
2⅞	3	1,337	Wheeling & Lake Erie	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
11¼	12⅜	100	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅝
6	7	131	Wisconsin Central pf.	6½	6½	6½	6½	.....
Sales.....		701,162						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891.....	..	..	Chi. & E. I. pf....100½		102	Manhattan Beach.	5	8
4s, r., 1907.....	111¾	112¼	Chi. & N. W. pf..164		165	Md. Coal pf....	45	60
4s, c., 1907.....	113¼	113½	Clev., L. & W. pf. 40		..	Morris & Essex...168		170
4s, r., 1925.....	125⅞	126¼	Cleve. & Pitts....169		..	Nat. St. 1st pf...	80	90
4s, c., 1925.....	125⅞	126¼	C. C. & I. Dev. pf. 3		5	Nat. St. 2d pf....	40	50
5s, r., 1904.....	113⅝	114¼	Col. Fuel & I. pf.. 72		..	N. Y. Air Brake..	25	28
5s, c., 1904.....	113⅝	114¼	Com. Cable..... 175		..	N. Y. & E. R. Gas		
Currency 6s, 1898.	102	..	Consol. Gas pf.....		..	pf.....	119	120
Currency 6s, 1899.	105	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf. 65		..	N. Y. & N. H.....177		180
Cherokee 4s, 1898.	102½	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.. 8		9	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	102½	..	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	123½		1st pf.....	80	81
			E. E. I. of B'klyn.	114	116	Norfolk So.....	65	72
Adams Express...	155	160	Ev. & T. H.....	26	30	Northwest Tel...	110	..
Alb. & Sus.....	175	..	Ev. & T. H. pf....	42	45	Ohio Southern....		6
Alton & T. H....	59	61½	G. R. & W.....	37	40	Out. Mining.....	3½	5½
Am. Coal.....	121	125	Homestake	35	..	Penn. Coal.....	340	370
Am. Express.....	115½	117	Ill. Cen. l. l.....		96	Peo., Dec. & Ev..	2	2½
Am. T. & C.....	92	95	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	40	..	Peo. & East.....	7½	8½
Ann Arbor.....	13	14½	Joliet & Chi.....	156	..	P., Ft. W. & C....	172	..
B. & O. S. W. pf.,			Keokuk & D. M..	4	4¾	Quicksilver	3½	3¾
new c.	5½	6¼	K. & M. pf.....	15	18	Quicksilver pf.....	10	12
Belle. & So. Ill. pf.	175	..	Keokuk & West..	32	37	Rens. & Saratoga.	182½	186
Boston A. L. pf..	105	108	Long Island.....	42	47	St. L. S. W.....	6½	7
Buff., R. & P.....	16	20	L., E. & St. L. pf.	1	..	St. P. & Duluth..	27	27½
Buff., R. & P. pf..	45	62	Mah. Coal R.....	128	..	Sil. bullion certfs.	52¾	..
Bur., C. R. & N..	75	..	Mah. Coal R pf...100		115	Sixth Avenue.....	190	194
Capital Traction..	56	57	Minn., St. P. & S.			T. P. Land Trust.	8	9
Central Pacific....	13½	14½	S. M.	6	..	Third Avenue....	152	155
Chi. & Alton.....	..	150¾	Minn. St. P. & S.			Tol. & O. C. pf....	40	70
Chi. & Alton pf....	167	..	S. M. pf.....	15	..	Wis. Central.....	3¼	3⅞
$133,535								

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$57,000	A., T. & S.F. adj 5s	59⅝	59⅝	58⅜	59⅜
2,000	Ft.W.& D.C. 1st 7½	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
5,000	Iowa Cent. 1st 5s	99½	99⅜	99½	99½
20,000	Mo., K. & T. 4s	86½	87	86½	87
5,000	Nassau El. 1st 6s	99¼	99¼	99	99¼
12,000	Reading gen'l..	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
5,000	St. L. & I. M. 5s	88	88⅜	88	88⅜
20,000	Tex. Pac. 2d..	33	33¼	33	33¼
$126,000					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Am. Sp. Mfg..	14½	14½	14⅜	14⅜
16,320	Am. Sug. Refs.	157⅜	159½	154½	155⅜
100	Am. Cotton Oil..	25½	25½	25¼	25¼
1,160	Am. Tob. Co....	96	96	94⅜	94⅝
420	At., T. & S. F.	15⅜	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞
1,380	A., T. & S.F. pf.	33⅞	34⅛	33¼	34
830	Bay State Gas.	14⅜	14⅜	13¾	13¾
100	C., C., C. & St. L.	39¼	39½	39¼	39¼
2,390	Chicago Gas....	105⅜	105½	104	104½
9,390	Ch., R. I. & P.	92¼	93	91⅝	92¼
15,360	Ch., Bur. & Qy.	99	99	97⅜	98½
38,910	C., M. & St. P.	97	99¾	96¾	99⅛
120	Ch. Gt. West.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜
340	Ch. & N'hwest.	126⅜	127⅜	126⅜	126⅝
340	Cent. of N. J.	97	97	95¼	96
440	C., St.P., M.& O.	70⅜	71⅜	70⅜	70⅝
560	Ches. & Ohio..	26⅜	26¾	26½	26⅝
1,080	Gen. Electric..	38¾	38⅞	38¼	38½
7,370	Louis. & Nash.	62¼	63¾	61⅞	63⅝
180	Manhattan	107⅛	107⅛	106½	106⅝
2,735	Mo. Pacific....	39	39¾	38⅝	38⅝
20	Mo., K. & T. pf	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
50	M. & S. L. 2d pf	60⅜	60⅜	60¼	60¾
40	Nat. Lead.....	38⅞	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝
110	N. Y. Central..	110⅜	111	110⅜	110⅝
50	N.Y. L.E. & W.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
50	Nat. Starch...	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1,720	Nor. Pac. pf...	50¾	51	50½	50¾
590	Pacific Mail..	39	39	37¾	38
6,270	Reading	27⅝	27⅝	27	27⅜
120	Southern Pac..	36	36¾	36	36½
440	Tenn. C. & I..	32¾	33	32⅜	32½
10	Texas Pac.....	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
40	Union Pacific..	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
50	U. S. Leather..	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
180	U.S. Leather pf	71	71	70⅝	70⅝
100	U. S. Rubber..	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
40	Union Pac.....	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
420	Wabash pf.....	22¾	22¾	22¼	22⅝
3,670	West. Union...	94⅞	95¾	94⅜	95⅜

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$57,000	A., T. & S.F. adj 5s	59⅜	59⅜	58⅜	59⅜
2,000	Ft.W.& D.C. 1st 7½	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
5,000	Iowa Cent. 1st 5s	99½	99⅜	99½	99½
20,000	Mo., K. & T. 4s	86½	87	86½	87
5,000	Nassau El. 1st 6s	99¼	99¼	99	99¼
12,000	Reading gen'l..	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
5,000	St. L. & I. M. 5s	88	88⅜	88	88⅜
20,000	Tex. Pac. 2d..	33	33¼	33	33¼
$126,000					

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—Pennsylvania Railroad stock at 57 and United Gas Improvement at 87¼ represent the best features of the local market. Both advanced on investment buying, the one on its expanding traffic, the other on great expectations aroused by its offer to lease the Philadelphia Gas Works. The industrials followed the lead of United Gas, displaying strength in the morning and weakness in the afternoon on realizing sales. A pool in Electric Storage Battery again began operations. It is one of the strongest ever formed here, and is composed of some prominent bankers. The Reading issues were quiet and firm, while Lehigh Valley rose a fraction on dividend talk. Cambria Iron and Philadelphia and Erie were lower on realizing sales, and the tractions were quiet and steady. The market closed in good shape at the following quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	30¾	31⅛
Northern Pacific common.....	17¾	18
Northern Pacific pf.....	50⅜	50⅞
Pennsylvania	56¾	56⅞
Reading	13 9-16	13⅝
Reading 1st pf.....	27⅜ 27	13-16
Reading 2d pf.....	16⅜	16¾
St. Paul	98⅞	99
Western New York & Pennsylvania.	3	3⅛
Metropolitan Traction	124¼	125
Philadelphia Traction	71¾	72¼
Baltimore Traction	18½	18¾
Union Traction	11½	11⅝
Penn. Light, Heat & Power.....	16¾	17
Penn. Light, Heat & Power pf.....	38¼	38¾
United Gas Improvement	86½	86⅝
Electric Storage	31⅝	32
Electric Storage pf.....	34	34½
Welsbach Light.....	50	50¼
American R. E. Ln.....	5½	6
Marsden	19¼	19½
Reading gen. 4s.....	86⅜	86½
Electric & People's 4s.....	71	71½
Cons. Traction, Pittsburg.....	9⅛	9¼
Cons. Traction, Pittsburg, pf.....	42¼	42½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Dock & Imp 5s		
1,000		114¼
Am Tobacco Co scrip		
4,000		85
10,000		86¼
2,000		85¼
600		85
At, T & S F gen 4s		
75,000		88¼
40,000		88⅝
19,000		88½
20,000		88⅝
11,000		88½
1,000		88¾
10,000		88⅝
13,000		88¾
5,000		88⅝
41,000		88¾
Adjustment 4s		
15,000		59
15,000		59½
38,000		59¾
40,000		59⅝
48,000		59
47,000		59½
5,000		59¼
15,000		59½
15,000		59
5,000		59⅜
10,000		59¼
25,000		59½
10,000		59¾
30,000		59¼
10,000		59½
10,000		59¼
1,000		59⅝
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch		
4,000		108
Brooklyn R T 5s		
10,000		88½
18,000		88
10,000		88⅞
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		
11,000		101½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		
5,000		94⅞
10,000		94¾
Cent Ga Rv 1st inc		
4,000		39¾
2,000		40
Chi, B & Q deb 5s		
4,000		104⅝
1,000		105
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s		
1,000		94⅜
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		
7,000		101¼
Chi, R I & P 6s		
20,000		132
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		
2,000		106¼
8,000		106⅜
2,000		106¾
C, St P, M & O cons		
8,000		131
Chi Term'l Trans, Trust Co certfs prop		
20,000		45⅜
10,000		45⅜
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s		
6,000		90
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs		
6,000		64½
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs, 1st installment paid		
10,000		12⅜
5,000		12⅞
5,000		13
25,900		13½
100,000b30		13½
20,000		13½
Col & Ninth Av 1st		
2,000		118
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s		
1,000		102¼
Den & Rio Grande 1st		
1,900		110½
Den & Rio Grande 4s		
2,000		88½
Detroit Gas Co 5s		
10,000		91¼
10,000		91⅝
10,000		91¼
5,000		91¼
10,000		91
25,000		90½
25,000		90
2,000		91
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s		
2,000		110
Erie 1st con 7s		
1,000		142
Ft W & D C 1st		
17,000		70
5,000		70¼
6,000		70½
4,000		71
10,000		70¾
5,000		71
Reading Co gen 4s		
21,000		86
95,000		86⅜
336,000		86¼
16,000		86⅜
30,000		86¼
10,000		86⅝
25,000		86½
Income A 5s		
3,000		57¼
5,000		57⅜
10,000		57⅝
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st		
7,000		107⅜
7,000		107½
Reading Co gen

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Block Front and Valuable Corner in Harlem Sold—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for the estate of Edward J. King, to Jared W. Bell, four lots, southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 100 by 100, and have resold the plot for Mr. Bell to a builder for improvement.

Solomon de Walltearss has sold for Frederick Booss, to Henry Rothschild, the builder, for improvement, the block front on the west side of Fifth Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets, 201.10 by 100. The seller bought the property from Henry M. Silverman in 1876.

Haley Fiske has sold his residence, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 59 West Seventieth Street. Mr. Fisk is the buyer of the residence at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Seventy-sixth Street, the sale of which by Charles Buek was reported yesterday.

John P. Kirwan has sold for H. & J. Blenderman to Charles J. Schmidt, for about $35,000, the six-story brick tenement at the northeast corner of Fiftieth Street and Eleventh Avenue.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for Charles H. White to Edward Stanton the lot northeast corner of Melrose Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, 21 by 101.

Mark Ash has sold, for about $24,000, the three-story limestone-front dwelling, 143 Convent Avenue, one of a row recently completed.

John G. R. Lillendahl has sold to J. G. Creamer the three-story dwelling, 642 West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, Audubon Park.

William Stonebridge has sold for Mary J. O'Brien to Dr. R. G. Constantian, for $8,000, the three-story brick flat, 2,285 Bathgate Avenue.

R. Wilmarth Appleton has sold to Senator James Smith, Jr., of Newark, for $11,500, a plot for a Summer residence out of the large tract on the Jersey shore recently purchased by the Atlantic Coast Realty Company. The lot is 150 by 150, and, according to the maps of the company, is situated at the northwest corner of Deal Esplanade and Ocean Avenue.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday James L. Wells sold in foreclosure to Edward F. Kawley, for $50,790, the five-story brick flat, 1,974 Seventh Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 26 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 182 and 184 Front Street, for a tenstory brick and iron warehouse and office building, 42.2 by 66.1 by 64.5; William J. Matheson of 178 Front Street, owner; George P. Chappell of 24 State Street, architect; cost, $70,000.

Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for three six-story brick flats, 50 by 91; D. Willis James of 40 East Thirty-ninth Street, owner; G. A. Schellenger of 128 Broadway, architec'; cost, $225,000.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for five five-tory brick flats, 25 by 85.3; George Robinson of 132 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $112,500.

Main Street, northwest corner of Central Avenue, for a one-story frame carrousel, 40 by 40, and a one-story frame stable; Rose F. Mosheir of City Island, owner; James Schwerdt of Yonkers, architect; cost, $950.

King's Bridge Avenue, west side, 173.1 feet south of Southern Boulevard, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 43.5; Mary L. Knex, owner; William Grunlees of Woodlawn Heights, architect; cost, $4,000.

Kelly Street, west side, 165 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for six two-story and basement frame dwellings, 16.8x50; Annie Benz of 489 Willis Avenue, owner; F. Ebeling of 3,009 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $16,800.

Grand Avenue, north side, 200 feet west of Verlo Avenue, for a one-story frame office, 18 by 20; Peter Romer, premises, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architect; cost, $400.

Alterations.

No. 105 Lexington Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick and stone flat, with stores; James K. Atkinson of 199 Montague Street, Brooklyn, owner; Small & Schramm of 265 Broadway, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 3 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a two-story brick office building, 25 by 38; F. R. Coudert, Jr., Trustee, owner; Trowbridge & Livingston of 287 Fourth Avenue, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 7 Allen Street, to a five-story and basement brick tenement, with store; A. Goodman of 160 East Broadway, owner; Bernstine & Stone of 145 Centre Street, architects; cost, $800.

Tinton Avenue, east side, 281 feet north of Cedar Place, to a two-story and basement frame dwelling, 16.8 by 29.6; Marie Barddel of 828 Tinton Avenue, owner; F. J. Miller of 3,438 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Sept. 3.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 50 ft n of 166th St, 50x100; Jane Fraser to John R. Vanderyoort $1

BROADWAY, or King's Bridge Road, e s, Plot 48, map of Isaac Dyckman; Ferdinand Kurzman and others, trustees, to Max Marx 5,500

BROADWAY, or King's Bridge Road, e s, Plot 48, map of Isaac Dyckman; Aurelia Lowry and others to Max Marx 1

CAMBERLING AV, w s, 133.4 ft n of Bayard St, 16.8x87.6; William F. Vonderheide to Alice H. Vonderheide ..... Nom.

EXCHANGE PL, 69, n e corner of New St, 23.8x24.1x24.10x24.7; Frederick A. Miller to Edward L. Miller 1

HENRY ST, 77, n s, 25x85; Cornelius Daniels and wife to Julius B. Fox 32,750

JACKSON ST, e s, 49.9 ft s of Madison St, 39.5x100.4x153.8; William Lighte and wife to Catharine E. Lighte, ½ part 1

JUMEL PLACE, w s, 88.9 ft s of Edgecombe Road, 50x100; John R. Vandervoort to Bernard E. McGuire 1

LOT 116, map Section A, Vyse Estate; Alolsee Chochol to Frank Belsky 500

MANGIN ST, w s, 75 ft s of Rivington St, 125x98.11x125x99; The Washington Life Insurance Company to Harris Mandelbaum and another 35,000

MANIDA ST, s e s, 306.9 ft n of Spofford Av, 25x111.6x26x104.7; also Manida St, e s, 281.9 ft n of Spofford Av, 25x104.7x25.11x91.6; 62.11 st s s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 100x100.5; William F. Crockett to William Crockett 1

MOTT ST, 191, 25x100; Jonas Weil and others to Louis Kalisky 1

PRATT AV, e s, 190.8 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 25x100; Land Company C of Edenwald to Christ Maclk 400

RETREAT AV, w s, 150 ft s of Ross St, 20x100; James T. Barry and wife to Patrick Murphy, exchange and release 1

VANDEWATER ST, 36, 17.4x50.2x irregular; Emma Johnson to Catharine Dellamore 1

VANDEWATER ST, 36, 17.4x50.2x irregular; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Emma Johnson 11,250

WALTON AV, w s, 99.4 ft n of 150th St, 17.3x90.6x17.3x90.3; Charles M. Jelliff to Charles Van Riper 1

WESTCHESTER AV, s e s, 140.2 ft s of Wales Av, 50x124.11x60.4x91.1; Edward Browne, referee, to Augustus Gareiss, Jr. 1,500

4TH AV, 65, 67, and 69, 24x72.11x25.8x irregular; 4th Av, w s, 122 ft n of 9th St, 24x80.10x25.8x72.11; Eugene S. Benjamin and wife to John E. Sagar and another. 1

4TH AV, e s, Lot 34 map Briggs Estate, William's Bridge; Thomas Garrett and wife to Filomena Cipolla 1,000

5TH AV, s e corner of 77th St, 27.2x irregular; John H. Watson and wife to Oliver H. P. Belmont 150,000

5TH AV, n e corner of 114th St, 100.11x100; Robert P. Golightly to Absalom P. Bachman 150,000

7TH AV, s s, Lot 724, map of Wakefield, 105x64x105x64; Richard A. Church and wife to Martin Norz 1

12TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of Avenue B, 25x108, Unionport; Henry Smith and wife to Louis J. Smith 1

12TH ST, n s, 155 ft w of Avenue B, 25x108; Henry Smith and wife to James F. Smith 1

12TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of Avenue B, Unionport, 25x108; Henry Smith and wife to Louis J. Smith 1

17TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Union Place, 25x92; Clara Bryer to Edith Bryer and others 10

19TH ST, 427 East, 24x92; Simon P. Flannery and wife to James R. Jenks 16,800

54TH ST, 351 East, 20x100.5; Michael Harlib to Elias Harlib 2,000

64TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 100x100.5; William F. Crockett to William Crockett, one-half part 1

79TH ST, 153 West, 19x102.2; Forbes J. Hennessy, referee, to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company 19,000

86TH ST, 325 East, 25x102.2; Henry Frey to Eva Frey 1

101ST ST, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Gustav Rheinauer to Carrie Rheinauer 1

105TH ST, s s, 197 ft e of 3d Av, 16.6x100; Clementine A. Duffie to Marie J. Sperling 1

106TH ST, 318 East; Francis D. Hoyt, referee, to Charles F. Ramsdell 1,000

110TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 75x100.11; Hugh J. Grant as Sheriff to Dennis W. Moran 250

112TH ST, n s, 500 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100; Jacob Schlosser and wife to Henry Grundlach and another 20,000

114TH ST, 279, n s, 80 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.11; Emma Y. Short and another to Olimpia Bonfanti 20,000

115TH ST, n s, 73 ft w of 1st Av, 27x irregular; Carolina Moreno to Leonardo Graziado and another 1

124TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Margaretha Plenos to Sarah Smith 1

132D ST, 12 East, 30x99.11; Michael Harlib to Elias Harlib 5,000

134TH ST, 722, s s, 617.7 ft e of Willis Av, 17x100; Emma van Gelder and another to James H. Turbush 1

137TH ST, n s, 600 ft w of Cypress Av, 50x100; Francis E. A. Mannac to John Entwistle and another 1

146TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Patrick Murphy and wife to James T. Barry, exchange and 1

160TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; David H. Van Buren to John R. Vandervoort 1

183D ST, s s, 188.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16x104.11; Jacob Hess and wife to Maria Carroll and another 9,500

Recorded Leases.

DAVID, Albert L., to Louis J. Sice; 703 9th Av, 5 years $1,900

FORBES, Joseph C., and others to John Mehl; 276 Spring St, 3 years ..... $1,000—1,200

HERMAN, Simon, to Filippo Quaglano; 2,130 2d Av, 5 years 960

MAHL, John, to Annie Sommer; 276 Spring St, 2½ years ..... $600—1,200

MASEM AV, Henry, to Charles Pickert; 561 Amsterdam Av, store, &c 1,000, 1,200

MULLEN, Thomas J., and another to Richard Condon; Lincoln Av, s w corner of 136th St, 7 and 12 years ..... $1,000—1,100

NUGENT, Thomas, to Peter Henry; 307 Columbus AV, store, &c., 3 years 2,000

RHINELANDER, William, to Ferdinand Reinert; 224 Washington St, 2 9-12 years. 2,000

STEMFELS, Bernard, to Becker Brothers; 1,530 2d Av, 5 years 1,080

Recorded Mortgages.

AITKEN, George A., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 19th St, 472 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years $1,000

AARONS, Julia, to Salomon Marx; 75 East 91st St, 3 months 500

CARROLL, Maria, and Georgiana Shuttlin to Jacob Hess; s s of 183d St, 188.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 4 months 1,240

CAUTHERS, Fannie R., to Frederick M. St. John; n w corner of Decatur Av and 197th St, 3 years 4,000

CAUTHERS, Fannie R., to Adolph Salmon; n w corner of Decatur Av and 197th St, 1 year 700

CIPOLA, Filomena, to Samuel V. Lane; Lot 34, map of the Briggs estate, William's Bridge, 2 years 500

CONNOR, James M., William C., and Sarah G., to Conrad N. Jordan; s e corner of Centre St and Duane St; Beekman St, 29, and other property in town of Westchester, 2 months 1,000

CORYELL, Frank G. and Minnie C., to Eliza M. Dorsett; s s of Hoe Av, 70.1 ft s of Home St, 3 years 3,000

CROPPER, Rosina M., to William G. De Witt; 84 Nassau St, 1-3 part, 10 months. 1,000

DOUGE, Henry C., and wife to Austin B. Fletcher and Lotta H. Schultz; mortgages, &c., of Jackson S. Schultz; n s of 36th St, 75 ft w of 11th Av, 3 years 36,000

DONELLAN, Albert V., to German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of 165th St, 155.11 ft e of Brook Av, demand 18,000

DOUGLAS, Mary S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 442 West 58th St, 3 years 12,000

FOX, Julius B., to Mary B. Hague; 77 Henry St, 5 years 20,000

GAINES, Furman V., to Mary G. Murphy; n s of 103d St, 127.6 ft e of Manhattan Av, 7 months 27,000

GAINES, Furman V., to Louisa Kimberly; n s of 103d St, 154.6 ft e of Manhattan Av, 4 years 23,500

GLEASON, Mary, to Eliza Worthington; e s of Monroe Av, 400 ft n of Columbia Av, 2 years 800

GOLDSTEIN, Morris, and wife to John P. Leo; 124 Hester St and 69 and 71 Chrystie St, 2 months 8,000

GRAZIADIO, Leonardo, and Rocco Larala to Carolina Moreno; n s of 115th St, 73 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years 2,700

GRUNDLACH, Henry, and Henry Koch, to Jacob Schlosser; n s of 112th St, 500 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100, 2 years 2,000

HIRSCH, Amalie, to John Hardy; 115 West 80th St, 3 years 2,000

JENKS, James H., to Simon P. Flannery; 427 East 19th St, 1 year 3,000

JOHNSON, Emma, to William F. Vause; 96 Vandewater St, 9 months 3,000

KAHN, Helene, and husband to Moses Weinman; 406 East 50th St, 3 years 8,000

KALISKY, Louis, to Jonas Weil and Edward Mayer; 191 Mott St, 3½ years 5,000

MAGNER, Johnson, and Henry A. Kuhn and wife to Catharine A. Donovan; s s of 20th St, 180 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years. 2,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Levine to the Washington Life Insurance Company; w s of Mangin St, 75 ft s of Rivington St, 3 years 27,000

MARX, Max, to Henry Metzger and Ferdinand Kurzman, executors of, and Gutmann & Co., trustees of Broadway or King's Bridge Road, plot 48, map part of Isaac Dyckman estate, 5 years 4,000

METZGER, George and Sophia, to Julia T. Wendt; s e of Elm Av, 200 ft e of Orchard Terrace, 4 months 500

MURPHY, Patrick, to James T. Barry; w s of Retreat, or Bergen, Av, 150 ft s of Ross St, 1 year 1,750

NORZ, Martin, and wife to Dollar Savings Bank; White Plains Av, or 3d St, s e corner of 7th St, and two adjoining plots, 4 years (mortgages) 9,000

OUTERBRIDGE, Augustus E., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 252 West 78th St, 3 years 10,000

PETTY, Soulard, and Walker Real Estate Company, to Gertrude Palen and Henrietta Hoppack; n w s of Brook Av, 88.3 ft n of North 3d Av, 1 year 5,000

SAGER, John E. and Charles B., to Benjamin; e s of 4th Av, 65 to 69, 1 year 27,000

SAGER, John E. and Charles B., to Charles M. Rosenthal; e s of 4th Av, 65 to 69, demand 35,000

SAKARIASEN, Bertine, to James A. Woolf; s s of 147th St, 125 ft e of Willis Av, demand 3,000

SCHULTZ, Katharina, to Sigmund Cohn; s s of 82d St, 152.9 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year 1,200

SMITH, Sarah, to Pauline Levi; 400 East 124th St, 2 years 5,500

SPERLING, Marie J., to Hannah M. Dickinson; s s of 105th St, 197 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years 5,000

TAYLOR, Josephine and William E., to the American Savings Bank; e s of West End Av, 65 ft s of 75th St, 3 years 4,000

TIETJEN, Paul, and wife to Alexander Inglis and wife; n e corner of Bayard and Arthur Sts, 1 year 200

WEBER, Emma, to the North New York Co-operative B. and L. Association; e s of Stebbins Av, 166 ft n of Westchester Av, installments 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOURNE, Frederick G., and others, executors of Alfred C. Clark, to Elizabeth S. Clark, guardian ..... Nom.

GERHARDS, Victor, to Joseph E. and Lizzie Dutey $6,500

LEVI, Joseph C, trustee, to Israel M. Knight 12,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Ellenville Savings Bank 7,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Stephen Stewart 12,000

WELT-KACKELS, Sara, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company 6,000

Lis Pendens.

CATHARINE ST, e s, Lot 245, map of Washingtonville, East Chester, 50x100; Harriet A. Satterly against Charles H. Willson, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. V. Morgan.

CHRYSTIE ST, e s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100; Deborah Ann Hohlweck against William Lathers and others, (partition;) attorney, H. E. Lee.

LOT 880, map of Section B of the Vyse estate, 23d Ward; Curt E. H. Mantler against Franz J. Wolfgang, (specific performance;) attorneys, Jackson & Wood.

LOTS 7 and 8, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope, Tremont; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against James McGlynn, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Russell & Percy.

PARK AV, n e corner of 128th St, 99.11x90; Ernest Ehrmann and another, trustees, &c., against Rebecca G. Penney and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lachman, Morgenthau & Goldsmith.

2D AV, s w corner of 100th St, 50.7x105; also 99th St, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 25x100; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Thomas Monaghan and wife, (foreclosure of mortgage,) attorneys, Russell & Percy.

76TH ST, s s, 280.3 ft w of 2d Av, 49.9x102.2; Albert H. Gross against Samuel Feldman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage,) 2 actions; attorney, L. J. Morrison.

145TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Henry W. Merriam against Jacob D. Butler, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, G. H. & F. L. Crawford.

149TH ST, s s, 170.3 ft e of Morris Av, 28.9x106.6; Rosa Brock against Catharine Hughes, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Herrmann.

151ST ST, s s, 550 ft e of 10th Av, 118 ft to Bloomingdale Road x — x144.6x99.11; Fannie G. Merriam against Claude W. Mick and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, G. H. & F. L. Crawford.

157TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x216.6x50.1x214; Peter Daly against Sigmund Katz, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. Daly.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 132d St, 50x150; Adelbert S. Nichols against Theodore Wegener, owner and contractor $250

IRVING PLACE, 76; Baker, Smith & Co. against Pauline Scheible, owner and contractor 811

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Jane Cameron, Richard S. Bacon.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—O'Neill vs. Rogers—Thomas F. Donnelly, Zimmer vs. Garrett—Edwin Blumenthal. Matter of the American Fur Company—George C. Austen. Matter of the Warren E. Smith Company—Henry L. Schuerman. Matter of Sadowsky—William H. Godden. Matter of Townsend—Richard M. Henry.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Rose vs. Tucker, —S. L. H. Ward. Berwind vs. Colorado Coal and Iron Company—Sidney J. Cowen. Harlem Savings Bank vs. Moran—John Delahunty.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Matter of Warren E. Smith Company—Michael F. Sheily. Matter of Conduit Wiring Company—Solomon Davis.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Dickey, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 o'clock. Motion calendar at 10:30.

COUNTY COURT—Room 7, Court House—Aspinall, J.—Ex-parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—Wills proved, Stephen H. Camp, George Wardell. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following deceased persons: Wanzie Belsky, Christine Liebegott, Charles Miedreich, George Spies, James J. Heafron, also known as James J. Heafron; Jacob Gross, Elizabeth Yeoman, Alexander McIlhattan, Mary A. McTammany, Adele Susan Traitcier, Emil Braun, Catharine C. McMahon, Louise F. Miller, Juliana P. Louis, Clifford G. Scofield, William Riedel, Bridget Coiltzson, Maitland Wright, Ellen Hynes, formerly Ellen Grogan, also known as Nellie Grogan; Henry Wilson, Rose Solomon, Axel J. Mosby, Stanislaus Lukowsky, or Stanislaus Lukowski, also known as Peter Lukowski or Peter Lukowsky; Eliza Range, also known as Ellen Range or Ellesa Range, or Elise Range. Letters of guardianship were issued on the persons and property of George J., Philomena, and Agnes Spies to Joseph Geis, of Elizabeth M. Lynch to Everard C. Ketcham, of Charles Morrell to Jennie A. Morrell, of Maria Mathilde Murke to Magdalena Murke, of Pauline Ruhs to Paul Ruhs, of Henrietta Samboni to Andrew Samboni, of Marion A. and Joseph F. Gordon to Jennie A. Rooney.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE

BY

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.

AND

The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co.

AT CURRENT RATES, IN SUMS TO SUIT. APPLICATIONS ACTED UPON PROMPTLY. APPLY TO

BUREAU OF INVESTMENT

OF THE

Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, 37 and 39 LIBERTY STREET.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT

Geo. R. Read, REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV. BROKER. APPRAISER

39 WEST 81ST STREET, Fronting Manhattan Square, Attractive, 25 ft.; handsomely decorated; inspect.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Architecturally Artistic

are the elegant brick and stone houses on the Estate of John Lefferts, near Prospect Park, in the beautiful Twenty-ninth Ward. The high character of environment will be maintained permanently by eight solid blocks reserved exclusively for attractive homes. Unapproachable prices. HENRY W. SHERRILL, Manager, 13 Willoughby Street.

All for a Nickel. You can now for a five-cent fare ride over the Smith Street and Coney Island Railroad, connecting with the De Kalb avenue and Franklin Ave. Railroad from any Brooklyn or Williamsburgh Ferry and the Bridge (soon from Park Row, N. Y.,) direct to the lots on Ocean Parkway and Ave. "L," to be sold for the estate of Henry Johnson, dec'd, at 2 P. M. on Labor Day, Sept. 6th, by Jere. Johnson, Jr. Magnificent property, all on grade, streets made, grand old shade trees, great Parkside front. Easiest terms ever offered, titles guaranteed. Music, lunch unter den Linden. Maps ready at offices of Jere. Johnson, Jr., Co., 169 Broadway, N. Y., and 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

$2,000.

FOR RENT.—Very beautiful 20-foot house, with two-story extension; hardwood throughout; perfect order; can be seen at any time. Caretaker, 715 Park Avenue, or JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall Street.

FOR RENT.—Several very attractive, modern houses below Park, $2,000 to $2,400; one Bachelor Apartment, $500. JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOR RENT.—Furnished, very beautiful 20-foot house, with two-story extension; hardwood throughout; perfect order; can be seen at any time. Caretaker, 715 Park Av., or JAMES R. HAY, No. 7 Wall St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

SANITARY APARTMENTS

50 TO 58 WEST 98TH ST.

Six rooms and bath; hardwood enamel baths; sanitary plumbing; nicely decorated; with or without steam heat; attractive for small families.

JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St., or 54 West 98th St.

The Park Madison.

25 MADISON AVENUE, OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE PARK.

Elegant apartments; beautifully decorated; all modern improvements and conveniences; restaurant, with superior cuisine. INSPECTION INVITED.

THE MAJESTIC,

St. Nicholas Av. and 145th St. Finest apartments up town. All fire-proof. Passenger elevator; electric light; refrigeration; no ice needed. Moderate terms.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOR RENT.—Furnished corner apartment, eight rooms and bath; all cheery, sunny rooms; rent $65. Apply janitor, 103 West 55th St.

CITY FLATS TO LET—FURNISHED.

$36.—New Flats; newly furnished; six rooms and bath; exceptionally fine. Apply 54 West 98th St., or J. R. HAY, 7 Wall St.; reference.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Park Hill on the Hudson

New York's most beautiful and accessible suburb.

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE CO., 280 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

NUTLEY, N. J.,

offers very attractive homes at quite moderate rents; Houses, 12 rooms, all improvements, choice location; beautiful grounds; rent $550; several others $350 to $450, stables.

JAMES R. HAY, No. 7 Wall St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

NEW BUILDING,

29 TO 33 EAST 19TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

Lofts and offices in this new fire-proof, substantially built, and elegantly finished building. Apply to janitor of building or to S. F. JAYNE & CO., 254 W. 23D STREET. 55 LIBERTY ST.

REAL ESTATE LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE "CITY RECORD," commencing on the 31st day of August, 1897, and continuing therein consecutively for nine (9) days thereafter, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court, and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, &c., of the assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named streets and avenues in the respective wards herein designated:

12TH WARD—10TH AVENUE, from Academy Street to Kingsbridge Road.

23D WARD—JENNINGS STREET, from Stebbins Avenue to West Farms Road. WALTON AVENUE, from the south side of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad to East 167th Street. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.

Comptroller's Office, September 2, 1897.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—EMPIRE SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION, plaintiff, against ANNA M. PURDY, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 3d day of August, 1897, I, Charles Bulkley Hubbell, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that tract or parcel of land situate in the City of New York, County of New York, State of New York, bounded and described as follows. Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, distant five hundred and twenty-five (525) feet westerly from the point formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street with the westerly line of Sixth Avenue, thence running northerly parallel with the westerly line of Sixth Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street thence running westerly along said centre line and parallel with the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet, thence running southerly parallel with the westerly line of Sixth Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, thence running easterly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point of beginning, and being a part of the premises described in a deed by Annie to Nathaniel Purdy, dated the nineteenth day of September, 1865, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 985 of Conveyances, page 348, on the twenty-third day of October, 1886.—Dated New York, August 3d, 1897.

CHAS. BULKLEY HUBBELL, Referee.

EMMONS H. SANFORD, Plff's Attorney, 1,035 Onondaga Co. Sav Bk. Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to the 9th day of September, 1897, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, August 26th, 1897.

CHAS. BULKLEY HUBBELL, Referee.

EMMONS H. SANFORD, Plaintiff's Attorney, 1,035 Onondaga Co. Sav. Bk. Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as executor of the last will and testament of Jacob G. Fundis, deceased, and as trustee under said will, plaintiff, against FREDERICK O. KETCHAM and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of August, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 and 113 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 22nd day of September, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with all the buildings thereon erected, situate in the City of New York and bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of West Thirtieth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-one (431) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Tenth Avenue and Thirtieth Street; thence running northerly parallel to Tenth Avenue and through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet six inches; thence westerly and parallel with Thirtieth Street thirty-one feet; thence southerly parallel with Tenth Avenue and through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet six inches to the northerly side of Thirtieth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Thirtieth Street thirty-one feet to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being known as street No. 531 West Thirtieth Street.—Dated New York, August 31st, 1897.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y. s1-2aw3wW&S&s22

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAYWARD, ELIZA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Elizabeth Beach, Jane Farrow, Alice Booth, John Bamford, and Jane Wood, and to all persons interested in the estate of ELIZA HAYWARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the fifteenth day of September, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edwin Fields, the executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy31-1aw6wS&s4&18

HEATH, HARRIET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIET HEATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the offices of his attorneys, Messrs. A. L. & S. F. Jacobs, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1897. WILLIAM HEATH, Administrator. A. L. & S. F. JACOBS, Attorneys for Administrator, 30 Broad Street, New York City.

my15-1aw6mS.

HEPBURN, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HEPBURN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place or transacting business, No. 149 West 66th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of May, 1897. EDWARD T. McCRYSTAL, Executor. my8-1aw6mS

JONES, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. JONES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 312 West 28th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of June, 1897. ELIZABETH C. JONES, Executrix. MERRITT E. HAVILAND, Attorney for Executrix, No. 32 Nassau St., N. Y. je12-1aw6mS

LEVICK, MILNES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MILNES LEVICK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business No. 364 Alexander Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of July, 1897. JOHN R. HOWLETT. JOHN W. HOTALING, Executors. SMITH WILLIAMSON, Atty. for Executors, 364 Alexander Avenue, New York. jy3-1aw6mS

LYONS, FRANCES.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Sarah Gwynne, A. Vermilyea, Andrew J. Vermilyea, William H. Vermilyea, Nathaniel D. Vermilyea, Lottie A. Phillips, Maria R. Robertson, Julia Van Wicklen, Charles H. Vermilyea, Benjamin P. Vermilyea, William E. Vermilyea, Edith Hoffman, Clara B. Knapp, Nathaniel D. Vermilyea, George W. Vermilyea, Edgar L. Vermilyea, Russell Vermilyea, B

SUMMER RESORTS.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

1,800 FEET ELEVATION.

THE GREAT HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.

BATH HOUSE, OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1st.

The bathing establishment is one of the finest in the world; it contains the most modern appliances for the treatment of rheumatism, gout, sciatica, and kidney troubles.

AUTUMN SEASON OFFERS ATTRACTIONS UNOBTAINABLE ELSEWHERE.

BI-WEEKLY RUNS OF THE WAIONTHA HUNT CLUB WITH FULL PACK OF HOUNDS. GOLF LINKS, GOOD FISHING AND HUNTING; BEST OF BICYCLING ROADS.

HOTEL EARLINGTON
(OPPOSITE BATH HOUSE.)
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1ST.
MODERN IN CONSTRUCTION.
CUISINE AND SERVICE THE BEST.
MUSIC AND CONCERTS DAILY.
E. M. EARLE & SON.

ST. JAMES HOTEL
(IN EARLINGTON PARK.)
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1ST.
BEST OF ACCOMMODATIONS AT MODERATE PRICES.
Guests of this house have all the privileges of the Earlington.
E. M. EARLE & SON.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

7:50 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule drawing room cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad.

3:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the N. Y. Central R.R.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. ED. KRUMBHOLZ, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

WHITE FACE INN, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:30 P. M.

THE GRAND VIEW, —Lv NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25PM; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 PM.

AMES COTTAGE, —Lv NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:57 P. M., 6:37 A. M., 10:32 P. M.

CASCADEVILLE.

THE CASCADE, —Lv. N.Y., 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 8:15 P. M.; 7:55 A. M., 11:40 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:05 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

Manhattan Beach Hotel

Oriental Hotel

New Open.
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.
See Time Table Excursion Column.
Bicyclists can now ride direct to and have their wheels checked at Manhattan Beach Hotel.

Rest, Recreation, Restoration to Health.

The Glen Springs
WATKINS GLEN, N. Y. A Sanatorium of the highest class. Ideal location. Perfect equipment. Mineral waters and baths unequaled. Hay fever unknown. Illustrated book free.
WM. E. LEFFINGWELL, Mgr., Watkins Glen, N. Y.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE,
Near Lake George.
Accommodations first-class, rates moderate; all amusements; good bass fishing; scenery unexcelled; resident physician.
F. BIRDSALL, Manager, Glen Lake, N. Y.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Information Free.

For Souvenir Booklet, Circulars of American and European

SUMMER RESORTS

and Permanent Hotels below, Call or Address, (send stamp,)

Hotel Tariff Bureau,
{ 63 Fifth Ave., New York.
{ 96 Regent St., London.
{ 248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Asbury Park, N.J. West End Hotel, now open
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bath Beach, L. I...Argyle Hotel, open all year
Bradford, Eng. Midland Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $2
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Denver, Col...New St. James Hotel, a. p., $2.50 up
do ...The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Exeter, Eng.....Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
Gt. Barrington, Mass. Berkshire Inn, a.p., $3 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep $1 up; ap $3 up
Leeds, Eng. The Queens Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
Liverpool, Eng. Adelphi Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....The Langham Hotel, e. p., $2 up
do (St. Pancras) Midland Grand, ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel } De Vere Gardens
do .....Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do (Chas. S. Davis). Hotel St. Andrew, e. p., $1.50
do (N. B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ..Hotel Westminster, e. p., $1.50, a. p., $3.50
do .....Hotel Endicott, e. p., $2; a. p., $3.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn). Hotel Empire, e. p. $1; a. p. $3
do (E. 'Ith St.). Albert-St Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.,) Hotel Hanover, a.p.
do ..The Rutland, 57th St. and Broadway, Superior Apartments, $1,200 to $3,500 yearly
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50 up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.)..Hotel Hanover, a. p., $2 up
Plymouth, Eng.....Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Pittsfield, Mass. The Maplewood, a. p., $3 to $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a. p., $3.50
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p., $1.50 up
Saratoga Spgs., N. Y. United States Htl., ap. $5up
Schenectady, N. Y...The Edison, a. p., $2.50 up
St. George, Staten Isl. The Castleton, ap. $4 up
St. Louis, Mo. Lindell Hotel, ep, $1 up; ap, $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Troy, N. Y.....The Troy House, a. p., $3 up
Utica, N. Y.....The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $6
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
White Mts., Maplewood Htl., Bethlehem, N. H.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis Ell. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.
Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.
Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.
Delightful Excursion on above schedule for

LABOR DAY.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to Pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 8:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1.00. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect at wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

SUMMER RESORTS.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

1,800 FEET ELEVATION.

THE GREAT HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.

BATH HOUSE, OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1st.

The bathing establishment is one of the finest in the world; it contains the most modern appliances for the treatment of rheumatism, gout, sciatica, and kidney troubles.

AUTUMN SEASON OFFERS ATTRACTIONS UNOBTAINABLE ELSEWHERE.

BI-WEEKLY RUNS OF THE WAIONTHA HUNT CLUB WITH FULL PACK OF HOUNDS. GOLF LINKS, GOOD FISHING AND HUNTING; BEST OF BICYCLING ROADS.

HOTEL EARLINGTON
(OPPOSITE BATH HOUSE.)
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1ST.
MODERN IN CONSTRUCTION.
CUISINE AND SERVICE THE BEST.
MUSIC AND CONCERTS DAILY.
E. M. EARLE & SON.

ST. JAMES HOTEL
(IN EARLINGTON PARK.)
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1ST.
BEST OF ACCOMMODATIONS AT MODERATE PRICES.
Guests of this house have all the privileges of the Earlington.
E. M. EARLE & SON.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Pilgrim and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made week days and Sundays.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Saale, Tu., Sept. 7, 10 AM | Kaiser, Tu., Sept. 28, 7 AM
Trave, Tu., Sept. 14, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Oct. 5, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Sept. 21, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Oct. 12, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, BREMEN.
Aller, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 AM | Spree, Sat. Sept. 18, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Kaiserin Maria.....Thursday, Sept. 9, Noon
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, Sept. 16, Noon
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, Sept. 23, Noon
Bremen.....Thursday, Sept. 30, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, Sept. 10 AM | Weimar, Sept. 18, 10 AM
Ems, Sept. 11, 10 AM | Fulda, Sept. 25, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
*A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM | †Werra, Nov. 27, 10 AM
†Kaiser W. II, Nov. 13, 10 AM | †Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
†Normannia, Nov. 20, 10 AM | *A. Victoria, Dec. 11, 10 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line, 87 Broadway, N. Y.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
A. Victoria, Sept. 9, 9 AM | Columbia, Sept. 30, 9 AM
F. Bism'ck, Sept. 16, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 7, 7 AM
Normannia, Sept. 23, 10 AM | F. Bism'ck, Oct. 14, 10 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S.
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
PARIS.....Sept. 8 | PARIS.....Sept. 29
ST. PAUL.....Sept. 15 | ST. PAUL.....Oct. 6
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 22 | ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 13

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.
Friesland, Sept. 8, Noon | Westernl'd, Sept. 22, Noon
Kensington, Sept. 15, Noon | S'wark, Sept. 29, 11 A. M.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

COOK'S TOURS
ROUND THE WORLD.

Having completed the membership of our parties, as previously advertised, we have now arranged for a SUPPLEMENTARY PARTY to leave VANCOUVER on OCT. 11, visiting JAPAN, CHINA, the MALAY ARCHIPELAGO, CEYLON, INDIA, EGYPT, ETC.
SIX MONTHS' TOUR.
Membership limited; early application necessary.
SPECIAL TOUR to EGYPT and PALESTINE leaves September 25.
Programmes and particulars from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

1898—WINTER TOURS.
S. S. Pretoria, S. S. Madiana.
BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES.
QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Ltd.
ROYAL MAIL LINE FOR BERMUDA.
S. S. ORINOCO.....Thursday, Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
For Windward, West India Islands.
S. S. FONTABELLE...Friday, Sept. 10, at 3 P.M.
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 B'way.
Thos. Cook & Son, Pass. Agts., 261 & 1,225 B'way.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., Sept. 11, 10 A. M.
Rates of passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, Inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Lucania, Sept. 4, 11 AM | Umbria, Sept. 25, 2 P. M
Etruria, Sept. 11, 3 PM | Lucania, Oct. 2, 10 A.M.
Campania, Sept. 18, 10 AM | Etruria, Oct. 9, 2 PM
Extra Sailings.
Aurania, Sept. 7, Noon | Servia, Sept. 21, Noon
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, Sept. 8, Noon | Germanic, Oct. 6, Noon
Teutonic, Sept. 15, Noon | Teutonic, Oct. 13, Noon
Britannic, Sept. 22, Noon | Britannic, Oct. 20, Noon
Majestic, Sept. 29, Noon | Majestic, Oct. 27, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River, Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hong-kong:
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
DORIC.....Oct. 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 21, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 30, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
COMANCHE.....Monday, Sept. 6
IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, Sept. 8
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Sept. 10
SEMINOLE.....Saturday, Sept. 11
Staterooms have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great Southern Fast Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATION, foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 1:25 P. M. and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:50 P. M. week days.

CAPE MAY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 12:35 (Through Parlor Car) and 1:25 P. M. week days. Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 1:00 and 1:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 7:25, 8:55, 9:55, 11:55 A. M., (12:55 Saturdays only,) 1:55, 2:55, 3:15, 3:55, 4:55, 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25, 11:55 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 8:30, 7:40, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:10 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:15, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 A. M., 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and Cortlandt Streets, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City.

The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after July 22d, 1897,—
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St., and Whitehall Terminal.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton) 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:00, 6:30, 8:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg, 4:30, 9:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 9:00, 9:10 A. M., and 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c. For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points South to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (5:30 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE W. 42d STREET, PIER A.
Week days, 7:00, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:18, 9:35, 9:55, 10:25, 10:38, 10:55, 11:22, 11:55 A. M., 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:55, 2:25, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:30 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:55, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:50, 10:15, 10:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c. From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 4:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 1:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For PHILADELPHIA from Whitehall Terminal, Week days, 7:55, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:25, 1:55, 3:25, 3:55, (Buffet Car,) 4:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, 6:55, 8:25 P. M., 12:10 mdt.
Sundays, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.
From FOOT LIBERTY STREET, 5 minutes later, with additional trains at 4:30 A. M. daily, and 7:30 and 9:00 P. M. week days.
For BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON from Whitehall Terminal.
Week days, 7:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.
From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 2,051 Columbus Av., 4 Court St., Brooklyn, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residence to destination.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, FRENCH LICK.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Bonton, Dover, Stanhope, DELAWARE WATER GAP, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West. Pullman Parlor car, New York to Richfield Springs.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers, Sleepers New York to Richfield Springs.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St., 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, daily.
CHICAGO, 1:55 P. M. and 12:10 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:25, ex. Sun., 1:55 Sun., 12:10 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:55 A. M., 4:55 P.M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:35 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
NORFOLK, 11:25 A. M. daily.
NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 4:55 P.M. da.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St. 5 minutes later. All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way; 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

7.50 THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M.; Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo, due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cinc

LOCOMOTIVES MET HEAD ON

Collision of Trains on the Long Island Railroad at the Floral Park Station.

FOUR PERSONS WERE INJURED

The Hour Was Early and Travel Was Light—Unlooked-for Appearance of a Gravel Train from a Branch Track.

FLORAL PARK, L. I., Sept. 3.—Passenger train No. 10, city-bound, and carrying a light load, stopped here as usual early this morning. At this point a branch track connects with the main track by means of a long curve. Passengers were still getting on board, when a gravel train of eight loaded cars came around the curve and a head-on collision resulted.

When the engines struck some of the passengers were in the aisles and others were on steps. All who were standing were thrown down. Every one escaped injury, not counting slight hurts, with the exception of these four:

POWERS, Miss MARY E., twenty years old, of Westbury; cut about arms and body, and bruised from head to foot.

WEISS, ALBERT, thirty-eight years old, of New York Clothing House, Hempstead; leg injured.

JONES, WILLIAM, twenty-two years old, of Hempstead; hip and back injured and internal injuries.

Mrs. Hilderbrandt of Floral Park—Thrown violently from the train and badly shocked.

The injured were sent home after being attended by Dr. Fensterer. One of the funny experiences was that of Daniel Eldridge of Hempstead. He was taking his bicycle from the baggage car when the engines came together, and he turned a double somersault from the train with his wheel.

Mrs. Hilderbrandt was getting off the train, when she was thrown and landed on the side of the platform. William Jones was standing in the aisle and was hurt by being thrown against the seats. Miss Powers was stepping from the train when the shock knocked her down, and Weiss also received his injury in the same manner.

A wrecking train from Morris Park was soon on the scene, and the crippled locomotives were removed. The cars were not much damaged. The track was cleared in an hour.

The accident delayed many New York business men. Had the gravel train been five minutes later it is probable the accident would not have occurred, for the passenger train would have left the station and gone from the eastbound track on to a switch below the depot to the westbound track again.

The railroad officials are conducting an investigation to fix the responsibility.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED BY CARS.

Family Hit at Sandy Hill and Two Men at Burdick's Crossing.

SANDY HILL, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Montreal Express No. 101, due at Dunham's Basin at 3:20 this afternoon, struck a horse and a buggy in which were Joseph Guilder, his wife, and two children, six and four years old. The man and woman were killed. The girl was badly hurt and will die. The boy was seriously, but not fatally, injured. Guilder lived in the town of Granville, Washington County. He was a basket maker. Coroner Pattle will hold an inquest.

CENTRAL SQUARE, N. Y., Sept. 3.—As Joseph Schroder of Caughdenoy and his hired man Doyle, were coming to this place to sow wheat on the farm of Peter Bourtier to-day, they were struck by a train at Burdick's Crossing, on the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad. Schroder's head was cut off and Doyle's back was torn so that he died in a short time. The team was killed.

GRIEVANCES IN TARRYTOWN.

List Is Dwindling—A Savings Bank and Its Securities.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The Greenburgh Assessors at their grievance session to-day heard from the persons whose names follow:

Name.	Assessment.	Assessment Asked.
Anna A. Dobbs	$8,000	$640
W. W. Tompkins	17,000	14,000
J. D. Archibald	125,000	83,000
Mrs. T. C. Eastman	255,000	192,550
Josepa Eastman	85,000	40,000
L. N. Bull	65,000	.....
Caroline Gihon	68,000	65,000
George B. Newton	203,000	145,000
Blanche B. Newkirch	40,000	30,000
Mrs. G. A. Chamberlain	30,000	15,000
Laura O. Wood	37,500	31,500

A statement was filed in the matter of the assessment of John T. Terry for personal property, showing his debts were more than he had property.

Mrs. T. C. Eastman asked to have the assessment of $255,000 reduced to $192,550. She also asked to have the estate divided among the heirs.

Mrs. W. H. Crane asked to have her personal estate stricken off on the ground of non-residence.

As to John C. Barron, he asked to have his personal assessment taken off on the ground of non-residence.

The Westchester County Savings Bank asked to have its $200,000 of personal assessment removed on the ground that it is on non-taxable securities.

J. Henry Whitehouse asked to have his personal assessment of $95,000 stricken from the roll on the ground of non-residence.

More Woodhaven Bonds.

WOODHAVEN, L. I., Sept. 3.—At a school meeting last night here it was voted to appropriate $125,000 for the erection of three new schools in this place. A short time ago the people voted an appropriation of $88,000 for school purposes, and with the amount last night the total this year foots up to $233,000.

SWIMMER HOOPER AT HUDSON.

Thirty-seven Miles in 20 Hours on His Way from Troy to New York.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 3.—John Hooper, the swimmer, arrived in Hudson at 1:30 this morning, making the distance from Stuyvesant without leaving the water. He reached Castleton from Troy Thursday at 9:40 A. M., and New Baltimore at 1 P. M.

Since leaving Troy Hooper has gone thirty-seven miles in twenty hours, actual swimming.

On arriving at New Baltimore he had to be lifted from the water, being in an exhausted condition. After a rub down and refreshments he entered the water again in thirty minutes. The swimmer suffers considerably from the coldness of the water. He entered the water at Hudson at 10 o'clock this morning, and expected to make the next stop at Germantown. He expects to reach Poughkeepsie on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Hooper appeared to be in first-class condition. He is accompanied by Paddy Gray and Jack Guy, trainers.

Hooper is attempting to swim from Troy to the Battery at New York City. He expects to accomplish the feat within ten days.

New Yorker's Contract Annulled.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The War Department has annulled the contract of J. S. Flynn of New York to furnish 25,000 tons of stone for the Duck Island (Conn.) breakwater, for failure to fulfill the conditions of the contract.

RAID IN JERSEY CITY.

The Managers of "The Advertising Exchange" Taken in Custody.

The Jersey City police yesterday raided "The Advertising Exchange," Rooms 26 and 27 Weldon Building, N. J. Stone, manager, and a branch office at 258 Washington Street.

"The Advertising Exchange" professed an ability to obtain situations for applicants on receipt of sums of money varying, according to the kinds of situations wanted. When the raid was made Stone was arrested, along with Joseph Dougherty of 12 Grove Street, Newark; Albert S. Perry of 108 Mercer Street, Jersey City, and W. J. W. Greene of 67 Clinton Street, Newark. Perry said he had deposited $300 with Stone, and Greene said he had deposited $50.

GAS CONSOLIDATION DECIDED.

Equitable and New York and East River Companies Said to Have Reached an Agreement.

The consolidation of the Equitable Gas Light and the New York and East River Gas Companies was not officially announced yesterday, while no doubt was entertained that it was agreed on at the conferences on Thursday. At the office of H. B. Hollins & Co. the statement was made that the negotiations had reached a point where all that remained to be done to link the two corporations was ratification of the agreement by the two Boards of Directors. An official statement of the terms of consolidation would then be issued. Such a statement would be incorrect if it named the price non-assenting Equitable stockholders would receive at 271.

The guess of the Street was that assenting Equitable stockholders would receive 50 per cent. in preferred stock and 50 per cent. in 5 per cent. bonds, equivalent to 297. Non-assenting stockholders would be paid 270. Equitable shares sold yesterday at 288 to 295, and East River shares 95 to 97. The date of consolidation was set by rumor at Oct. 1. In view of Monday's holiday, the formal announcement may be made Sept. 7.

Just now these figures, from a pamphlet compiled by Charles A. Watrous and treating on New York gas companies, are new and interesting:

Name.	Length of Mains. Miles.	Annual Output. (Approximate.)	Capital.
Con. Gas Co. of New York	817	10,000,000,000	$37,833,060
Equitable Gas L. Co. of N. Y.	153	2,100,000,000	8,000,000
Standard Gas L. Co.	194	1,800,000,000	9,483,100
N. Y. & E. River Gas Co	108	1,100,000,000	11,671,000
N. Y. Mutual Gas Light Co	132	1,000,000,000	3,500,000
Central Union Gas Co	69	300,000,000	6,500,000
Northern Gas L. Co	42	100,000,000	500,000
Yonkers Gas L. Co	22	.....	.....
Total	1,540	16,400,000,000	$77,492,160

WHEAT DULL, BUT STRONG.

Immediate Foreign Demand Satisfied and the Market Left to Professional Speculators.

The wheat market yesterday, while dull, with the exception of short rallies, was strong and upheld by fair export business, which included 360,000 bushels here and 240,000 bushels at outports. The trading was that which usually precedes a holiday linked with a Sunday. Added to the export business was a persistent rumor, unconfirmed, but from sources invariably trustworthy, of the engagement of a cargo of wheat of about 100,000 bushels for Europe on current terms and nearby shipment.

September wheat is now classed with cash wheat. It had a range of 1⅞c, and closed with a net loss of 1½c. December, the active future, had a range of 2¼c, and closed at a net loss of 1¾c. Conservative opinion was that immediate foreign demand was satisfied by the fair export business done since Monday, and the trading, following the lead of Chicago, and weak and fluctuating cables, was left to the professional speculators, who evened their dealings because of their aversion to be long or short over a holiday. The latent strength of the cereal was manifest at 1:30 P. M., when news of the cargo engagement leaked out. December, which had been at 96⅝c, jumped in two minutes to 97½c. As in the corn trading, improved harvesting conditions were a bear factor.

The course of the wheat futures was: September—Closed on Thursday at $1.00⅜, opened $1, high $1.01, low 99¼c, closed 99¼c; December—Closed on Thursday at 98⅝c, opened 97⅜c, high 98⅝c, low 96⅝c, close 97c.

September corn closed at 36c, a net loss of ⅜c, and December at 37⅝c, a net loss of ⅝c.

September oats closed at 23¾c, the last quotation of Thursday.

Cash wheat's standard quotation was for No. 2 red, $1.01½.

ELEVEN CHINAMEN ARRESTED.

It Is Said They Came Over the Canadian Border Two Weeks Ago.

Eleven Chinamen were arraigned before Commissioner Alexander yesterday charged with having been smuggled into the country. They were represented by a lawyer who said that they had been born in this country and were returning from a trip abroad, but they were nevertheless locked up to await an examination on Sept. 14.

The Chinamen arrived from Plattsburg on the New York Central Railroad at 7:20 yesterday morning and were immediately taken into custody. They have been under surveillance for two weeks, and are said to have crossed the Canadian border at Malone. The Chinamen were asked if they could describe their parents and replied that they could not.

MACKAY MORTUARY CHAPEL.

Permission Granted for Its Erection in Greenwood Cemetery.

John W. Mackay has secured permission to build the mortuary chapel in Greenwood Cemetery, and its erection will be begun immediately. It will be the handsomest chapel in America, perhaps in the world. Irish marble will be used throughout. The costliest frescoes will adorn the interior, and the requiem altar will be a marvel of the sculptor's skill. It will be dedicated to St. Michael and All Angels.

The remains of Mr. Mackay's son, who met his death near Paris, will lie underneath in the crypt. Mass will be celebrated every day by a special chaplain affiliated with the Diocese of Brooklyn.

Missionary Alliance Convention.

The first annual Summer convention of the Christian and Missionary Alliance at its suburban settlement at Nyack Heights opens to-day. The exercises will last for two days, during which time the Rev. A. B. Simpson, President of the Alliance, and the Rev. Dr. John Robertson of Glasgow, Scotland, will preach daily in the Tabernacle. During the convention the four new buildings of the Alliance will be dedicated, besides the grounds. The largest building is the Tabernacle, or auditorium, with a seating capacity of nearly 2,000. The Missionary Institute, which contains the dormitory and recitation rooms of the Alliance missionary training school, has accommodations for over 250 persons. The Berachah Home and the Ross Taylor Mansion will be used as homes for the Christian workers. It is expected that a large number of returned missionaries of the Alliance will attend and make addresses.

Would Kill Himself if Not Paid.

Carl Bruehle of New York was employed in the construction of the City Hall, Jersey City, under a contract held by the St. Louis Art Metal Company. He advanced $400 to pay the workmen. The company's claim was disputed, and is now pending in the courts on a suit brought against the city. In the meanwhile Bruehle has had to wait for his money. He sent a letter to Mayor Hoos yesterday, saying that he was reduced to want, and unless he got his money soon he would commit suicide. Mayor Hoos at once wrote to the company for authority to pay Bruehle, and deduct the $400 from the amount awarded the company.

Alleged Attempt to Poison.

Sigmund Turner of 429 East Eighty-first Street was held in $1,500 bail in the Yorkville Court yesterday on the charge of having attempted to poison his employer, William Rosenthal of 81 Allen Street. The latter alleges that he found a quantity of paris green in a cup from which he was about to drink, and says that Turner put it there.

The Truck Stands at Long Acre.

The Aldermanic Committee on Streets gave a hearing yesterday afternoon in the matter of the truck stands at Long Acre. A communication signed by a number of persons of the neighborhood was sent to the Mayor declaring that the standing of the vans in the street obstructed traffic and was a nuisance in other respects. None of the complainants was present at the hearing. The committee took no action.

The Horse Shot for Pity's Sake.

A horse attached to a baggage wagon of the New York Cab Company was shot in front of the Grand Central Station, yesterday morning. Its foot became caught in a sewer culvert, and in falling the leg was broken in three places.

The most suffocating Cough can be at once relieved with DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and if perseveringly used, this medicine will generally effect a cure.—Adv.

MILK BOOTHS ARE CLOSED

Action of Health Board Decides Nathan Straus to Stop Selling Raw Milk.

STATEMENT BY WILLIS HOLLY

No Precedent for the Arrest of the Girl at the Hebrew Institute—Inspector, He Declares, Used Neither Common Sense Nor Discretion.

As a result of the recent arrest of one of the employes of Nathan Straus's milk depot, at the Hebrew Institute, in East Broadway, by the Board of Health Inspectors, on the charge of selling milk below the required standard, Mr. Straus yesterday decided to stop the sale of raw milk. Five booths in the different parks were removed yesterday, and the remaining one, in the City Hall Park, will be taken away this morning.

Mr. Straus is at his Summer home in Massachusetts, and will not return until next week, but his secretary, Willis Holly, made the following authorized statement:

"Mr. Straus feels much grieved at the proceeding of the Board of Health. No one knows better than the officers of that department that the quality and standard of milk sold in this city has been raised by the movement inaugurated by Mr. Straus in 1893. In fact, it can safely be said that no individual, and, perhaps, no agency, has contributed so largely toward doing away with dishonest milk dealers as has Mr. Straus.

"No one knows better than the Board of Health that in consequence of the establishment of the milk depots, the mortality among infants in the crowded districts has been largely decreased. It is also aware that any annoyance to which Mr. Straus might be subjected would be hailed with glee by the crooked men in the milk business, who realize that through his efforts more than through anything else, their dishonest profits have dwindled to naught.

"Yet in the face of all this that department has persistently endeavored to throw every obstacle in the way of this charity. The Board of Health obtained its vast arbitrary power from the Legislature, because it is perhaps the most important department in the Municipal Government. At the same time it would be only fair if in the exercise of its enormous power it would use some discretion. To take the recent arrest of the girl and the constructive arrest of Mr. Straus as an example, two things must be borne in mind. In the first place the test which showed a lack of but one-eighth of 1 per cent. in butter fat was made from the remnants of a can that had been open for some little time, and access to that can could have been obtained by a number of persons. The contents of the can right next to it, which was still unopened, were tested, and it was found that the standard was fully 1 per cent. higher than the law actually required.

"Had the inspector in this case used his discretion, or even common sense, he would have seen at once that the can containing the lower quality of milk must have been tampered with. The depot in the institute was the only one not under our direct supervision, and we cannot be held morally responsible for anything wrong that might have been done there. Samples taken from the main depot or from any of the other depots would prove conclusively that the milk sold was of the highest quality obtainable in this city.

"The sum total of the matter is simply this: The Board of Health is simply afraid to use its discretion for fear that some of the crooked dealers or some left-handed friend of Mr. Straus might accuse it of partiality. The department desires to make it appear that it is acting merely on precedent, but as a matter of fact there is no precedent for that outrageous proceeding. It knows well enough that Mr. Straus is deriving no material benefit from the sale of milk. Every one of its medical officers is provided with a book of gratuitous coupons which he distributes wherever he deems it necessary.

"Another point the Board of Health has not taken into consideration is that the public may confuse the raw milk depots of Mr. Straus's establishment with the sterilized milk department to the prejudice of the latter. Of course the two have nothing in common. Many a man has felt very grateful, however, for the opportunity to obtain a good glass of milk for 1 cent, and the booths will be very much missed by hundreds of poor persons."

Opposing the Milk Trust.

The milk dealers of Hudson County met at Armory Hall, Jersey City, yesterday to form an organization in opposition to the New York Milk Trust, organized by J. D. Gilmore. The subject was fully discussed, but no action was taken beyond appointing a committee of three from Jersey City and two from Hoboken to meet with the New York and Brooklyn milkmen on Monday. The organization, when perfected, will be known as the Hudson County Milk Dealers' Protective Association.

FRAUDS IN TOBACCO INVOICES.

Appraiser Wakeman Has Detected Three and Is Looking for Others.

Several letters have reached United States Appraiser Wakeman within the last two days advising him of irregular practices in the importation of Mexican tobacco. Some of the letters are signed by the writers, others are anonymous. All matters requiring investigation have been noted by the Appraiser. Thus far three attempts on the part of tobacco importers to defraud the Custom House have been discovered and frustrated. The attempts were made by different firms.

The import duty on "filler" tobacco is 35 cents a pound, and the duty on "wrapper" tobacco is $1.85 a pound. The difference of $1.50 per pound has proved a strong temptation to importers to falsify their certificates of importation. About a month ago the local Appraisers found ten bales of "wrapper" tobacco in a single consignment of fifty bales of Mexican tobacco, all invoiced as "filler" tobacco. Appraiser Wakeman advanced the valuation of the ten bales of "filler," and the large difference in duties was paid by the importer.

In the second case forty-two bales of tobacco were invoiced as "filler," and an investigation by the Appraisers showed that eighteen bales contained "wrapper" leaf. The amount of duties was increased and paid by the importer. The third and latest case was where twenty-three out of thirty-five bales of Mexican tobacco were found to contain "wrapper" leaf, the entire consignment having been certified as "filler" leaf. As entered by the importer the thirty-five bales of "wrapper" leaf would have paid $1,837.50 duty. After the invoice had been corrected by the Appraiser the duty amounted to $7,012.50. The importer, rather than pay this difference, exercised his legal privilege and re-exported the thirty-five bales.

Appraiser Wakeman said yesterday he was looking into some other cases about which complaint had been made. The usual custom in examining imported goods for appraisal is to examine 10 per cent. of each consignment and base a valuation upon the result. Recent disclosures have prompted the local Appraisers to extend the 10 per cent. limit materially in examining tobacco imported from Mexico. Since the Cuban revolution has interfered so largely with the exports of Cuban tobacco there has been a great increase in the quantity of Mexican tobacco sent to this country.

Work of the General Appraisers.

Thaddeus S. Sharretts, George H. Sharpe, and Wilbur F. Lunt, who constitute Board No. 1 of the United States General Appraisers in the consideration of the Fall docket, are now engaged in disposing of the old protest cases left over from the operation of the tariff law of 1894. Several protests on questions of minor importance have been heard and taken under advisement in the last two or three days and decisions will be rendered as speedily as possible. On Tuesday the board will take up protests under the old tariff law on importations of oils, paints, chemical products, coal-tar preparations, medicinal preparations, and plants.

The Cabman Got His Money.

Frank Wemple, brother of Edward Wemple, once Controller of the State of New York, was in the Harlem Court yesterday charged by Cabman Michael Healey of 318 East Fifty-fifth Street with having failed to pay his cab fare. Wemple paid the amount and the case was dropped.

ELECTRO PNEUMATIC STOCK

Panic Among Curbstone Brokers Over a Report that the Company's Charter Was Void.

ATTORNEY SELIGMAN'S DENIAL

He Says the Company Was in Arrears of Taxes with the State of New Jersey, but the Case Was Settled.

A flurry in Electro-Pneumatic Transit stock yesterday morning caused almost a panic among the "curb-stone" brokers in Wall Street. It was precipitated by a publication to the effect that the charter of the company, which is a New Jersey corporation, had been declared void, and that the Transit Company has no legal existence.

The stock has been dealt in on the curb here for several weeks, and has been rather active, rising in price from 25 cents for a one-hundred-dollar share to $2.25. It is said the "tip" was given out a few days ago that the stock was going to be valuable soon. But as a result of this story, the price broke in half, dropping from 2¼ to 1⅛ in the early trading. Later in the day it recovered more than half its loss, and closed at 1¾. About 11,000 shares were traded in.

Theodore Seligman of Seligman & Seligman, the attorney for the Electro-Pneumatic Company, said last evening that while the company had been in arrears of taxes with the State of New Jersey on account of a dispute as to the amount owed, it had settled the case.

"A check was handed to the Attorney General of the State to-day," he said. "I do not care to say for how much, but it was in full for the dues, and the charter of the company will be all right.

"The statement of William J. Kelly, President of the Pneumatic Transit Company of Philadelphia, that his company has no affiliation with our company, and that it owns the Clay patents for electrical devices used in pneumatic tubes, is not true. The Philadelphia company is the licensee of our company for the use of the Clay patents in the State of Pennsylvania. I have a contract in my office signed by the officials of that company, in which they recognize the validity of our claim to these patents."

Mr. Seligman said he understood that the officers of the Pneumatic Transit Company, which is now laying tubes for connecting the New York Post Office with Brooklyn and with various branch offices, claim that they are not operating under the Clay patents, but intend to use some other system. As to the prospect of a patent infringement suit, he said it was too early yet to discuss that matter, but the Electro-Pneumatic Transit Company is determined to protect its patents.

John Ponder of 15 Broad Street, who is said to have promoted the company, said yesterday that Kelly had been formerly in the Electro-Pneumatic Company, which he had left to organize the Philadelphia Company, but when he went out he did not take with him the ownership of the patents.

VESTMAKERS ASK MORE PAY.

Nearly Seven Thousand Operators on Strike in the Different Shops—Cloakmakers Winning.

The strike of vestmakers of this city and Brooklyn, which began on Thursday, was extended yesterday, and nearly all the trade, about 7,000, are out.

Their organization is of recent formation, but there are three unions, one of which belongs to the Knights of Labor. James Freeman, who organized them, said that formerly a vestmaker could earn about $20 a week, but now $7 a week was the average earnings. As vestmaking was easy to learn, he said, many girls had learned it, and so wages went down. Farmers, too, who brought garden truck from the country, took back with them unmade clothing to be done up by their wives and daughters.

Mr. Freeman said business is so brisk that the vestmakers expect to win within a couple of days. Several contractors have already offered to make settlements. The unions demand an advance of 25 per cent. in wages. The strikers held a mass meeting last evening at Liberty Hall, in East Houston Street, and listened to speeches by labor leaders.

About 4,000 cloakmakers were on strike yesterday morning, but during the day 2,000 went back to work on union terms.

The striking cigarette makers held a ball last evening at Harmonia Hall, in Ludlow Street, to raise funds to start a co-operative shop.

It was reported yesterday that the children's jacketmakers had seized the sewing machines in the shop of Contractor Beck, at 93 Attorney Street, because he was alleged to have violated his agreement with the union, and had given the machines as security to keep the agreement.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW VIOLATED.

Labor Men Complain of the East River Bridge Contractors.

The Building Trades Section of the Central Labor Union, through Delegate William J. O'Brien, who is also President of the Board of Walking Delegates, will try to compel the East River Bridge Trustees to make the contractors pay their men union wages and work them only eight hours a day. Mr. O'Brien intends to take the matter into the courts if other means fail. The section asked the Trustees to enforce the labor law. The Trustees said they had no authority, as they were not officers of the city or State. The case was submitted to the Corporation Counsel, who decided that the East River Bridge Commission is an independent body and not an agent of the city.

The opinion goes on to say that frequent complaints have been made by labor representatives of the violation of the law by contractors, and the Corporation Counsel's office has always advised the department concerned that its duty would be fulfilled by notifying the contractor of the complaint made. He believed that even if the statutes did apply to the East River Bridge Commission, his advice would still be to call the attention of the contractor to the alleged violation of law, leaving the aggrieved parties to secure their remedy under the statute or make complaint to the Controller to prevent payment upon a contract carried out in violation of law.

Compressed Air Workers Win.

The compressed air workers on the new East River Bridge, who have been on strike for some time for union wages, were yesterday reported as having returned to work, as their demands were complied with. The carpenters and woodcarvers are making a strong fight against out-of-town non-union work. Early in the year they promised city contractors not to handle such work if the carpenter contractors paid them union wages. They are now carrying out their promise, and have already managed to break several large contracts for out-of-town non-union work.

Receiver of a United States Warrant.

Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court, yesterday appointed A. Barton Hepburn receiver of a United States Government warrant for $129,811.45 in favor of the late Phineas Burgess, builder of the monitor Monadnock, and also enjoined David Myerle, the executor of Burgess's estate, from disposing of the property until certain claims by creditors have been passed upon by the courts. Burgess had to borrow money while building the monitor and gave assignments on the money to be received by him from the Government. He died in 1884, soon after completing his work.

No Leprosy in Laundries.

Sanitary Superintendent Charles F. Roberts has completed a report concerning charges made in circular form that leprosy and other contagious diseases exist among the Chinese of the city. He says: "None of the cases of leprosy which I have seen in the city has been in the advanced stage. In consideration of this fact, it is my opinion that leprosy is not now present in the Chinese laundries of this city, and there is no cause for alarm in this connection."

Lucky Maggie Burns.

Maggie Burns, two years old, fell from the fifth-story window of the tenement at 311 East Seventy-sixth Street yesterday, landed on the roof of an extension four stories below, and slid to the ground. A few slight bruises were her only injuries.

LEGAL NOTES.

FARM PRODUCTS NOT CREDITED TO PREMIUMS.—On the trial, in Oswego, of an action by Frederick H. Cyrenius against the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, to recover upon a policy for $3,000, issued in June, 1873, upon the life of Alvin Cyrenius, it appeared that the company, on the death of the insured four years later, refused to pay the loss, on the ground that the premium for 1876 was not paid. It was conceded that this premium was not paid at maturity, but it was claimed that the forfeiture had been waived by the agent, and that payment was afterward made, partly in cash and partly in farm produce. The Fourth Appellate Division has reversed judgment given for the plaintiff, and ordered a new trial. The Court held, by Justice Green, that proof that an insurance agent received the application for the insurance, delivered the policy, received the first premiums, delivered the renewal receipts, and received the dividend orders, did not show that he was a general agent of the company authorized to waive conditions of the policy as to payments of premiums. Where both the application and the policy, as in this case, stated that the premium must be paid in cash, and the policy stating that the terms thereof could not be changed nor a forfeiture be waived by any persons except the President or Secretary of the company, and then in writing, the delivery of farm products to the insurance agent by the brother of the beneficiary, who at the time had no interest in the insurance, pursuant to an understanding between them that they should be credited to the premiums, would not constitute a payment thereof. Justice Ward dissented.

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FREEDOM FROM CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—The Fourth Appellate Division has reversed a judgment secured by Anthony Lamb on the trial of his suit as administrator of William C. Easley against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for the negligent killing of the intestate. It appeared in evidence that Easley, who drove at 6 o'clock at night over a four-track railroad crossing near Syracuse, at which the gates were raised and no flagman was present, upon his return to the crossing near midnight was detained there more than thirty minutes by a freight train standing upon the track nearest to him; and when this train had gone, drove on, and upon the farthest track was killed by an express train, which approached from a direction in which there was an unobstructed view for several hundred feet of the engine, which had its headlight burning, and of which there was affirmative proof that both the whistle and bell were sounded, was insufficient to establish the fact that the decedent was free from contributory negligence. In view of the fact that the gates were never operated, and there was no flagman on duty at night, and that the decedent had had ample opportunity to know that fact upon the night of the accident, it was held to be erroneous for the Court to instruct the jury that they might take into consideration the effect upon the conduct of the deceased, of the fact that the gates were operated and a flagman was stationed at the crossing during the day.

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UPPER AND LOWER MILL PROPRIETORS.—In a suit by Chauncey B. Woodworth and the Hayden & Crouch Company against the Genesee Paper Company, where it was claimed that the defendant, an upper mill proprietor of the Genesee River, discharged water to the injury of plaintiff, a lower proprietor, the Fourth Appellate Division affirmed judgment in favor of the plaintiff, holding that the rights of a riparian proprietor to use the water of a stream passing by his land, even to the extent of diminishing its quantity or retarding or accelerating its flow, provided the use was reasonable, does not justify the use by him in his mill of a wheel and siphon which so changes the current, quantity, and velocity of the discharge of water from his premises, and in an unlawful manner discharges it upon those of a lower proprietor, as to work the latter annoyance and injury. It was held that such an act could not be regarded as the exercise of a prescriptive right on the part of the upper proprietor, where the machinery effecting the change had been introduced by him within a period of twenty years.

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A CONTINUING PARTNER ASSUMING FIRM DEBTS.—Upon the dissolution of a partnership between Thomas F. Ashe and Frank A. Smyth, the latter, as continuing partner, took the partnership property and agreed to pay the partnership debts. In an action by Reed & Barton against Ashe, impleaded with Smyth, the Fourth Appellate Division has affirmed judgment directed in favor of the defendant, holding, by Justice Adams, that the continuing partner thereby became, as to those debts, the principal debtor, while the retiring partner occupied the position of a surety only, and his rights as such must be respected by any creditor of the firm who had been informed of the new arrangement. A firm creditor who, under such circumstances, took the individual negotiable note of the continuing partner in payment of a firm debt or in extension of the time of its payment, thereby canceled his claim against the firm, and discharged the retiring partner, notwithstanding the fact that, when the latter retired from the firm, he executed to the continuing partner indemnity against any payments of the firm debts which he might be called upon to make.

FISH HAWK IN SIXTH AVENUE.

Draws a Great Crowd and Becomes a Popular Saloon Attraction.

The neighborhood of Sixth Avenue and Broadway was excited yesterday morning by the appearance of a bird of prey flapping its broad wings under the shadow of the elevated railroad tracks, just clearing the tops of the street cars. The largest and only birds usually seen around there are English sparrows, and in less than half a minute a mob was following the newcomer.

If he had come in search of notoriety his ambition was achieved, for when he perched on a sign projecting from the second story at 610 Sixth Avenue, a crowd which blocked that thoroughfare from curb to curb gathered to look. While he was enjoying the curiosity and applause of the public, now and then stretching his wings as if to test their capacity for soaring, he was suddenly seized by the legs by Vincent Polito, an Italian shoeblack, whose polishing emporium is in front of 612 Sixth Avenue, and who had crept up stairs and reached out through a window.

There was a lively fight for a minute or two. The bird dug his beak into the Italian's wrist and tried to strike with his wings, but he was drawn into the window. Then he was ignominiously sold to a saloon next door. A loop of rope around one of his legs gave strong circumstantial evidence that he had been in captivity before.

"He," as befits the pronoun, is a male. The ornithologists call him a fish hawk, but he is an eagle, with all the family characteristics of eye, beak, claw, and courage. His spread of wing is four feet, and he wears a white front, with a brown spotted waistcoat and white belt. He sat on his new perch in the saloon last night watching the sale of liquors with the severe, unwinking gaze of a prohibitionist, his shining eyes shaded by frowning brows. He scorned the pieces of fresh meat tendered him, but snapped with enthusiastic avidity sections from fingers incautiously placed near his curving beak.

Hospital Porter a Thief.

Curt Hopke, twenty years old, a porter in Mount Sinai Hospital, and Frederick Kahn of 14 First Street were in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, accused of stealing from the hospital. Hopke was held for trial and Kahn for examination. Hopke had a gold watch belonging to one of his fellow-employes in his pocket when arrested. He confessed his guilt, and said for several months past he had been stealing from the patients and employes. He said he allowed outside men to slip into the hospital at night and steal from patients and employes. He named Kahn as one of the thieves.

Last Excursion to the Switchback.

The last opportunity offered by the Central Railroad of New Jersey to visit Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko, and the Switchback by its personally conducted low-rate excursions, will be next Monday's outing. A special train, with a lunch car attached, will leave Whitehall Terminal (South Ferry) at 8:25 A. M. and the station foot of Liberty Street at 8:30 A. M. The fare for the round trip will be $2.25. Children, $1.69. Switchback tickets 50 and 25 cents.

Bridge Jumper Otten Released.

Herman Otten, the eighteen-year-old German sailor who jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge Thursday afternoon, was arraigned yesterday in the Centre Street Court accused of attempting suicide and discharged by Magistrate Wentworth. He said he did not know why he made the jump. He felt stiff and sore, but otherwise all right.

The cracks in the school bells are being patched up, polished and made ready for the not so far away ringing.

How about your boy?

We supply everything he wears—clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings.

Fall and Winter things are ready.

Stores open until six to-day.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

WORK OF THE MERCHANTS

Nearly 3,000 Out-of-Town Buyers Registered at the Association's Rooms.

HELPFUL EFFECT ON TRADE

Home Dealers Appreciate the Efforts of the Merchants' Association—Steady Increase in Active Membership.

Nearly 3,000 out-of-town merchants have thus far visited the headquarters of the Merchants' Association and inscribed their names on the big registers. These 3,000 signatures represent persons who have actually come to New York, at the instigation of the Merchants' Association, to buy goods. The number of visitors that are registering daily averages considerably more than 200, and the presence in this city of so many out-of-town buyers has already produced a stimulating effect on local trade.

The list of resident members meanwhile is increasing steadily. About 120 names have been put on the active list through the mediation of First Vice President John C. Juhring alone. The total resident membership exceeds 900 already, and the increase is at the rate of eight or ten a day. The firm of S. Sternau & Co., in applying for membership, said it had seen in its own business the direct result of the work done by the Merchants' Association.

A letter was received at association headquarters yesterday from J. J. Farnsworth, Eastern agent of the Plant system, announcing that the railroads in that system were selling excursion tickets to Washington, Richmond, and Norfolk good for dates that would enable the buyers to connect with excursions to New York over trunk line roads.

Nearly every non-resident merchant who visits the rooms of the association talks in an encouraging vein of the business situation. Harvey W. Knollenberg of Richmond, Ind., said: "My town of Richmond has a population of about 22,000, and has a variety of industries, including a piano factory, a school and church furniture establishment, and lawn mower, carriage, and thrashing machine works. All these industries are now taxed to their utmost capacity, and nearly all are running until 9 o'clock at night to supply the increased demands of their customers. It is a wonderful change from idleness to activity. There are no idle men in Richmond now, except those who would not work if they could get work to do."

H. Engel, clothing merchant of Greenville, S. C., says: "I thought I would get the advantage of the reduced rates on this trip, but it seems that the railroads touching my section of the country have not yet joined this great movement of the Merchants' Association. I cannot say why, for I know many merchants and buyers who would come on to New York if they did. As it is, some of them will make the trip via some point from which they can secure the reduced rates. I suppose the roads will come in after a while, and we will then secure the benefit as well as others. Trade is beginning to show signs of a revival, although slowly in my section."

The following additional resident members were enrolled yesterday: Bankers—Kountze Brothers, L. Von Hoffman & Co., Twelfth Ward Bank, Harvey Fisk & Sons, H P. Goldschmidt & Co., and Walter C. Stokes & Co. Rubber—The Columbia Rubber Works. Typewriter Supplies—John Underwood & Co. Ribbons, Silks, Velvets—John Miles.

TROLLEY PROPERTY BURNED.

Nassau Company of Brooklyn Sustains a Loss of $100,000.

A fire started shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday morning on property of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, at Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Streets, and Thirteenth and Church Avenues, in Brooklyn. It started in the machine shop, and was discovered by Patrick Fallon, a watchman, who sent in an alarm. Four brick buildings, comprising the entire block, were completely destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $100,000.

The flames spread across Thirteenth Avenue and across Church Avenue, but by extraordinary efforts the firemen succeeded in saving the buildings there. Besides valuable machinery, sixteen trolley cars, valued at $17,000, were detroyed. Travel on the Thirty-ninth Street branch of the railroad was completely blocked for several hours. The origin of the fire has not yet been ascertained. All the property is insured, with the exception of the cars.

Trinity Church Corporation Wins.

The suit brought against Trinity Church Corporation by Isaac Edwards, Joel B. Edwards, and other heirs of Robert Edwards to establish their title to sixty-two acres of land between Canal and Chambers Streets and Broadway and Mott Street, was dismissed yesterday by Justice Beach in the Supreme Court. The plaintiffs are descendants of Walton and Thomas Edwards, brothers of Robert Edwards, who died unmarried and intestate in 1795. They allege that Robert Edwards owned the property they claim, and on May 26, 1780, leased it to the Trinity Church Corporation for ninety-nine years.

Produce Exchange Open To-day.

An attempt to close the Produce Exchange from yesterday afternoon to Tuesday morning, so as to make a holiday of three days with Labor Day, failed. The vote was 377 to close and 191 against. As a two-thirds vote was necessary, the affirmative lacked five votes.

Christ Church, Shrewsbury, N

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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For Our Public Library.

RELICS OF JOHN LAW AND THE SOUTH SEA BUBBLE RECENTLY PRESENTED.

Several important additions have been made to the New York Public Library during the Summer months, but by far the most interesting and valuable is a collection of books, pamphlets, autograph letters, prints, caricatures, and other material relating to John Law and the South Sea Bubble.

This fine collection, which might properly be called the John Law library, was obtained in London, and is believed to contain every available book or other publication dealing with the South Sea and the Mississippi Company schemes. The only collection like it in the world is in the British Museum. It is a grand acquisition for any library, and will be found of great aid to students of the financial and speculative problems of Europe, particularly in France and England, during the early part of the last century.

Among the autographs are five letters of celebrated statesmen and of the members of the houses of Lords and Commons who were in office either at the launching of the South Sea scheme or at the time of the prosecution of the Directors. The collection of French documents and letters is very complete, nearly every one directly interested in Law's Mississippi scheme and all the prominent politicians being represented.

Although John Law was not directly interested in the South Sea scheme, yet indirectly he was the cause of its great speculative success and disaster. When the English Parliament in April, 1720, accepted the plan of the South Sea Company for paying off the national debt, John Law was in Paris, practically at the head of the financial system of France, in which his Mississippi Company was the foundation of his plan for relieving the monetary distress in France occasioned by wars and extravagance under Louis XIV. The fever of speculation so prevalent in Paris extended all over Europe, and had its effect upon England in the South Sea scheme, which was modeled upon Law's methods in Paris. The Mississippi Bubble collapsed in May, 1720, but it did not appear at once to react detrimentally upon the South Sea scheme. That had not yet run its limit of madness. In September, 1720, however, the crash came. Several of the Directors were imprisoned for a time in the Tower, and they were all fined an aggregate sum of two millions of pounds, which went to the benefit of the unfortunate shareholders. It further resulted in the downfall of the party in power and Walpole, who had been the only prominent man to oppose the South Sea Company, again became the political leader.

Some idea of the speculative fever of that time may be had from this passage in Macaulay's "History": "When the South Sea Company were voting dividends of 50 per cent., when a hundred pounds of their stock were selling for £1,100, when Threadneedle Street was daily crowded with the coaches of Dukes and prelates, when divines and philosophers turned gamblers, when a thousand kindred bubbles were daily blown into existence, Walpole's calm, good sense preserved him from the general infatuation."

The collection just acquired by the New York Public Library cannot fail to be of the greatest interest, containing, as it does, a mass of material published at the time. The collection had been arranged for sale in London, there being 481 separate lots, but before it came to a public auction it was purchased intact and presented to the library. The donors, for the present, wish to remain unknown.

One of the rarest autograph specimens is a manuscript pamphlet by Daniel De Foe, entitled "The Golden Age Returned." It is closely written on four folio pages, and has never been published. Many of the Lords, Dukes, and politicians who were actively interested in the South Sea scheme are referred to in sarcastic language. Apart from its political interest, this is a valuable document, as autographs of De Foe are excessively rare, a short letter of his selling a few years ago in London for over $300. There is also a rare pamphlet by De Foe, printed in London, 1720, styled "The Chimera; or, The French Way of Paying National Debts," being a political satire on the French Mississippi scheme. The newspapers of the day are well represented by twenty-seven copies of The White-Hall Evening Post, extending, at intervals, from Dec. 29, 1720, to March 13, 1722. This paper was started and edited by Daniel De Foe, and each number contains allusions to the South Sea Bubble.

Among some of the rarer and more interesting autographs are the following: John Law, two fine letters and two curious bank-notes; the Duc and Duchess de Bourbon, the latter a daughter of Louis XIV., and one of Law's firmest friends, as, indeed, she might well be, for she made many thousands of francs by his schemes; a document signed by the Grand Monarch, Louis XIV.; a fine autograph letter of Louis XV.; the Duke and Duchess of Orleans, the former being the Regent after the death of Louis XIV.; Marshal de Noailles; an interesting one-page letter from Walter Scott, father of the novelist; Sir Robert Sutton, British Ambassador to France, whose letter is upon the subject of appointing an attorney to receive his South Sea dividends on £12,000, and a fine two-page letter from Voltaire.

Among the English autographs are those of all the Directors in the South Sea scheme and the original records and prison warrants regarding the arrest and imprisonment of John Aislabie and Sir George Caswell. The former had been Chancellor of the Exchequer, and after the bursting of the bubble he stood revealed as one of the greatest criminals of all. He was tried and sentenced to be ignominiously expelled from the House of Commons, committed to close confinement in the Tower of London, restrained from going out of the Kingdom for a year, and compelled to turn over his entire estate for the relief of those who had suffered. This verdict caused such joy throughout London that a mob assembled on Tower Hill with the intention of hooting and pelting the condemned man, but being foiled in this, they kindled a large bonfire, dancing and singing around it with hysterical delight. There is also a fine autograph of Walpole; the original warrant, two pages, signed by George I., when Elector of Hanover, dealing with his investments in the South Sea Company in 1712; a two-page autograph manuscript of Dean Swift, and a signed letter by George II.

Among the prints are several fine old portraits of John Law, early London views, including several of the South Sea house, and many quaint and amusing French, English, and Dutch caricatures and broadsides, dealing with the two great speculative schemes. Two or three of these curious prints are by Hogarth, and there is also an original copy of the famous South Sea ballad, of which the following two stanzas were very popular:

"Then stars and garters did appear
Among the meaner rabble;
To buy and sell, to see and hear
The Jews and Gentiles squabble.

"The greatest ladies thither came,
And plied in chariots daily,
Or pawned their jewels for a sum
To venture in the Alley."

The collection of books contains publications in English, Dutch, and French, furnishing a complete and detailed history of those great speculative schemes.

Was Marie Louise a Traitress?

In Prof. Sloane's "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte" (The Century Company) what were the relationships existing between the Emperor and his second wife are intimated. A correspondent of the Athenaeum makes this most extraordinary statement:

I was in the secret service of Kossuth in the Summer and Autumn of 1852, and among the interesting items of his experience which he narrated to me was that of his having, when Home or Hungarian minister at Vienna, had in his custody, and taken cognizance of, a series of letters from the Empress to her father, disclosing Napoleon's plans and movements, from which it appeared that she was in reality a spy on her husband, and that the schemes he confided to her in the belief that she shared his ambitions were immediately made known at Vienna, with an effect on the fortunes of his campaign which may well have been fatal.

Marie Louise's vapid silliness no one questions, but to call her a traitress is indeed a terrible accusation, and yet it was an action on her part not so much at variance with Austrian policy.

Mrs. Browning's Letters.

The interesting announcement is made by the Macmillan Company that in October they will publish two volumes containing the letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, with portraits and other illustrations. The earliest part of the correspondence took place when the writer was a young girl, but every period of her life is represented in the letters. The author was in Paris during the coup d'état in 1851, and made her home in Florence during a time of great excitement in Italy. She gives a sketch of George Sand, whom she met several times.

Completion of the Ottendorfer Branch.

The addition to the Ottendorfer Branch of the New York Free Circulating Library at 135 Second Avenue is entirely completed, giving much necessary room to that crowded branch of the Free Library work. The book stacks are now being put in, and it has been decided to replace the old bookshelves with new ones also. The old ones will be removed when the shelving in the extension is ready for use, so the books in most general use may be shifted from one part of the library to the other. It will be fully a month before everything is in ship-shape order, but when it is the Ottendorfer Branch will have the finest system of book shelves of all the free circulating branches, and there will be many other conveniences to the library work. The bindery has already been moved into enlarged quarters in the basement of the Ottendorfer Branch.

A supplement to the catalogue of the George Bruce Branch of the Free Circulating Library, at 226 West Forty-second Street, has recently been printed, bringing it down to date, and a complete catalogue will be ready this month. The first printed catalogue of the Harlem Branch is expected to be ready within two or three months, and this will be followed by a catalogue of the Muhlenberg Branch, at 330 Sixth Avenue.

Augusta Trevirorum.

Some exceedingly interesting discoveries of the period of the Romans have been made at Trèves, the ancient Augusta Trevirorum. These are the remains of what was once a handsome private house believed to have been erected in the fourth century, when Constantine was Emperor. The front of the house lies parallel with the old street of the Roman city. The entrance is shown between the ruins of two buttresses. There was a long hall which went from front to back. There were side corridors. A marble tessellated pavement indicates where once stood the bathrooms. Side by side there are conduits for hot and cold water, and certain portions of the house could be warmed by means of heated air. The Romans seem to have been very thorough in the plumbing and ventilation of their houses. What is particularly interesting is the fine mosaic floor, which is in excellent preservation.

Praise for The Book Buyer.

In Notes and Queries a correspondent pays a merited compliment to The Book Buyer. As a literary periodical, the writer states, it has "absolutely no competitor on this side of the Atlantic." The particular article which so pleased the correspondent was the careful study The Book Buyer had made of Charles Lamb's library, as a number of these precious volumes had found their way to New York and were carefully described in the magazine.

At the conclusion the writer says: "If Asselineu could return to this world and pay a flying visit to New York he would certainly make that city a scene for another chapter in 'Le Paradis des Gens de Lettres.'"

Old English Coins in Poland.

A curious find is mentioned as having turned up at Kalisch, in Russian Poland. It was the time-honored "pot" of earthenware which was dug up. The contents consisted of a varied collection of silver coins, dating all the way back to the tenth century, and among them were pieces which were coined when those British monarchs, Canute and Ethelred, ruled. In addition to the coins, there was a mass of silver jewelry, some of it decidedly Oriental in style. The question is, How did the English money get there?

The Authorized Memoir of Tennyson.

The memoirs of Tennyson, written by his son, which the Macmillan Company will publish in October, will comprise two volumes, and besides photogravure portraits will have numerous other illustrations. A note from the publishers say that "the insertion of poems never before published, and of letters to friends of the poet, to which a less closely related biographer could not have access, will make this life of Lord Tennyson finally authoritative."

Society Library's Card Catalogue.

A staff of cataloguers has been busy all Summer making a card catalogue of the books in the New York Society Library. Several thousand titles have been recorded and placed upon cards. The work is nearly completed, and it will be found a great convenience, for the Society Library had a large number of old and interesting volumes which were practically inaccessible because stowed away in alcoves or upon shelves without any catalogue record of their existence. This has made necessary keeping the library open all Summer, and though available only to members, the rooms have been frequented by a larger number than had been expected.

Robert Louis Stevenson.

In The Athenaeum, in a criticism on Robert Louis Stevenson, there is printed a letter from the author of "Kidnapped." The Athenaeum had found some fault with Stevenson, and he rather confirmed the strictures passed on certain portions of "Kidnapped."

"I wish to thank you for your notice of 'Kidnapped,' and that, not because it was kind, though for that also I valued it, but in the same sense as I have thanked you before now for a hundred articles on a hundred different writers—you who fight the good fight, contending with stupidity, and I would fain hope not all in vain; in my own case, for instance, surely not in vain. What you say of the two parts in 'Kidnapped' was felt by no one more painfully than by myself. I began it partly as a lark, partly as a pot-boiler, and suddenly it moved. David and Alan stepped out from the canvas, and I found I was in another world. But there was the cursed beginning, and a cursed end must be appended, and an old friend, Byles the Butcher, was plainly audible, tapping at the back door. So it had to go into the world, one part (as it does seem to me) alive, one part merely galvanized: no work, only an essay. For a man of tentative method and weak health and a scarcity of private means, and not too much of that frugality which is the artist's proper virtue, the days of sinecures and patrons look very golden, the days of professional literature very hard. Yet I do not so far deceive myself as to think I should change any character by changing my epoch; the sum of virtue in our books is in a relation of equality to the sum of virtues in ourselves; and my 'Kidnapped' was doomed while still in the womb, and while I was yet in the cradle, to be the thing it is."

The Drama in France.

ITS SERIOUS DECLINE AND THE VIEWS OF AUTHORS AS TO THE CAUSES.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—For the past decade managers, authors, and critics in France alike have been wringing their hands over what they call the krach of the drama. Its causes have been variously defined. The manager has attributed the decline in his receipts to the custom which prevails on so large a scale of distributing free tickets right and left, and to the ever-increasing popularity of the music halls. The free-ticket nuisance has certainly developed to an extraordinary extent. It is difficult to find at the present day any class of persons in Paris (and in the provinces matters are worse) who do not consider themselves for one reason or another the natural invités of the theatrical manager. The tailor allows an actor-customer to run up bills if he will pay him in tickets. Milliners, fencing masters, clergymen, dentists, politicians, house janitors, police officials, Government functionaries, all expect to go to the theatre for nothing.

In fact, the only paying public consists of a few purse-proud French people of the old school, who decline to accept favors from anybody, and the Americans and other foreigners who are visiting the capital. So at least the managers say. And it is an undoubted fact that with the exception of the Comédie Française, the Opéra, and the Gaîté, which are subsidized by the State, hardly one of the theatres in Paris has been able to show profit for years past, or to retain the same management for more than a few seasons. The public that is fairly content with the free-ticket system lays the blame on the managers and authors. The critics blame the managers and the public, while the authors complain of foreign competition, insufficient mise-en-scène, and rage against the annual importations of German and Scandinavian drama.

The probabilities are that everybody, managers, public, critics, and authors alike, is in a measure responsible for the krach. That there is a dearth of good pieces cannot be denied. Even Dumas during the last years of his life produced nothing that could be counted a great "draw" or worthy of his reputation. Augier lost himself in political clouds, and to succeed them we have only M. Sardou, whose bag of tricks is a pretty deep one, though he is every day being found out.

But if the authors are mediocre, the critics, whose task it is to deal with their productions in the great organs of the press, are not a whit better. Barbey d'Aurévilly, who wrote with a golden pen in ink the color of blood, was somewhat of a mountebank in private life, but he was a man of genius, and who would say as much of M. Henri Fouquier, the theatrical Nestor of the

Figaro, or of Uncle Sarcey, the Sganarelle of the Temps. Where are the literary successors in the department of theatrical criticism to the impeccable Théophile Gautier, Jules Janin, or Alphonse Daudet? They are as conspicuous by their absence as any modern Molière, Sedaine, or Beaumarchais. The authors of to-day have (there is no gainsaying it) the critics that they deserve. The managers have the public that they deserve, and the public has the music halls that it prefers.

With respect to the importation of foreign pieces, that is a question of free trade which will always divide opinions. "La" Duse and D'Annunzio pleased some, and aggravated others. Wagner's public is assured, but there is a section that will never throw over its allegiance to Auber, Bizet, and Berlioz. The supporters of the Oeuvre Theatre, where most of the foreign experiments are made, (very inefficiently, it must be confessed,) are characterized as "snobs" by the hyperpatriotic, (though the very word "snob" is a foreign importation;) but among the number are some of the first literary men and artists in the country. So it is difficult to come to any precise conclusion, except that French dramatic art is, for more reasons than one, in a bad way.

On this subject some interesting opinions have recently been gathered, which may serve to throw a faint light upon the situation. M. Alphonse Daudet is disposed to think that the "drame à thèse"—"the play with a purpose"—is not likely to last very long. The personages in such a piece are necessarily rigid, puppet-like, and implacable. Wherever they go, they have a return ticket in their pockets. They are lacking in the "imprévu," the delicious illogicalness of life. In the theatre, he sees for the present nothing but disquietude, agitation, trepidation, and bicycles everywhere, and he attributes the krach to the dearness of seats, their awkward construction and arrangement, the length of the pieces and their entr'actes, and the laziness of the public, a laziness which comes from a too rapid comprehension of the trifling attention it gives to things in general, because it is devoured by the anxiety to show off, being an actor itself.

M. Victorien Sardou prefers to keep silence on the subject, and he is wise. A luminous opinion is contributed by M. Georges Ancey, who has just finished three new pieces, "Le Mariage," "L'Heritage," and "La Tutelle." He is precisely one of those playwrights with a purpose, who are being so greatly discussed. He is opposed to elaborate mise-en-scène, without recommending, however, a return to the simple methods of Shakespeare. He thinks that in a certain number of French theatres, including some of the principal ones, the metteur-en-scène or stage manager is too much of an upholsterer and too little of an artist, contenting himself with heaping cushions up on sofas and neglecting altogether those subtle details which aid in the comprehension of a dramatic work and create its atmosphere. The drama, he contends, has no moralizing mission. It should depend exclusively upon beauty and truth, and every dramatic work should be at the same time synthetical and analytical—synthetical in the choice of its characters and passions, and analytical as regards the details necessary for their expression.

That bitterest of stage satirists, M. Henri Becque, whose name is appropriate, for he never strikes without wounding, declares that he has a perfect horror of the piece à thèse. It is difficult to believe this in view of the "Corbeaux" and "La Parisienne," which are his masterpieces. However, he adds that such pieces are nearly always bad and their theses equally so. He used to think this in Dumas's time, and his opinion has not since changed—far from it. An exact and expressive mise-en-scène is what we want; the intervention which has high-priced milliners in dramatic performances is nothing less than scandalous. And M. Becque adds as a personal detail that he will be a candidate for the seat at the Academy left vacant by the late M. Meilhac, and if he is not elected he will not present himself any more.

One other opinion may be quoted as having considerable interest. It is that of M. Henri Lavedan, who is perhaps the most subtle master of dramatic dialogue that we have; the author of "Le Deputé Laveau" and the "Prince d'Aurec"; the life and soul of the Vie Parisienne. His new piece, "Catherine," is to be produced at the Comédie Française next season, and he has promised Antoine something for his new theatre at the Menus Plaisirs. He is convinced that mise-en-scène, to be useful, must be, above all things, intelligent. It is no substitute for a piece which is absent, nor can it save one that is valueless. A real masterpiece can do without mise-en-scène. Still, for his own pieces he is very particular as to the scenery. The krach does not seem to frighten him beyond measure. Authors lack good managers, but as an author he cannot say that managers lack good plays.

For the present the critics have not delivered themselves specially as to these momentous issues. There is M. Sarcey, who judges a piece by its receipts. M. Catulle Mendès is more independent, but he is opposed to foreign importations, and was very severe on La Duse, and tried to dig M. Lugné-Poë in the stomach with a sword, (though is he not himself somewhat a foreign importation?) M. Henri Fouquier is cautious and careful without being brilliant. He represents the noncommittal attitude of the Figaro. Then there is the ebullient M. Henri Bauer, with his curious resemblance to the late Alexandre Dumas, the elder, and his experiences at New Caledonia as a political transportee, and he is hand in glove with the free traders who support M. Lugné-Poë. Among them all, however, there is not one who is less of a newspaper reporter than a man of letters, if I except M. Jules Lemaitre, whose Renanesque principles of tolerance extend so widely that his judgments are a trifle colorless. Moreover, he has never been able to stomach M. Georges Ohnet, which proves that at bottom he is really like everybody else.

ROWLAND STRONG.

Boston Books for the Autumn.

ANNOUNCEMENTS THE PUBLISHERS MAKE OF BOOKS NOW WELL IN HAND.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—A tour of the publishing houses of Boston reveals the fact that preparations for the Autumn are now far advanced, as, indeed, they should be by Sept. 1. Among items of interest recently gleaned at the offices are the following:

Oliver Optic left two volumes of fiction ready for the press—"At the Front," the fifth of "The Blue and the Gray—on Land" series, and "Pacific Stories," the twelfth volume of "The All Over the World Library." The exclusion of this author's works from the Boston Public Library has greatly increased their sale, not by giving them the attraction of forbidden fruit, but simply by compelling young readers to buy the books instead of reading them at the city's expense, and as they do not ask for "library discount" it is not surprising that the publishers are enduring their fate with Christian resignation.

In the days before Holmes and Lowell had taught the New Englander to laugh, some of the broadest of his rather grim smiles were elicited by "The District School As It Was," published in Boston in 1833. The author, the Rev. Warren Burton, is now forgotten, but for many years its chapters were the staple humor of the school Readers, "How to Write," and "Spelling Down" being especial favorites, and later a "Supplication to the People of the United States," a brief paper on mispronounced words, was added to the list. All these have now disappeared, following into oblivion the scenes from the Rollo and Lucy Books and from "Evenings at Home," but the entire book, edited by Mr. Clifton Johnson, and provided with an introduction and a supplement containing reproduced pages from many curious old school books, is to be published this Autumn by Lee & Shepard.

There are more American translations of the Aeneid than any American scholar finds himself able to excuse, so bad are they, but among the good ones is Mr. Christopher Pearse Cranch's, which has hitherto dwelt apart in the comparative inaccessibility of three volumes, but it is now to descend to the democratic level of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s Student Edition. It will appear in a single volume, uniform with Bryant's "Iliad." High-school masters may now hope for a little relief from the monotonous repetition of the Bohn translation, annually offered to them by pupils as "My own, Sir."

The sixth and seventh volumes of Dr. Heinrich von Sybel's "The Founding of the German Empire by William I." will be issued in a translation by Helene Schimmelfennig, by Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co. These volumes, unlike the first five, have been composed without the aid of any State documents, Prince Bismarck's retirement having put an end to Dr. von Sybel's privilege of consulting them. In consequence the author's own reminiscences and the diaries, journals, and unpublished autobiographies of many important personages are his chief sources of information in addition to books already in print, and his preface rather dryly states his belief that they fully supply the place of the knowledge withheld. The index to the set is in the seventh volume.

"Talks on the Study of Literature," lectures delivered in one of the Lowell courses by Prof. Arlo Bates of the Institute of Technology, is announced by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A new edition of Dante's "Divine Comedy" and "New Life," prepared by Prof. L. Oscar Kuhns of Wesleyan University, is announced by T. Y. Crowell & Co. Cary's translation of the "Divine Comedy" and Rossetti's of the "New Life" are the text, but Prof. Kuhns adds new footnotes, recording the latest discoveries and emendations, and sometimes explaining Cary's own text when it is too archaic for the unscholarly. He has also furnished a biography of the poet, a description of the poem, and a series of illustrative photographs.

Mr. James Otis's new books for children are "The Boys of Fort Schuyler" and "The Signal Boys of '75." The latter is a story of the siege of Boston.

The Rev. F. B. Meyer, who is to visit this country in January, will be preceded by "A Good Start," a volume of sermons to be published by T. Y. Crowell & Co. This firm will also issue "Isaiah," a study of the first twelve chapters of the prophet, by Prof. H. G. Mitchell of Boston University. This book is a study of Isaiah the educated gentleman, and of his time, besides being a criticism of the "higher criticism."

Dean Farrar's "Men I Have Known," from the Temple Magazine, will appear this Autumn with the imprint of T. Y. Crowell & Co. It will contain recollections of Thackeray, Carlyle, Tennyson, Browning, Maurice, Arnold, Stanley, Hughes, Cardinal Newman, Pusey, Kingsley, Ludden, Darwin, Tyndall, Huxley, and Dr. Tait, a company representing the chief English authors, divines, and men of science. Among the Americans whom Dr. Farrar has met are Holmes, Lowell, Whittier, Cyrus Field, and George W. Childs.

Miss Isabel F. Hapgood has translated Baron Pierre de Coubertin's "The Evolution of France Under the Third Republic," and T. Y. Crowell & Co. announce it for publication later in the season. M. de Coubertin is chiefly known to Americans as the promoter of the revived Olympic games, his endeavors to awaken his countrymen to an interest in athletic sports, and as one who has made many visits to this country for purposes connected with popular education. Dr. Albert Shaw has written a highly commendatory preface for the book.

Cuba is to be the subject of at least one book for boys to be published this Autumn—"Under the Cuban Flag; or, The Cacique's Treasure," by Mr. Fred A. Ober. As journalist and as naturalist, Mr. Ober is acquainted with the Antilles, and he has chosen to use this knowledge in writing a story of adventure with the Cuban insurgents, rather than in a more serious way. His book will be published by Estes & Lauriat, whose Christmas book list also includes "The City of Stories," and "The Apprentice Boy," by Mr. Frank M. Bicknell. Both books will be illustrated, the former by Birch, the latter by George Foster Barnes. "The Lord of Lowedale," by Mr. R. S. Chetwode, is the story of an English lad's adventures at the Court of Charles IX.; its pictures will be by Mr. Grenville Manton. "Lights Out," by Mr. Robert Overton, is a collection of stories supposed to be told by two boys in the dormitory of an English school. For girls, Miss Elizabeth W. Timlow has written "Eunice and the Cricket," the third of the Cricket stories; Miss Edith Horsman, "The Two Altheas," a home story, and Mrs. Laura C. Richards, "The Three Margarets," a Summer story of three cousins.

Messrs. Roberts Brothers announce a new novel by Leigh Webster, whose "Another Girl's Experience" is not yet forgotten by its readers. The title of its successor is "Rich Enough"; its motto, "Poor and content is rich and rich enough."

"Guarding the Border," the fifth of "The War of 1812" series, by Dr. Everett T. Tomlinson, and "The Happy Six," by Penn Shirley, are announced for September by Lee & Shepard.

Renan's "L'Antechrist," newly translated and edited by the Harvard lecturer on ecclesiastical history, Prof. Joseph Henry Allen, is announced by Roberts Brothers. This work covers the interval between the arrival of St. Paul in Rome and the fall of Jerusalem, one of the most interesting in early Christian history, and the subject of an enormous controversy. The same firm announces the third and last volume of Adolph Harnack's "History of Dogma."

Miss Amanda M. Douglas's twenty-sixth novel is "Her Place in the World." It will be published in September by Lee & Shepard.

A biography of Bishop Bass, of the Episcopal Church, is announced by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and Riverside editions edited by George H. Browne.

The memory of one of the many Congregationalist ministers who have devoted themselves to studying the lives of their spiritual forerunners is recalled by the announcement that in the Autumn Messrs. Roberts Brothers will issue a volume of "Sermons," by the Rev. Ezra Hoyt Byington of Newton. He was the author of "The Puritan in England and New England," an interesting comparison of character and action.

Mr. Abram English Brown's "Beside Old Hearthstones," published Aug. 14, by Lee & Shepard, contains a reproduction of a page from the parish register of Pepperell Church, written by the Rev. Joseph Emerson, its pastor, and giving the names of his parishioners killed at Bunker Hill. One of these, Edmund Pierce, is recorded on the bronze tablets in Charlestown as Edmund Peers, and Benjamin Wood, a Pepperell man, is credited to Groton. In Pepperell, also, Mr. Brown discovered what might very fairly be called "The Sword of Bunker Hill," a weapon wielded by First Lieut. Joseph Spaulding, "of the foot company of the regiment whereof William Prescott, Esq., is Colonel," as his commission has it. The sword was originally the property of Major Rogers, who served the King in the French war. He accidentally let it fall into a lake, and gave it to young Spalding, who dived for it and recovered it. He was the officer whose cry, "They fall like pigeons," so encouraged his men. To-day it would be meaningless, but in 1775 Middlesex County boys well knew the wild pigeon which came in great flocks every Spring and Autumn. Mr. Brown has collected all his material from parish or family records, or from those who have talked with Revolutionary soldiers. He has yet another book in press, "Along Old Roadways." The Bunker Hill Monument Association devoutly hopes that he will find no more errors in its tablets. If he should discover any in the list of ward politicians inscribed upon one of its gateways as a memorial of a certain municipal administration which once gave it some money, and insisted on immortality in bronze as a receipt, the association might possibly feel grief, but it would conceal its emotions—and the offending tablet as quickly as might be.

The New Letters of Swift.

EXTRACTS FROM A SERIES WHICH GEORGE B. HILL BRINGS TO LIGHT.

"Some unpublished letters of Dean Swift," contributed by Mr. George Birkbeck Hill to the September Atlantic Monthly, will certainly call forth much attention. Writing to Knightley Chetwode on April 29, 1721, Swift says: "You have been horribly treated, but it is a common Calamity. Do you remember a Passage in a Play of Molière's mais qu Diable avoit il à faire dans cette Galère?" Mr. Hill tells us that the Dean was thinking of a passage in Molière's Les Fourberies de Scapin, the correct reading of which is: "Que diable allait-il faire dans cette galère?" Here Dean Swift's knowledge of French is brought in question. "Qu" for "que" is what we might call a bad break. It possibly was, however, a simple slip of the pen. The "avoit" for "allait" is not so terrible. "He was," says John Foster, "accomplished in French." Sir William Temple more justly said of him that "he has Latin and Greek, some French."

It does, however, look as if Jonathan Swift could write a very good French letter. There is a letter of introduction, written by the Dean in 1714-5, to M. Giraldi, in which a "Monsieur Howard" is presented. Giraldi was secretary to the Duke of Tuscany. The letter is a fairly long one, and not in the least awkward. There is about it a great deal more than an introduction, for in this letter Swift writes, referring to the Irish Parliament, "Ces messieurs sont tout-à-fait réso u de trancher une demi douzaine de têtes des meilleures d'Angleterre, et que vous avez fort bein connues et estimés." The letter is almost entirely political.

Chetwode was certainly a Jacobite, and an advanced one, as Mr. Hill shows, following him on his travels, for on the Continent he seems to have been always hovering around those centres where Stuart plottings were taking place. These were troublesome times in 1715. The Parliament, Mr. Hill writes, "sitting in Dublin, had passed a bill authorizing the Government 'to imprison whom they please for three months, without trial or examination.' I expect," continues Swift, "to be among the first of those upon whom this law will be executed. I am gathering up a thousand pounds and intend to finish my life upon the interest of it in Wales."

Swift hated and despised this Irish Parliament, and he described members as "those wretches here [Dublin] who call themselves a Parliament! They imitate the English Parliament as a monkey does a human creature." The Dean's aversion to this Parliament he expresses twenty years later: "I determined to leave town as soon as possible, for I am not able to live within the air of such rascals."

In December of 1715 he writes again: "To Knightley Chetwode Esq at ye Pell-Mell Coffee House in Pell-Mell-London:

"The Parlmt here are as mad as you could desire them; all of different Partyes are used like Jacobites and Dogs. All Conversation with different Principles is dangerous and Troublesome. Honest People get into Corners, and are as merry as they can. We are as loyall as our Enemyes, but they will not allow us to be so—If what they said were true, they would be quickly undone. Pray keep yr'self out of harms way: 'Tis the best part a private man can take unless his Fortune be desperate, or unless at least he has a fair Hazzard for mending his Publick."

Dean Swift was only an Irishman by fits and starts. Mr. Hill shows that when he writes, "We are here in horrible Fears," by "we" he means the Protestants. It looks as if the Dean had rather a contempt for both Irish Protestants and Catholics. Somebody writing him, when he was in London, about a political faction in Dublin, a squabble over the election of a Mayor, his reply was: "We regard it as much here as if you sent us an account of your little son playing at cherry stones." In 1718, Swift writes again to Chetwode, and invites him to Ireland:

"I have room enough in an empty Coach-house, w'h is at y'r service, yet I wish you would share the expense, and in return you shall fill the Coach-house with anything else you please—I fear you will return with great contempt to Irel'd, where yet we live tolerably quiet, as our enemyes seem to let us alone mearly out of wearyness. * * * I doubt you will make a very uneasy Change from Dukes to Irish Squires and Parsons, wherein you are less happy than I, who never loved great company, when it was most in my Power, and now I hate everything with a Title except my Books, and even in those the shorter the Title the better."

There can be no question but that Swift at this time had abandoned politics, and it is true that he had no liking for great company, and these lines of his may be quoted:

"He never thought an honor done him,
Because a Duke was proud to own him;
Would rather slip aside and choose
To talk with wits in dirty shoes."

Passing over several years Mr. Hill presents a letter written by Dean Swift at Galstown Sept. 14, 1721. Evidently the Dean wrote "Galstown" and "Gallstown" in-

differently, for letter of his "to Vanessa" of July 5, 1721, has for address "Gallstown." That letter to Vanessa is full of tender solicitude, and he concludes: "Mais soyez assurée, que jamais personne au monde n't été aimée, estimé adorées par votre ami que vous." This letter, then, of Swift's preceded but a month and a half the one Mr. Hill introduces. Swift writes: "For my own Part, I have learned to bear Everything and not to Say I with the Wind in my Teeth." In the Vanessa missive he writes that he is taking the world pretty much as it comes, though he does "converse with fools or impertinents to avoid spleen and sickness."

The Dean was at Galstown for his health, and he must have been the guest of George Rochefort, for he calls him "Our Landlord here," and Mr. Hill quotes Dr. Sheridan's amusing account of the house:

"'Tis so little, the family live in a press in 't,
And poor Lady Betty has scarce room to dress in 't;
'Tis so cold in the Winter, you can't bear to lie in 't,
And so hot in Summer, you are ready to fry in 't.
'Tis so crazy, the weather with ease beats quite through it,
And you're forced every year in some part to renew it."

What merry letters those were which passed between Jonathan Swift and Dr. Sheridan. The Dean's epistolary correspondence shows that. Toward the close of this same year Swift complains of his health, "having been almost three weeks pursued with a Noise in my Ears and Deafness that makes an unsociable Creature hating to see others, or be seen by my best Friends, and wholly confined to my Chamber." This deafness Mr. Hill believes commenced about this time.

"Five years before his death he wrote to his cousin: 'I have been very miserable all night, and to-day extremely deaf and full of pain. I am so stupid and confounded that I cannot express the mortification I am under both in mind and body. I hardly understand one word I write, I am sure my days will be very few; few and miserable they must be.' A little later his mind failed rapidly, and Swift became "'A driveler and a show.'"

Some of the remedies Swift tried assort themselves to the times he lived in, for he writes: "My Remedy was given me by my Tailer, who had been for years deaf, and cured himself, as I have done, by a Clove of Garlick Steeped in Honey, and put into his Ear, for which I gave him half a Crown after it had cost me five or six Pounds in Drugs and Doctors to no Purpose."

In this same letter he writes feelingly of an old servitor he had: "I have the best Servant in the World dying in the House, which quite disconcerts me. He was the first good one I ever had, and I am sure will be the last. I know few greater Losses in Life." The servant died, Swift buried him, and read the last service over him with tears in his eyes. In the epitaph which he wrote for him he had spoken of himself as "his grateful friend and master." "A gentleman of his acquaintance much more distinguished for vanity than wisdom, prevailed upon him to leave out the 'word 'friend.'"

Perhaps the Dean, when he grew older, was not so pleasant with his servants, for it may be remembered the character he wrote once for a servant: "Whereas, the bearer served me for one year, during which time he was an idler and a drunkard, I then discharged him as such; but how far his having been five years at sea may have mended his manners, I leave to the penetration of those who may hereafter choose to employ him."

Strange to say, this same servant came to Pope, anxious for a place. Pope found out why the Dean had discharged the man and learned that it was because he had been rude to a poor woman who had come to Swift's house for charity. Pope, being a philosopher, took the man into his service and he proved to be an able and honest servitor, and so he remained with Pope until the poet's death.

Miss Wilkins's Hero with an Ideal.*

Mary E. Wilkins has her "isms," but she holds in highest reverence human morality, and she finds in her hero Jerome the New England type of a man who would suffer privation, and death itself, rather than go back on his word. Let Jerome only not give up some $25,000 which he has inherited in a rather marvelous way and he can marry the girl he is dying of love for, can find a suitable husband for his sister, can start a factory in his town, can relieve the want in his own family, and yet Jerome will not keep the money which is honestly his.

The hero the author draws is in some ways as hard as nails. He has an astounding amount of will power, but at last, by luck as much as good management, overcomes all difficulties. The one terror in Jerome is the mortgage. That bond, as a dark cloud, seems to lower over the little New England town where the Edwards family lives. Old man Edwards, Jerome's father, it was believed made away with himself because he could not pay the interest on his mortgage. Everybody in and around Upham is in debt, and creditors are remorseless. The threat of being "sold out" makes many lives miserable.

Was there ever such a Shylock as Dr. Seth Prescott, who for his visits, his pills, and his potions demands of his patients land as a security, and so his bills and his fees not being paid, he secures big slices of the best farms in the neighborhood. Every child born or ill is good for an acre to Dr. Prescott. Basset the grocer is the meanest man on earth, and the author sketches him vigorously. He is so absolutely sordid that when he determines to commit suicide he tries to cheapen the price of the rope he wants to hang himself with.

If pretty Lucinda had not been the sweetest of her sex she would have given Jerome the sack long before, for it was a false pride that kept the man from declaring his love for her. If in "Jerome, a Poor Man," somewhat of the ascetic side of New England is shown, that grimness derived from Puritanical ancestors, still there is a good leaven of joviality there, and Eliphalet Means, John Jennings, Colonel Lampson, and, above all, Squire Merrit, are good fellows, and not averse to dipping their noses into a bowl of punch.

If the ideal a story teller puts to the front is a high one, the morality it teaches cannot fail in having excellent effects, and just such a hero, whose aim in life is to benefit humanity, is Jerome, and so the lesson in this romance is of the best.

Very Strong Stories.*

We declare that Villiers de l'Isle Adam's "The Torture of Hope," the story of a Jew under the tortures of the Inquisition, is the most terrible bit of fiction we have read for many a day. We cite this as generally descriptive of the sort of short story which has been attractive to those who have made the selections for "Clever Tales."

The opening story has much of the "clinquant," and by that is meant the metallic jingle Ludovic Halévy delights in. It is a Monsieur behind the stage at the opera, and "Faust" is on the boards. Figurantes make silly remarks, while arranging their costumes, and with their heads out of the windows of the dressing room see nothing but what is comic in a little revolution which is going on in the Parisian street outside. It is the contrast between the comedy inside and the tragedy outside which M. Halévy so brilliantly describes. "Karen," a short story of Alexander Kiellar, is of the saddest. While the fox is tracking the rabbit in the peat bog, sure of his prey, gray-eyed Karen silently does the work at the Krarup Inn, and she thinks that she is sure of a man's love for her, but she finds out too late that he is false to her and then there is one less rabbit and one girl the less, for in the peat bog both find peace. And as to the woman, sometimes they say: "There was once a girl in Krarup Inn by the name of Karen," and where Karen sleeps the winds sigh and moan, and nothing more is known. Readers have their idiosyncrasies—some care for the merry story, others for the grave, occasionally there are those who gloat over the depressing ones. All the stories Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke have selected essentially are "Clever Tales," and the translations admirable.

A Novel by Julian Sturgis.*

Pen is a distinct departure from the literary heroine of the "young person" order, and infinitely more entertaining in her newomanliness, unconventionalities, and unaffected breadth of sympathy. She makes such very excellent use of her liberty and latchkey that he would be a rusty and antedated critic who would grudge them to her.

She and her "clique" of good-natured, tolerant "society" people borrow much piquancy from the contrast of their cleverly careless, almost slangy conversation, and the conventional, aristocratic nature of their surroundings. The delightfully impassive Duchess of Buckland, the frightened little dancing girl, the heartless man of the world, and the unworldly "Pete," make a most entertaining jumble of individualities about "Pen's" heterogeneous luncheon table, with its massive silver and noiseless butler and waiting men.

But her methods are a trifle precipitate, as, for instance, in capturing her "Folly," the celebrated African traveler, at the moment of his arrival in London, bringing him up to luncheon within the hour, adopting him immediately into her "clique," having him promptly invited to stay over "Whitsuntide" at the country seat of her dear Duchess, and falling in love with him before the end of his visit. Of course he has done the same, on presentation, but any of Pen's readers can understand that.

It is small wonder that she puts new life and interest into the jaded "society" set in which she moves, gathers the best of them about her, does actual good to the wretched "working girl," and sends some real blood coursing even through the watery veins of Otto Pharamont, her would-be husband, whose true character she discovers for herself by a recklessly generous intrusion—to rescue a protégée—upon a young man's supper party.

There is a joyous, savage love of liberty in her that makes her struggle against absolute surrender even to love almost tragic.

It is saved from being that, however, for she is wisest in her "Folly," and gives herself at last to the man who was worthy of her, and who could not speak his gratitude because "something like an unspoken prayer was in possession of his throat."

*JEROME, A POOR MAN. A Novel. By Mary E. Wilkins. New York: Harper & Brothers.

*CLEVER TALES. Selected and edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. Boston: Copeland & Day.

*THE FOLLY OF PEN HARRINGTON. By Julian Sturgis. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

HARPER & BROTHERS

PUBLISH TO-DAY:

By William Dean Howells

AN OPEN-EYED CONSPIRACY. An Idyl of Saratoga. Post 8vo, Cloth, $1 00. (Uniform with the Library Edition of Mr. Howells's Novels.)

It will be remembered that some of Mr. Howells's most skillful effects in scene and character painting were achieved in one of his shorter novels, entitled "The Day of Their Wedding." It is to the same scene that he returns in this "Idyl of Saratoga," a story which is constructed with all his well-known deftness, humor, and intricate analysis.

By Henry Cabot Lodge

CERTAIN ACCEPTED HEROES And Other Essays in Literature and Politics. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, Uncut Edges and Gilt Top, $1 50. (In "Harper's Contemporary Essayists.")

Mr. Lodge's style is scholarly and apt, full of a shrewd knowledge of human nature and a quiet and characteristic humor, while long experience and a prominent position in political life lend weight to his views upon public affairs. The book is entirely up to the high standard set for the series, and as an example of what the American essay is at its best will find its way to many an essay-lover's shelf.

By the Author of
"The Love Affairs of an Old Maid"

FROM A GIRL'S POINT OF VIEW. With a Photogravure Portrait. By LILIAN BELL. 16mo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 25.

Miss Bell's former books have proved conclusively that she is a shrewd observer, and in the series of character studies which she has brought together under the title "From a Girl's Point of View" she is at her best. The book is an intimate analysis of the manner of the modern man, as seen with the eyes of the modern woman; and it is of interest not only to those from whose standpoint it is written, but to those at whom its good-humored shafts are directed.

By Kirk Munroe

THE PAINTED DESERT. A Story of Northern Arizona. Illustrated. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 25.

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By Mrs. W. K. Clifford *(NEW EDITION)*

MRS. KEITH'S CRIME. A Novel. With a Frontispiece from a Drawing by the Hon. J. COLLIER. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 00.

This work was originally published anonymously, and had the honor of being the most praised and abused of all of the issues of the year of its appearance. In this new edition, Mrs. Clifford has added a preface in which she relates some interesting facts concerning her motives in writing the story, and tells us of the powerful grasp with which the characters held her, though when the book was half finished it was put away, and then, months afterwards, the story took possession of her, and it was rapidly completed.

Drake's New England Coast *(NEW EDITION)*

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF THE NEW ENGLAND COAST. By SAMUEL ADAMS DRAKE. With Numerous Illustrations. Square 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $2 50.

The continued popularity of this book has led to the publication of a new edition at a lower price. This is an admirable guide both to the lover of the picturesque and the searcher for historic lore, as well as to stay-at-home travellers. Mr. Drake began one Christmas Day at Mount Desert, whence he went south, touching at many interesting points, to Norwich and Saybrook. There are nearly three hundred engravings, embracing views of scenery, portraits, incidents, etc., which serve to embellish a most graphic description of our New England watering-places, enlivened with bits of history and personal gossip.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York and London.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Ulysses S. Grant and the Period of National Preservation and Reconstruction. By William Conant Church. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Religion of Primitive People. By Daniel G. Brinton. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Golden Alaska. A Complete Account to Date of the Yukon Valley. By Ernest Ingersoll. 12mo. New York: Rand, McNally & Co. Paper.

The Story of Japan. By R. Van Bergen, M. A. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. $1.

British Central Africa. By Sir Henry H. Johnston, K. C. B. Large octavo. New York: Edward Arnold. $10.

FICTION.

The Last Days of Pompeii. By Lord Lytton. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

Charles O'Malley, the Irish Dragoon. By Charles Lever. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

The Christian. By Hall Caine. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Aphroessa, a Legend of Argolis. By George Horton. 16mo. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

Barbara Blomberg. By Georg Ebers. 18mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 2 vols. $1.50.

Just a Little Boy. By Alice Ashworth. 8vo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. 75 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Jupiter Jingles; or, a Trip to Mystery-Land. 8vo. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 50 cents.

Yellow Beauty. By Marion Martin. 8vo. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 50 cents.

The Encyclopaedia of Sport. Edited by the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire and F. G. Aflalo. Large octavo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Paper. Parts 5 and 6. $1 each.

Mifanwy (A Welsh Singer.) By Allen Raine. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Voices of Doubt and Trust. Selected by Volney Streamer. 12mo. New York: Brentano's.

Physics. The Student's Manual for the Study Room and Laboratory. By Le Roy C. Cooley. 12mo. American Book Company. $1.

The Young American. A Civic Reader. By Harry Pratt Judson. 12mo. New York: Maynard, Merrill & Co. 60 cents.

Manual of Physical Drill, United States Army. By First Lieut. Edmund. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

Christian Missions and Social Progress. By the Rev. James S. Dennis. 8vo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. Vol. I.

La Tribu d'Isidore. Par Victor Joge. 12mo. Paris: Antony et Cie. Paper, 3f 50c.

Author's Readings. Compiled and Illustrated by Arthur H. Young. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes.

Third Year in French. By L. C. Syms. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. $1.20.

Principles of Insurance Legislation. By Miles Menander Dawson. 12mo. New York: The Humboldt Library.

The Art of Conversing; or, Dialogues of the Day. 12mo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.

Natural Elementary Geography. By Jacques W. Redway. Large 8vo. New York: American Book Company. 60c.

The New York Times.

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, 1897.

Dickens and Wilkie Collins.

According to The Pall Mall Gazette, a number of letters having to do with the editorship and management of Household Words and All the Year Round have come to light. Charles Dickens's factotum was Mr. W. H. Wills, and through him came instructions to contributors from "the Chief." In some of Mr. Wills's memoranda are sentences which repeat Dickens's dicta. There was a great deal of preparation for the Christmas numbers and the plans were laid long in advance. We do precisely the same thing to-day, and the holiday numbers of the great New York magazines might be deemed ready, so far as text and illustrations go, during the month of September, and possibly some printing has been done earlier.

Wilkie Collins was the man of promise in Household Words. The Chief had written this about him: "He and I have talked so much of late years about fiction writing, and I see him so ready to catch at what I have tried to prove right, and to avoid what I have thought wrong, and altogether to go at it in the spirit I have fired him with." It seems that at some time Dickens entertained the idea of taking Wilkie Collins into collaboration, for he said to him: "Leave me this character or situation, and let me give you such advice about that." That gives a strange idea of the freedom Wilkie Collins was to indulge in in the joint literary job. In fact, it amounted to little or nothing. Dickens was always to be in control.

In collaboration the master mind invariably asserts itself. Maybe the most perfect collaboration known was the union of Erckmann and Chatrian. If there is any credence to be placed in the story of these two, it was Chatrian, the railroad employe, who made the plots and Erckmann who filled them up. This seems likely, because Erckmann's début in literature had taken place before he became acquainted with Chatrian, (1847.) This marriage brought about absolute perfection. We give for what it is worth a story once current in France in regard to these two men. When "L'Ami Fritz" was finished and still in manuscript, Erckmann read it to Chatrian. Then Chatrian, moved to tears, threw his arms around Erckmann, kissed him, and said: "Emile, my dear Emile, this is the most beautiful thing you ever wrote." "Nonsense, cher Alexandre," said Erckmann, blubbering, "It is you, dear fellow, who wrote it; really and truly, I have only been your automaton, your machine. To you naturally belong all the honors. Any idiot can write—turn phrases. It is only genius which invents."

It is just as well for the world that Dickens and Collins did not hitch their horses. Anyhow, in the work of getting out the English publication Collins seems to have been a very useful man. Manuscripts were referred to him, and Collins returned one to Wills, finding it "wushy to a degree." "Wushy," by the way, is an invaluable word. The positive is "wishy," the comparative "washy," and the superlative must be "wushy." At one time Household Words became messy, and the result was an uncommonly "wushy" number. Then Wills writes: "To-morrow the Chief will go to work again."

Avalanches of manuscript came to the office, and, following Dickens's orders, when they were not available they were returned, Wills using the phrase, "agreeable to my instructions." That "agreeable" was probably not agreeable to the writers.

To a general man of all work in the office Dickens must have written many a line. He is "pleased to see" that the blinds in the private drawing room at the office are pulled down; "otherwise my new carpet will get faded." This man attended to the mailing of books to Dickens when the Chief was away from home—in Paris or elsewhere. It was to Holsworth that Charles Dickens, Jr., sent a dispatch, bidding him send down certain distinguished London doctors to "Gad's" for a consultation. The date was June 9, and the dispatch read: "Mr. Dickens very ill. Most urgent." And urgent was it, for on that 9th day of June, 1870, Charles Dickens died.

A Bronte Letter to Thackeray.

In buying an old book, even a modern second-hand one, it is well to give a good look at the title page and the fly-leaves, because there may be an autograph there which may very much enhance the value of the book. Many a presentation copy finds its way to impossible places. Two years ago, in Ann Street, for 50 cents, an old novel was bought on which was written on a fly-leaf, "With the respects of James Fenimore Cooper, Esq." The book was in wretched condition, otherwise dear for 50 cents, but quite valuable for the autograph.

About five years ago a gentleman with the keenest appreciation of books picked up at a bookstand in a small New Jersey town an old Virgil, and paid for it $1, about what it was worth to the dealer. But on the inside leaves before the title page were numerous inscriptions, all written by boyish hands, showing the varied ownership of the book during some 75 years of the last century, and among these names were the early signatures of two lads who at their maturity became the most famous men in the Revolutionary period. The Virgil, strange to say, was in good order, though rather pencil-marked under certain passages, and with curious interlinear translations. The present owner of the book has been careful not to disturb them. Ernest D. North in The Bookman tells of a nice find made by a lady on a London bookstand:

Rummaging among the shelves, her eyes lighted upon a duodecimo volume in brown calf with no title on the back. * * * The first thing that attracted her eyes was the stamped coat of arms on the side. Upon opening the volume she saw it was a book on "The Policy of the Clergy of France to Destroy the Protestants of that Kingdom. London, 1681." Noticing that there was a fine handwriting inside of the front cover, what was my friend's delight to find that it was a letter from Charlotte Brontë to Thackeray, and it was as follows:

Haworth, Sept. 8.

Dear Thackeray: I herewith return your little work. I have found it very entertaining from beginning to end. There is no doubt that the policy of the French clergy at the time specified was to destroy Protestants and Protestantism as far as it was in their power so to do—history proves it indeed.

When I come to London I trust I may have the pleasure of seeing you for a few days, and until then, early in the new year, Believe me ever your sincere admirer,

CHARLOTTE BRONTE.

P. S.—Mr. Nicholls is very well, and sends his compliments. He hopes to accompany me to London early next year.

Charlotte Brontë wrote a minute hand-writing, suggestive of the chirography of a canary bird. At once she was conscious of the prize she had stumbled across. It was "a book loaned by Thackeray to Charlotte Brontë, and returned to him enriched with her own comment—surely this is beyond the means of the idler." The price was hesitatingly asked, and the bookseller said: "Oh, 3 shillings, mum."

Some cynical Frenchman has written that "women are generally honest, save when in business." Would any of the masculine sex have said what that lady did: "Do you know what is in this book?" Certainly the bookseller pretended that he did. He knew all about it. More than the woman did. There was a fac simile letter of somebody's. Three shillings was the price. He might have added: "Take it or leave it." Well, the lady did take it, and at his price, and went on her way with the precious volume tucked under her arm—and so virtue meets its own reward. It is not always necessary to drive sense into the seller, for generally, as the Roman phrase goes, "caveat emptor." The Bookman reproduces the title page of the Thackeray book and a fac simile of the Brontë letter.

Additional Light on Trelawny.

In the Athenaeum some information is given relating to Trelawny during his stay at Usk, in the County of Monmouth, where he arrived about 1845. There really is little that is prepossessing in Edward John Trelawny's character. He was a type of the egotist, and if he were an unconscious one that makes him none the less responsible. In his marital relationship Trelawny was worse than bad.

Trelawny was attracted by the beauty of Clifton, in the heart of the old King Arthur country, and he made it his home, settling there with Mrs. Trelawny and their two sons. He rented a house, and here his daughter Letitia was born. Letitia will be remembered, because Millais painted her in his picture "The Search for the North Pole." After a while Trelawny moved to a house across the river, known as the "Twyn Bell," which he christened the Cot. Afterward he bought a fairly large estate called Cefn Ila. Mr. M. B. Byrde writes:

The last four years of his connection with the neighborhood were spent at Cefn Ila, and it was from that house the family left for London, disunited, never again to dwell in love and peace together. The interest attaching to these eleven years at Usk lies in the fact that here the drama of disillusion, bitterness, and final alienation was played out which began with the romantic elopement of Lady Goring with the gallant, adventurous spirit, the friend of Byron and of Shelley. She had been ill used and unhappy; Trelawny had championed her and won her passionate and grateful attachment. Together they fled, braving the world's opinion—no great act of courage on his part, who had lived all his life in its defiance, but a fiery trial for so sensitive a woman. Then at Usk years after Nemesis overtook her. She could not condone in the lover what she had resented so deeply in the husband, and for the second time she threw off her bondage. But this time it was to face the world alone. These ten or eleven years are also memorable as Trelawny's longest, if not his only, sojourn in the country.

Trelawny was certainly a man of importance in the country round, and was apparently well liked. He had his cronies, and among them were the Vicar of Llanbadoc, whom he called "Master Arthur"; a lawyer of the name of Partridge, nicknamed "the Bird," and "the Doctor," a medical gentleman not long deceased. He always spent Sunday afternoons with him and drank tea. That Trelawny made the tea himself, after a fashion of his own, and that his guests drank it out of large basins instead of cups, is one of the reminiscences that most flourishes in Usk.

Trelawny planted trees, the seedlings having been brought from Byron's grave, and he nursed these with infinite care. There is to-day a corner of a road, clad with verdure, which dates from the period of Shelley and Byron. He seemed to be very fond of children, only he was wilful in regard to them, as the following story shows:

The daughter of a well-known solicitor in practice at Usk was a favorite with Trelawny. He used to inveigh against her long curls, the pride of her mother's heart, but much in the way of the little girl's lively frolics. Trelawny sympathized with her, and one day cut every tress off her head and sent her home without a word of apology for the high-handed proceeding. The mother did not resent it openly. "It was of no use being angry with Mr. Trelawny," said the narrator. "He would only laugh and declare he did quite right."

Trelawny was a very daring man unquestionably, a man with a "temperament," for he it was who for curiosity's sake uncovered Byron's foot after death so as to find out whether it was or was not a club-foot. The man did many things at Cefn Ila which a better sense of decency would not have permitted to-day. When the break-up took place, and the furniture and books of Cefn Ila were sold, it was a gala day for the country people around, because it was open house, with abundance of food—but no liquors. This summary of Trelawny's character Mr. Byrde gives as follows:

Big in every way he must have been, but not great; demanding much room, as big people do, for mind and body; selfish, yet capable of unselfish deeds; limited in sympathy, but irresistible where he gave it; brave always, noble sometimes, commonplace never—such he seems to have shown himself to our Usk folk in the eleven years of his country life.

And it may be added that he was an impossible man to live with. What was the exact appreciation in which Byron held Trelawny, is still under dispute.

Primitive Trephining.

Twenty years ago Dr. Brocca called attention to the curious fact that trephining was practiced in the Stone Age. The question in dispute is to-day: Did primitive man trephine in a purely surgical sense, so as to relieve human suffering, or did he practice it so as to procure amulets, supposably endowed with magical qualities, or was the operation performed so as to produce epileptics? these epileptics being supposedly endowed with powers of prophecy.

Trephined skulls have been found in Denmark, Russia, Poland, Bohemia, France, Belgium, in Portugal, and in Africa. Mr. Squier found a trephined skull in a Peruvian grave. Two crania thus trephined coming from South America are to be seen in the Army Medical Museum at Washington. Mr. McGhee has shown that many of the trephined must have died under the operation. Think, however, of primitive surgery going so far as to introduce under the portion of the incised skull a plate of silver.

There are, strangely enough, survivals of that belief in the potency which the skull or a fragment of man's brain case was once supposed to possess. A bit of skull is an American Indian "medicine." Water placed in a skull is still supposed to have curative powers, and not so long ago the Scottish Review reported a case where an epileptic was told by an old woman to find a skull, to fill it with well water, and to drink from it, and be cured.

Recently there was published in "L'Anthropologie" a memoir relating to the Berbers, living in the Aurès, on the southeast border of the Algerian plains, who practice trephining. Dr. Malbot writes that a native doctor showed him a "skull with a dozen circular holes in it," and on examination the French surgeon was satisfied that the holes had been pierced while the man was alive. Dr. Malbot says that "the natives have recourse to trephining for blows or wounds on the head; it does not matter how long before the blow may have been given, if only a sick person can remember that he has had one. The operation is by no means a severe one, as the people have a most remarkable recuperative constitution. A woman, tired of the conjugal yoke, has been known to call in the services of a trepanner in order to procure a divorce from her husband by producing a piece of her skull, which she affirmed had been broken by his ill-treatment."

The very much perforated skull from the Berber country has been placed in the Natural History Museum of Paris.

Transfer Lithography.

Some months ago there was a somewhat acrimonious dispute between Mr. Pennell and others in relation to transfer lithography, Mr. Pennell calling it a high art and his opponents holding contrary views. The following is taken from The Saturday Review, and we should certainly deem the French opinion as closing the subject:

In France, we learn from La Lithographie, the monthly organ of the French lithographic artists, the decision in the case of Pennell vs. Sickert and Harris has been received with sardonic amusement. To our neighbors it is incomprehensible that a jury of twelve respectable tradesmen should be called upon to decide an important question of art technique, and the decision is the more ridiculous in their eyes because, as it happens, a jury of exhibition experts has just decided that transfer lithography is not lithography. M. Paul Maurou, a well-known French lithographer, who obtained the medal of honor in 1892, says that transfer lithography is a blind process comparable only to the use of tracing paper by a schoolboy to help him to draw correctly. Both the editor of La Lithographie and M. Georges Lopisgich, another well-known painter and lithographer, insist upon the danger to lithography of simplifying processes which produce that scourge, the amateur, and lead to the degradation of true art. We are glad to know that French expert opinion is on our side.

Jean Ingelow's Workbag.

Once on a time those three verse makers, Dora Greenwell, Christina Rossetti, and Jean Ingelow, must have had their disputation as to their respective ability with needles. Maybe, as The Athenaeum suggests, when the propriety of darning stockings was considered as one of woman's particular duties, somebody had probably chivvied the writing woman generally and howled at her "Go spin, ye jades; go spin!"

It might be that the noble example of Mary Somerville was paraded before the trio, for the lady who published "The Mechanism of the Heavens" worked for hours with her astronomy, and then amused herself with turning a hem and sewing, her work being exquisite for its neatness.

It was as far back as 1863, when the three had a talk, probably about domestic duties, that to show how she could sew, Dora Greenwell sent Miss Rossetti a workbag of her own manufacture, and Christina thanked her for it, but not very expansively. But whether Christina Rossetti picked up her thimble and threaded her needle is doubtful. But Jean Ingelow went into the competition, and this is a letter of hers of February, 1864:

6, Denmark Place, Hastings.

My Dear Miss Greenwell: I have for some time been anxious to write to you, both to thank you for your kind note and for the poems you sent me. I like them much, and really think they are likely to reach the class for which they were written. The poor men here are all of the seafaring class, or I should have given those verses away. Do you know that I have finished a bag for you? I shall send it, I think, by railway, for my brother is coming to-morrow, as usual, and he will convey it as far as London. The pattern is of my own invention! Is the kettle-holder worked yet? I shall be so proud of it. When I next see Miss Rossetti I shall ask for proof that she can do hemming and sewing.....It is a pleasure to me that you like those little stories. They have not much in them, but it was an amusement to me to write them; writing for children is so completely its own reward; it obliges one to be simple and straightforward, and clears away some of the mystical fancies in which one is apt to indulge, and which are a mere luxury. They never do us any good, and I am often humiliated by meeting with sensible fellow-creatures who ask me what some of them mean.....There has been so much leisure here that my new volume is all but finished. It is, however, not to be printed yet. I am, believe me, very affectionately yours,

JEAN INGELOW.

The workbag, a treasured relic, the writer describes in The Athenaeum. It was charming in design, garlands of flowers on a black cloth ground. As to Christina Rossetti, it does not seem as if even a sampler of her's had ever been forthcoming. It is pleasant to know that though the hardest tasked of literary women, Mrs. Oliphant was a most accomplished housewife, and that her sewing and knitting were models of neatness.

Ruskin.

Painter in words, on whose resplendent page,
Caught from the palette of the seven-hued bow,
The colors of our English Turner glow,
Silver of silent stars, the storm's red rage,
The spray of mountain streams, rocks gray with age,
Gold of Athena, white of Alpine snow,
Cool green of forests, blue of lakes below,
And sunset-crimsoned skies—O seer and sage,
Crowned with wild olive, fine of sense and sight,
In thy prophetic voice, through work, trade, strife,
The stones cry out: "By truth the nations live,
And by injustice die. Be thy weights right,
Thy measures true. These be the lamps that give
The way of beauty and the path of life."

—R. R. Bowker in the September Century.

Private Book Clubs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Saturday Review of Books and Art has had articles of interest concerning book clubs for some weeks. Will you give space to an account of the one which was the parent of the Yonkers Club, of the first book club started in Albany, and of many others in all parts of the Union?

A small club was started in Sing Sing, N. Y., thirty-four years ago by the sister of the late Theodore Winthrop (Mrs. Sarah Weston). At her death, in 1864, Mrs. Pierce Van Cortlandt, a woman of great literary attainment, took charge of the Ossining Book Club, and made it a success for more than thirty years. Miss Van Cortlandt continues it since her mother's death, in 1895. It has been a most popular club.

The character of the books is such as to suit all tastes. Two hundred and fifty books are circulated during the club year. They are passed, according to the lists in each book, on the 1st and 15th of each month. Members have the privilege of buy-

ing at half cost the books that have completed their rounds.

Every two years lists are printed of those that have not been sold through the process of writing the name on a fly leaf (and so engaging a book.) Few are left over. The unsold ones are given to hospitals, life saving stations, &c.

These book clubs are becoming necessities in the country, where there is no access to a public library. There should be one in every village.

CATHARINE T. R. MATHEWS.
Croton-on-Hudson, Aug. 30, 1897.

The Stockholm Exhibition.

PEASANT CABINS AND PEASANT DANCES—ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURE BY BOBERG—SWEDEN AND NEW ENGLAND

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 19.—The Exhibition of Arts and Industries at Stockholm has many features common to all such affairs; every new enterprise of the sort attempts to present some novelty or other; so, by the time the century has quite spun itself out, Paris will be put to her trumps to offer a spoiled world au grand fin de siècle, anything that is really fresh and hitherto unseen. What can Stockholm offer meanwhile?

Well, Stockholm's exhibition presents three novelties—its agreeable disposition of buildings, not one of which crushes the unlucky tourist with its mass and the impossibility of looking at its contents; then a peculiar architecture heretofore unknown among the spicy forests of Sweden or the steppes of Russia or the loamy plains of China; and, third, the ethnological annex which is designed in order to show in houses, cabins, huts, in beasts of burden, in cattle, men, women, and children the peculiarities of life in high latitudes this side of the polar circle.

Stockholm seems to be built on two or three rivers, the lively, flowing waters of the Mälaren and Saltsjön suggesting the Hudson and East Rivers off the Battery rather than inland lakes. Imagine the Battery stretching out with a bridge to a largish island, and that island extending a bridge to Bedloe's. Imagine exposition buildings rising at the water's edge on Governors Island, which is much higher and hillier and extends far down the bay opposite the Liberty statue. The water racing under the bridges is lumpy, like that off the Battery, and many small omnibus launches shoot in and out, carrying people to and from the exposition as well as from one part of the city to the other. On the hills above the exhibition buildings is a park established by the Northern Museum, whose unfinished new building forms part of the complex of the industrial exhibition itself. This park, called Scansen, from an old fort once crowning the hill, is the most notable of the three novelties to be seen at the fair.

It owes its origin to the enthusiasm of Dr. Arthur Hazelius for the study of the peoples of the North. Here are Laps and Samoyeds, peasants from Dalecarlia and Denmark, Norway, and Eastern Sweden. For the most part, they live in houses, huts, or tents with their wives and children, their dogs and cattle about them. With small appropriations the museum has managed to give some idea of the life about the North Cape, as well as in various districts of Scandinavia. Every afternoon a procession headed by village musicians approaches a platform; they wear strange garments and play instruments yet more ancient. Following them is a gay band of children dressed in the various costumes that still linger in remote districts, from Lapland to Schleswig Holstein; they dance a great variety of dances, some of which are universal in Sweden, being danced by the children of the cities, as well as the country, at Christmas and on St. John's Eve, the two heathen festivals of Yule and Summer solstice which Christianity baptised as its own. Then comes a procession of young men and women, who dance, among other things, a Virginia reel or Sir Roger de Coverley, said to be a very old dance in Sweden, and, if so, possibly the origin of that old English dance. Among the maidens is a little Lapp with yellowish complexion, dressed in the blue and red Lapp costume; she enjoys the fun quite as much as the blue-eyed, pale, golden-haired girl, with rosy, high cheekbones, from the neighborhood of Stockholm. The young men, lean, tall, with shortish noses, long upper lips, and broad jaws, are types of those one sees in every town, not excluding New York.

Sweden recalls the Eastern States of the Union in many ways. One sees lank, serious-looking Yankees at every twist and turn, blond girls, who go about in city or village as if accustomed to be treated respectfully by men; slim girls, usually with the bony framework defined without being accentuated, seldom beautiful, but almost always sweet and companionable-looking. Unlike the United States are the old farmhouses with thatched roofs, held in place by roof-tree knees, such as one sees in Southern Sweden, but as one gets northward the exclusively wooden architecture, the rail fences, the forests, and shining lakes suggest Maine, and in the higher hills the stone walls, red barns, and farmhouses, with white trimmings, recall New Hampshire and the hilly parts of Pennsylvania. The popular types of men and women repeat themselves far oftener than with us, but there are none of them which do not recall some of ours. The railway men and the cars are decidedly American. Everything is freer and less watched by soldiery, police, and Bumbledom than is the case in Germany and France; the people move about independently, without casting shy looks out of the corners of their eyes, expecting somebody in uniform to bellow at them for having overlooked a notice to keep off, or keep away, or keep still! In fact, one breathes in Scandinavia and Denmark quite another air; it is necessary to cross Europe to Switzerland before one finds people who seem to have as much self-respect and right to their own opinion as the Scandinavians.

A queer figure at the peasant dances in the Scansen annex is a portly man in a long frieze coat, a cap of the same stuff, decorated with a red bow, and a capacious yellow striped waistcoat. He wears rude boots, into which his baggy trousers are tucked. On nearer inspection his face proves to be painted with rouge and crow's feet, while the frowsy yellowish hair under his cap is false. He is a gentleman, with a mania for dialects and peasant life, working here under a false name. Doubtless the actor instinct in him finds vent in this way. He directs the children in their dances, and from a stump sings dialect songs and tells Swedish dialect stories and jokes to an ever-admiring public of rustics and cits. A lady was until lately doing much the same thing; dressed in peasant garb, she told stories and sang peasant songs. But since the departure of Andrée (pronounced Andráyay, with the last ay very light) this lady has sung no more. Rumor has it that she and the venturesome balloonist are betrothed; the uncertainty as to his fate makes it impossible for her to take part in these self-imposed duties.

The balloon that goes up on Saturday afternoons with two or three people does not look very dramatic; it is hard to imagine harm coming to Andrée from indulgence in such an innocent sport; but the fact is that many Swedes whose opinions are worth something consider Andrée's chance of escaping from the polar circle small. Those who are more hopeful point to Nansen's long absence from his ship before meeting with human beings, and hold that if nothing goes wrong with his sledge, boat, and provisions, while landing on the ice, he can survive the journey southward into habitable parts.

Another new point of the Stockholm Fair is the architecture of the main building invented by Boberg. If at first sight one thinks of Russian cathedrals with a central dome and groups of minarets, a nearer view quite dispels that idea. The central dome is more like the roundhouse for locomotives. At four points of its circumference rise slender towers; at the level of the cupola on the dome these four towers are united with the cupola by four straight bridges. These towers contain elevators, and the bridges allow the public access to the cupola, a lookout from which one can obtain a bird's-eye view of Stockholm and its lakes beyond. The trouble with Mr. Boberg's design is not so much its lack of beauty, for to demand beauty as well as originality is to ask too much of an architect. Its error is that the four elevator tubes are not so treated, are not so built in proportion with the central mass, that one perceives that human beings are to use them. They are too small for towers and too large for tubes. The result is a building which looks like some round vessel—like a sugar bowl set in a framework and inverted.

The new building for the Nordiska Museet has more substantial claims to architecture; it is handsomely carried out in gray and red stone in a late Gothic style of building suggestive of the seventeenth century. The main entrance has above it a wide window with lancet openings, crowned by a frieze with human figures in highest relief. At present some of the suites are used for exhibiting special inventions in surgery and medicine; when the exhibition buildings are removed it will join with the zoological and ethnological collections in the open air, on the hill above, to form a very unusual sort of museum, such as scarcely exists anywhere else. Perhaps at that time Finnish farmhouses, dresses, villages may form part of the exhibit; for at this fair the Finns are singularly lacking, and for this reason: When the fair was designed it was proposed to have Finland very well represented, not only in living models up in Scansen, but with their wares and products in the exhibition galleries down by the brink of the Saltjön. It was replied that the permission of the Russian Government must first be asked. The Russian bear was solicited and did not growl, but with its usual tortuous method—outwardly polite, inwardly a treacherous tyrant—it sent a Russian, not a Finnish, exhibit.

Finland has been alternately Swedish and Russian; for a long time there were Swedish leanings in Finland, particularly among the city populace, which largely spoke Swedish. But under the wise independence which was left the Finns during the greater part of this century they have till recently preferred the Russian. Very lately, however, an overbearing policy has shown itself; efforts are making to diminish Finnish independence and discourage the Finnish language; hence, it may be, the Russian Government had a bad conscience and feared that its latest intolerance in Finland may have turned the Finns toward Sweden. So is it that politics enter into these professedly innocent affairs, the international exhibitions of our peace-loving century.

"The House of the Seven Gables" is to be published by Messrs. Service & Paton of London in fine form, with numerous illustrations. Dr. Moncure Conway is to write the introduction, which will be biographical and bibliographical. Among other matter there will be published a letter from a representative of the Pinchon family protesting against the use of that name for the terrible Judge in the story. The Athenæum says that there actually was a Judge Pynchon in Salem, but that Hawthorne was unaware of the fact, and had invested a very honorable gentleman with the cruel traits of his own ancestor, Judge John Hathorne.

Hamilton Cole and His Books.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE MAN AND HIS LIBRARY—ROBERT HOE'S GUTENBERG BIBLE.

Now that September is with us again, and the season for sales of books will soon begin, it is interesting to recall a collection formed in New York and sold here, and to which the recent Ashburnham sale, as many other sales have done, directed new attention. Reference is made to the Hamilton Cole collection, which contained a Gutenberg Bible. A number of libraries have been rendered notable because they contained copies of this Bible, the first of printed books. Lord Ashburnham's collection, which had so many book rarities, was fortunate in this respect, and it is reported that its copy of the Bible has come to this city to make additionally interesting and valuable the finest of all private libraries—that of Robert Hoe. Of the books gathered by Mr. Hoe, bibliographers write with enthusiasm, as, indeed, they do of the well-formed library of Brayton Ives, in which was also a Bible of 1450-55, and from which came the "Libro del Cortegiano del Conte Baldesar Castiglione," bound for Jean Grolier, and now one of the chief treasures of the Hoe collection. The Ashburnham Bible, printed on vellum, brought in the recent sale in London $20,000; the Ives Bible, a paper copy, with seventeen leaves in fac simile, fetched in 1801, $14,800. The price paid by Mr. Ives for his Bible is not known. It has been said that he gave Hamilton Cole, its former owner, $10,000 for it; it has been stated, too, and by a friend of the late lawyer and collector, that the sum in question was $15,000.

Hamilton Cole was a scholar and a bibliophile. As was said of Edward H. Bierstadt, he was a collector who knew his books. Those books were not many in number, but they were selected with care and taste, and when the smallness of the collection is considered, it should be remembered that it included a Gutenberg Bible and an extra illustrated "Complete Angler," that ranks with the Adee and Matthews Waltons. Like S. L. M. Barlow, the owner of the Bible and the illustrated Walton was a lawyer. He never married, but had bachelor apartments in St. Mark's Place, where he lived among his books, having many friends in the living world, but few intimates besides the inanimate ones upon his shelves. His father was a physician, and his birthplace was Claverack, N. Y. In 1858 he was graduated at Yale, and then traveled extensively in Europe. He studied law under Judge Van Vorst, was admitted to the bar in 1860, and built up a large practice. Few lawyers were more prominent than he, and he was known as a man of a very high and honorable professional standard. He died in 1889, one day, it is odd to note, after his old preceptor in the law.

The copy of the Gutenberg Bible owned by Hamilton Cole, afterward by Brayton Ives, and now by J. W. Ellsworth, was formerly in the possession of George Brinley. On April 7, 1881, Mr. Cole secured it for $8,000, outbidding Mr. Ives. A few years later he sold it to the collector who had rivaled him in the auction room. The Bible was in two folio volumes, with 641 leaves printed in double columns, 42 lines to the column. It was in the original binding, thick oak boards, covered with stamped calf, with ornamented brass corners and centre pieces with bosses. The first volume should have had 324 leaves, but lacked one; the second had 301 leaves and lacked sixteen. Each leaf measured 11½ by 15⅛ inches. When the Bible became part of the Ives collection some very old paper was obtained and the missing leaves were reproduced by photo-lithographic fac simile. Even in its imperfect state it was a splendid book, and was said to be the most beautiful of all known copies on paper. Mr. Cole thought it too expensive a book to be in his modest library and disposed of it for that reason. He had collected before its acquisition, and he collected until his death. He had then 595 books, and, in addition, an interesting collection of prints.

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, April 7, 8, and 9, 1890, his library was sold at Bangs's, and realized the sum of $14,000. A manuscript of the fifteenth century on vellum, a folio bound by Matthews in dark green morocco, containing ten treatises on logic by Aristotle, Porphyry, and Boetius, brought $40, and a rare work of St. Augustine, a quarto of twenty-one leaves, printed in the type of the Catholicon of 1460, attributed to Gutenberg, $31. It was bought by Gen. Rush C. Hawkins, the author of an invaluable bibliography upon the books printed by Gutenberg and other early printers. Eighty dollars obtained a manuscript on vellum, a folio, made in the eleventh century, of the Bible in Latin in the Roman Minuscule characters. Formerly it was in the Libri collection, which was sold in London in July, 1862. The sum of $340 was paid for another manuscript on vellum, one of the fifteenth century, the Bible in Latin, in two volumes, a duodecimo, in minute but clear Gothic letters. It was bound in crimson morocco by Matthews, and a reproduction of the binding was given in the catalogue. Matthews regarded the binding as one of his masterpieces, and in a letter that accompanied the manuscript said that it as a sample of American work I think it unique." The design on the covers was a copy of the work on a Plantin Bible bound by Le Gascon, in the library of the Marquis d'Adda.

Four books of manuscript hire of the officers of the French Navy for 1770, 1771, 1772, and 1773 went for $40. Padeloup had bound them for Louis XV. in red morocco, with linings of olive, and in olive morroco with linings of red. The "Bibliorum Utriusque Testamenti Incones." Frankfort, 1571, by Jost Amman and others, fetched $22.50. It was the copy of Bonaventura Vulcanius, the scholar, and had his autograph and those of various friends. Fifty-seven dollars bought the "Bochas" of London, printed about 1560, and translated by Lidgate, known as "the Shakespeare Boccaccio," because it is the edition he used for some of his plots. Bullart's "Academie des Sciences et des Arts," Brussels, 1695, bound by David, in crimson morocco, brought $64 for the two volumes, and a large paper copy of the original edition of Burton's "Book Hunter," Edinburgh, 1862, $37. The "Navis Stultifera" of Brant, Basel, 1506, fetched $21, and Barday's translation, London, 1570, printed by John Cawood, $57. They were in Matthews bindings, brown and blue morocco. The "Revelationes Sancte Birgitte," Nuremberg, 1500, bound by Matthews, in brown morocco, was obtained for $21; the "Demosthenes," Venice, 1504, printed by Alans, for $39; Dunlap's "History of the Arts of Design," New York, 1834, for $20, and Fuller's "Worthies," London, 1662, for $21.

There were six large paper copies of Ireland's "Records of the New York Stage," 1866, in the Cole library. One bound by Bradstreet, brought $46, and the others ranged in price from $36 to $32. A book of "Hours" of Pigouchet, printed in Gothic type on vellum for Simon Vostre, Paris, 1498, was sold for $105, and another of Guillaume Anabat, without date, but with the calendar for 1500 to 1520, printed on vellum for Gillet Hardouin, for $95. Matthews had bound them in blue morocco. Still another "Hours," in Latin, printed on vellum by Germain Hardouin, with the almanac for 1520 to 1532, and bound by Matthews, fetched $60, and the Elzevir "Imitatione Christi" $25. "Divinae Institutiones," a manuscript of the fifteenth century on vellum, in a fine Matthews binding, brought $50. It was a folio of 313 pages, with illuminated initials. In the Ives sale, a year later, it was again disposed of—this time for $85. Langland's "Vision of Pierce Plowman," bound by Bedford, and printed by Robert Crowley in London in 1550, fetched $50; the German "Legend of Saint Hedwiga," published in Breslau in 1504, $24; Pope Leo's bull of excommunication of Martin Luther, Rome, 1520, $25; Luther's reply, Wittemberg, the same year, $21; and the "Epistola Lutheriana," same place and date, $13. The three Luther items were bound by Matthews uniformly in blue morocco.

Montaigne's "Essays," London, 1743, translated by Cotton and bound by R. W. Smith, fetched $34.50, and a Roman missal, a manuscript on vellum of the fifteenth century, containing sixteen large and eighteen smaller miniatures, bound by Matthews, $176. Politor's curious work on demonology, "De Lamiis et Phitonicis Mulieribus," about 1490, was bought for $20, the original edition of Natalis's "Evangelicae Historiae Imagines," Antwerp, 1593, for $77.50, and a large copy of the Nuremberg Chronicle, 1493, appropriately bound by Matthews, for $180. The first edition, Venice, 1499, of the "Hypnerotomachia Poliphili," bound by Clarke & Bedford, was secured for $145. Copies have sold abroad for 1,500f. and 2,000f. The second edition, Venice, 1545, went for $90, the Paris edition of 1561 for $45, and Beroalde's treatise on the book, Paris, 1600, for $22. Prynne's "Histrio Mastrix," London, 1633, brought $14; the "Oratoriae Artis Epitomata," Venice, 1482, $42; Sand's "Petite Fadette," Paris, 1867, presented by the authoress to Henry Harrisse, $9; the Pickering "Shakespeare," on India paper, bound by Bedford, $23, and a manuscript on vellum of 224 pages, done in the fifteenth century, bound by Matthews in brown morocco, $70.

Fifty dollars obtained a fine copy of the "Memoires de Sully," 1638 and 1662, and $17 the "Von Anfang" of Thurnier-Bach, with illustrations by Amman and Feyerabend, Frankfort, 1566. The "Ekshybalayourou," by Urquhart of Cromarty, London, 1652, written in praise of famous Scotchmen, was secured for $28; Gavin Douglas's version of the Aeneid, London, 1553, printed by W. Copland, for $35, and the first edition of Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," Brooklyn, 1855, for $18. There were three other manuscripts in addition to the ones described in Mr. Cole's collection. Two were of the fifteenth century, and the third, written in Norman French on English law, was done about 1600. There was a large number of "Dance of Death" books and engravings. They sold well, a series of forty-four India-ink drawings by Emanuel Bichel, 1721, fetching $18. The 1803 English edition of Holbein was from the libraries of George III., Prince William Henry, afterward William IV., and his son, Col. FitzClarence, Earl of Munster. An interesting Virgil was the Paris edition of 1532, once owned by Philip Melancthon, and with the great reformer's marginal notes. Old English literature was not a feature of the Cole library, yet in it were original and early editions of Browne, Chapman, Chaucer, Cotton, Davies, Lilly, Marlowe, and Quarles.

Though Hamilton Cole was a member of the Grolier Club, only two of the club's publications were in his library when it was sold. One was De Vinne's "Christopher Plantin," 1888, and the other, Irving's Knickerbocker," 1888. The latter brought $74. Of bibliographical works, Mr. Cole had a little collection. He had Lowndes and Brunet, of course, and an extraordinary number of the now antiquated books and pamphlets of Gabriel Peignat, the French bibliographer. He had everything, from Peignat's "Manuel Bibliographique," 1800, to Simmonet's essay on his life, 1863, besides the catalogue of his library and two

special Peignat bibliographies. They brought from $6.40 down to 60 cents each, which was more than they would have realised in Paris, where Peignat is but little regarded. There was an extra illustrated copy of Griffith's "Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica," London, 1815, which fetched $18, and a complete set of the "Français Bibliophile," Paris, 1868-73, which sold for $38.50. There were the "Bulletin du Bibliophile," Paris, 1834-63; Cohen's "Guide de l'Amateur," and Cousin's "Voyage dans un Grenier," De Bure and Du Bois. Ferriar and Fortas, Graesse's "Tresor de Livres Rares et Precieux," brought $50. Harrisse's "Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima," (printed at Mr. Barlow's expense,) $18, and his "Notes on Columbus," the proof sheets, with both prefaces, $9. There were de Liney and Rouveyre, Techener and Uzanne, Marius Michel and Zaehnsdorf's books upon bookbinding, and "Le Livre," Janin's book, and the periodical of that name.

Extra-illustrated books are sometimes to be shunned, so curiously are they built up, but not those of Hamilton Cole's. The most severe enemies of Grangerism in books would have found interesting even his less important ones. The "Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica," which contained sixty-six portraits, and a view of the Bodleian Library, has been mentioned. He had also illustrated Burton's "History of the House of Orange," inlaying every leaf of the text and inserting 131 portraits and plates; Byron's "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," in which were inserted forty-three portraits and one plate, inlaid to size when necessary; Edwards's "Anecdotes of Painters," which had thirty-four portraits and plates added; Hallam's "Constitutional History of England," with thirty-two inserted portraits, most of them proofs, many on india paper, and a number before letter, and "Physic and Physicians," which had 150 inserted portraits and plates, many of them of uncommon occurrence. His Hamilton's "Grammont," enhanced by the addition of twenty india paper portraits, and bound by Bradstreet, brought $60, and Maberley's "Print Collector," extra illustrated by the insertion of fifty portraits and thirty-two pictures, the examples of ancient art of engraving praised in the work, $105.

Jefferson's "Book About Lawyers," with portraits and plates, was secured for $22; Granger's "Biographical History of England," with 349 portraits, for $25.50; the "Noctes Ambrosianae," with 156 portraits, for $42.25, and Wolcott's "Works of Peter Pindar," with 8 pictures and 166 portraits, for $07.50. The "Memoires" of Saint Simon, one of one hundred copies on large paper, published at 2,000f. by Hachette in 1856, bound by Chambolle-Duiu in red levant morocco and extra illustrated by the insertion of 443 portraits, including the entire set of Petitot prints in the condition of proofs before letter, was sold for $180. Byron's "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," 1855, one volume, extended to four by the insertion of 380 portraits and plates, among them 23 rare portraits of the poet, fetched $280. Moore's "Memoirs of Sheridan," the first edition, with 231 portraits and 14 pictures, was bought for $82. There were also thirteen autograph letters and five autograph signatures, and the binding was crimson levant morocco, by Matthews.

What may be called justly the finest extra-illustrated Tuckerman went for $690. It was the familiar "Book of the Artists," 1867, extended to six volumes by the insertion of 298 engraved portraits, 26 portraits of American artists in pencil, 798 pictures, 48 autograph letters, 7 signatures, 21 sketches in pencil by Maverick, Gifford, Cropsey, McEntee, Smillie, and Ruggles, 5 sketches in oil by Gifford, Ruggles, McEntee, and Thompson, 4 sepia sketches by May Chapin, Sonntag, and Bartlett, and 4 water-color sketches by Chapman. Matthews was the binder of this admirable monument of American art history.

Dibdin's "Bibliomania," the New York edition of 1864, printed for the Club of Odd Sticks, one of twelve copies on Whatman paper, a royal octavo enlarged to folio by the inlaying of every leaf by Trent, and illustrated with 233 portraits and 2 plates, brought $120. An autograph letter of Dibdin's, dated Dec. 20, 1817, was inserted. It was addressed to Richard Heber, the collector, and referred in much detail to the recent publication of "The Bibliographical Decameron." The total cost of this sumptuously illustrated book was $906. The binding alone, a triumph of Matthews, in crimson levant morocco, inlaid with blue morocco at the corners, cost $150.

Mr. Cole was a Dibdinomaniac. In addition to the superb "Bibliomania," he had an extraordinary collection of fifty-six volumes of Dibdin's works, bound by Matthews, which brought $1,680. Four of the volumes were presentation copies, three had autograph letters inserted, and four were extra-illustrated. The latter were "The Bibliographical Decameron," 1817, with 33 portraits, 2 engravings, and an autograph letter; the "Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour in France and Germany," 1821, three volumes extended to four by the insertion of 101 fine plates and engravings; "The Library Companion," 1824, with autograph letter and 79 portraits, and the "Tour in Northern Counties of England and in Scotland," 1838, two volumes extended to three, with 82 plates and 23 portraits. One hundred and twenty-five dollars was paid for Zouch's "Life of Izaak Walton," 1826, enlarged by inlaying to a folio, extended with 115 portraits and 27 plates by Humphreys, Hollar, Faithorne, Saint-Aubin, and other masters, and bound by Bradstreet.

Finally, the greatest of Hamilton Cole's extra illustrated volumes and the big book of his library was the Grangerized Walton, which brought the same sum as did the set of Dibdin—$1,680—and was sold to the same purchaser, J. W. Sterling. In recent years two other Waltons that compare with Mr. Cole's have been sold—David Adee's in November, 1895, and William Matthews's, in February of this year. Both of these had been extended from two volumes to four. The first, unbound, with over 1,200 extra illustrations, brought $720; the second, bound by its illustrator, with 615 portraits and engravings, fetched $460. The Cole Walton, published originally in two imperial octavo volumes, was enlarged to six folio by the inlaying of every leaf on the larger size and the insertion of 339 portraits, 602 plates, and 27 water color and pen and ink drawings, inlaid to size in many instances. A large number of the plates were proofs and proofs before letter, and each volume had an especially printed false title. The George Daniel copy was inferior to the Cole Walton in the proportion of one to ten rare and valuable prints. Mr. Cole spent many years in its compilation; he was assisted by the knowledge of engraving of H. B. Bult, and every example inserted in the book was precious; the inlaying by Trent was in his best manner; the binding, dark green levant morocco, was done by Matthews with the skill and taste that he loved to put in his work for the collector. The bill for the binding amounted to $900, and the entire cost could not have been less than $6,000. And yet after $1,600 had been reached in the bidding, Mr. Sterling had only one competitor. But it is useless to regret the fact, for never yet has an extra illustrated book sold at its real cost.

Men and Lower Animals.

THE UPRIGHT POSTURE AND THE BRAIN—MAN'S BRAIN AND WOMAN'S.

At the Toronto meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science an interesting paper on "Some Distinctive Characters of Human Structure" was read by Sir William Turner. Those parts of the paper relating to the upright posture and the brain are as follows:

"When we look at man and contrast his form and appearance with other vertebrate creatures, the first thing probably to strike us is his capability of assuming an attitude which we distinguish by the distinctive term, the erect attitude. In this position the head is balanced on the summit of the spine, the lower limbs are elongated into two columns of support for standing on two feet or for walking, so that man's body is perpendicular to the surface on which he stands or moves, and his mode of progression is bipedal. As a consequence of this, two of his limbs, the arms, are liberated from locomotor functions; they acquire great freedom and range of movement at the shoulder joint, as well as considerable movement at the elbow and between the two bones of the forearm; the hands also are modified to serve as organs of prehension, which minister to the purposes of his higher intelligence.

"The erect position constitutes a striking contrast to the attitude assumed by fish, amphibia, and reptiles when at rest or moving, in which vertebrates the body is horizontal and more or less parallel to the surface in which they move. Birds, although far removed from the erect attitude, yet show a closer approximation to it than the lower vertebrates or even the quadrupedal mammals. But of all vertebrates, those which most nearly approximate to man in the position assumed by the body when standing and walking are the higher apes. If we compare the new-born infant with the young of vertebrates generally, we find a striking difference in its capability of immediately assuming the characteristic attitude of the species. A fish takes its natural posture and moves freely in its element as soon as it is hatched. A chicken can stand and walk when it is liberated from the egg, though, from its wings not being developed, it is not at once able to fly. A lamb or calf can assume its quadrupedal position a few minutes after its birth.

"But as we all know, the infant is the most helpless of young vertebrates, and it is months before it can stand on two feet and move freely on them. During the period of transition from the stage of absolute dependence on others to the acquisition of the power of bipedal progression, important modifications in the structural arrangements both of the spine and lower limbs have to take place. Hence there is this great difference between the young of a quadruped and that of a man—that while the former is born with the dorso-lumbar curve proper to its attitude, and which it retains throughout life, the child does not possess, either when born or for some months after its birth, the characteristic spinal curves of the man. These curves are, therefore, secondary in their production; they are acquired after birth and are not imprinted on the human spine from the beginning, though the capability of acquiring them at the proper time is a fundamental attribute of the human organism. It has sometimes been assumed that the acquisition of the erect attitude by the young child is due to the fostering care of the mother or nurse; that it is a matter of training, encouragement, and education, without which the child would not raise itself upon its feet.

"I cannot, however, agree with this opinion. If one could conceive of an infant so circumstanced, that, though duly provided with food fitted for its nutrition and growth, it should never receive any aid or instruction in its mode of progression, there can, I think, be little doubt that when it had gained sufficient strength it would of itself acquire the erect attitude. The greater growth in length of the lower limbs as compared with the upper would render it inconvenient to retain the creeping or the quadrupedal position. One of the requirements of civilization is the wearing of clothes, and fashion frequently prescribes that they should be tight fitting and calculated to restrict motion in and about the spinal column. In savage races on the other hand, clothing is often reduced to a minimum, and when worn is so loose and easy as in no way to hamper the movements of the body. The spinal column retains, therefore, in them much more flexibility, and permits the greater measure of freedom in the movements of the trunk which is found in savage man and has often been referred to by travelers. It used to be considered that the possession of a lumbar convexity in the spinal column was the exclusive privilege of man and was shared in by no other vertebrate.

"There can be no doubt that it attains a marked development in the human spine, and, as such, is associated with the erect posture; but the observations of Cunningham on the spinal column of apes, more especially the anthropoid group, made in fresh specimens, in which the intervertebral disks were in place, have proved that in the chimpanzee the lumbar convexity is probably as strongly pronounced as in the adult man. In a chimpanzee two years old the development is more advanced than in a child of the same age. The lumbar convexity is established at an earlier age than in the child, for it would seem as if the chimpanzee attained its maturity at a younger period of life than the human being. In the orang the lumbar curve is more feeble than in man and the chimpanzee, and in the specimen described by Cunningham resembled that of a boy six years old. In a fresh specimen of the gibbon, examined by the same anatomist, the lumbar curve was intermediate between the chimpanzee and the orang. In 1888 I purchased the bones of an adult male gorilla, in which the vertebrae were in position and connected together by the dried intervertebral disks. This condition is of course not so satisfactory for the study of the spinal curves as if the specimen had been fresh and with the disks retaining their natural flexibility and elasticity.

"But it was quite obvious that the spine possessed an alternating series of convex-concave curves from above downward. The cervical and lumbar convexities, more especially the latter, did not project so far forward as in man, and the dorsal concavity was not so deep. The most projecting part of the lumbar convexity was at the junction of the bodies of the third and fourth lumbar vertebrae and their immediate disk. A vertical line drawn downward from the most prominent part of this convexity fell in front of the coccyx. When prolonged upward, it passed in front of the bodies of the dorsal vertebrae and intersected the body of the sixth cervical vertebrae, so that the bodies of the vertebrae higher than the sixth were directed obliquely from below upward and forward in front of the vertical line. If we look at a quadruped we see that the thigh is bent on the trunk at the hip joint, and that the leg is bent on the thigh at the knee; while the foot forms more or less of an angle with the leg, and the animal walks either on the soles of its feet or on its toes. In the anthropoid apes there is also distinct flexure both of the hip and knee joints, so that the leg and thigh are set at an angle to each other, and the foot is modified, through a special development of the great toe, into an organ of prehension as well as of support. When we turn to the human body we find that in standing erect the leg and thigh are not set at an angle to each other, but that the leg is in line with, and immediately below, the thigh; that both hip and knee joints are fully extended, so that the axis of the shaft of the lower limb is practically continuous with the axis of the spine. The foot is set at right angles to the leg, and the sole is in relation to the ground. The vertical axis of the shaft of the lower limb, the extended condition of the hip and knee joints, and the rectangular position of the foot to the leg are, therefore, fundamental to the attainment of the erect attitude of man.

"The power of assuming the erect attitude, the specialization of the upper limbs into instruments of prehension, and of the lower limbs into columns of support and progression, are not in themselves sufficient to give that distinction to the human body which we know that it possesses. They must have co-ordinated with them the controlling and directing mechanism placed in the head, known as the brain and organs of sense. The head, situated at the summit of the spine, holds a commanding position. Owing to the joints for articulation with the atlas vertebra being placed on the under surface of the skull, and not at the back of the head, and to the great reduction in the size of the jaws, as compared with apes and quadrupeds generally, the head is balanced on the top of the spine. The ligaments supporting it and connected with it are comparatively feeble, and do not require for their attachment strong bony ridges on the skull, or massive projecting processes in the spine, such as one finds in apes and many other mammals. The head with the atlas vertebra can be rotated about the axis vertebra by appropriate muscles. The face looks to the front, the axis of vision is horizontal, and the eyes sweep the horizon with comparatively slight muscular effort. The cranial cavity, with its contained brain, is of absolutely greater volume in man than in any other vertebrate, except in the elephant and in the large whales, in which the huge mass of the body demands the great sensory-motor centres in the brain to be of large size.

"Relatively also to the mass and weight of the body, the brain in man may be said to be in general heavier than the brains of the lower vertebrates, though it has been stated that some small birds and mammals are exceptions to this rule. We have abundant evidence of the weight of the brain in Europeans, in whom several thousand brains have been tested. In the men the average brain weight is from 49 ounces to 50 ounces, (1,390 grams to 1,418 grams.) In the women from 44 ounces to 45 ounces, (1,248 grams to 1,283 grams.) The difference in weight is doubtless in part correlated with differences in the mass, weight, and stature of the body in the two sexes, although it seems questionable if the entire difference is capable of this explanation. It is interesting to note that even in new-born children the boys have bigger heads and heavier brains than the girls. Dr. Boyd gives the average for the girl infants as 10 ounces, and for boys 11.67 ounces.

"A distinction in the brain weight of the two sexes is obviously established, therefore, before the child is born, and is not to be accounted for by the training and educational advantages enjoyed by the male sex being superior to those of the female sex. The brains of a number of men of ability and intellectual distinction have been weighed, and ascertained to be from 55 ounces to 60 ounces. In a few exceptional cases, as in the brains of Cuvier and Dr. Abercrombie, the weight has been more than 60 ounces, but it should also be stated that brains weighing 60 ounces and upward have occasionally been obtained from persons who had shown no sign of intellectual eminence. On the other hand, it has been pointed out by M. Broca and Dr. Thurnam that if the brain falls below a certain weight it cannot properly discharge its functions. They place this minimum weight for civilized people at 37 ounces for the men and 32 ounces for the women.

"These weights are, I think, too high for savage men, more especially in the dwarf races. We may, however, safely assume that if the brain weight in adults does not reach thirty ounces (851 grams) it is associated with idiocy or imbecility. There would seem, therefore, to be a minimum brain weight, which is necessary in order that the mental functions may be actively discharged. It may now be of interest to say a few words on the capacity of the cranium in the large anthropoid apes. I have measured, by the method already referred to, the capacity of the skulls of five adult male gorillas and obtained a mean of 494 c. c., the maximum being 590 c. c. and the minimum 410 c. c., the range of variation being 180 c. c. Dr. Delisle found the old male orang (Maurice) which died a short time ago in the Jardin des Plantes to have a capacity of 385 c. c., while the younger male (Max) had a capacity of 470 c. c. The mean of eleven specimens measured by him was 408 c. c., which is somewhat less than the measurements of males recorded by M. Topinard and Dr. Vogt; but it should be stated that in some of Dr. Delisle's specimens the sex could not be properly discriminated, and possibly some of them may have been females. The cranial capacity of seven male chimpanzees is stated by M. Topinard to be 421 c. c. The determination of the mass and weight of the brain as expressed in ounces and the capacity of the cranial cavity as expressed in cubic centimeters are only rough methods of comparing brain with brain, either as between different races of men or as between men and other mammals. Much finer methods are needed in order to obtain a more exact comparison.

"The school of phrenologists represented in the first half of the century by Gall, Spurzheim, and George Combe, while recognizing the importance of the size of the brain as a measure of intellectual activity, also attached value to what was called its quality. At that time the inner mechanism of the brain was almost unknown, for the methods had not been discovered by which its minute structure could be determined. It is true that a difference was acknowledged between the cortical gray matter situated on the surface of the hemispheres and the subjacent white matter. Spurzheim had also succeeded in determining the presence of fibres in the white matter of the encephalon, and had to a slight extent traced their path. The difference between the smooth surface of the hemispheres of the lower mammals and the convoluted surface of the brain of man and the higher mammals, and the influence which the development of the convolutions exercised in increasing the area of the cortical gray matter, were also known.

"A most important step in advance was made when through the investigations of Leuret and Gratiolet it became clear that the convolutions of the cerebrum, in their mode of arrangement, were not uniform in the orders of mammals which possessed convoluted brains, but that different patterns existed in the orders examined. By his further researches Gratiolet determined that in the anthropoid apes, notwithstanding their much smaller brains, the same general plan of arrangement existed as in man, though differences occurred in many of the details, and that the key to unlock the complex arrangements in man was to be obtained by the study of the simpler disposition in the apes. These researches have enabled anatomists to localize the convolutions and the fissures which separate them from each other and to apply to them precise descriptive terms.

"These investigations were necessarily preliminary to the histological study of the convolutions and to experimental inquiry into their functions. By the employment of the refined histological methods now in use it has been shown that the gray matter in the cortex of the hemispheres and in other parts of the brain is the seat of enormous numbers of nerve cells, and that those in the cortex, while possessing a characteristic pyramidal shape, present many variations in size; further, that these nerve cells give origin to nerve axial fibres, through which areas in the cortex become connected, directly or indirectly, either with other areas in the same hemisphere, with parts of the brain and spinal cord situated below the cerebrum, with the muscular system, or with the skin and other organs of sense. Every nerve cell, with the nerve axial fibre arising from and belonging to it, is now called a neurone, and both brain and spinal cord are built up of tens of thousands of such neurones. It may reasonably be assumed that the larger the brain the more numerous are the neurones which enter into its constitution. The greater the number of the neurones, and the more complete the connections which the several areas have with each other through their axial fibres, the more complex becomes the internal mechanism and the more perfect the structure of the organ. We may reasonably assume that this perfection of structure finds its highest manifestations in the brain of civilized men. The specialization in the relations and connections of the axial fibre processes of the neurones, at their termination in particular localities, obviously points to functional differences in the cortical and other areas to which these processes extend. It has now been experimentally demonstrated that the cortex of the cerebrum is not, as

M. Flourens conceived, of the same physiological value throughout, but that particular functions are localized in definite areas and convolutions."

The Renan-Berthelot Letters.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM THEM—THE AUTHOR OF "LA VIE DE JESUS" WRITES ABOUT NAPLES AND PIUS IX.

A few weeks ago there were printed in these columns selections from the first installment of the Renan-Berthelot correspondence, with an introduction by M. Berthelot. La Revue de Paris, which originally published this correspondence, contains in its number of Aug. 15 certain letters by Ernest Renan from Naples and Rome, which seem to suggest more clearly the characteristics of this remarkable man, whose scientific zeal was ever made subservient to his artistic emotions. Here may clearly be defined the beginnings of that philosophy that was to govern him through life, becoming at once the gibe of his friends and the pleasure of his familiars; here we see that he is just beginning thoroughly to enjoy Renanism, the first, and perhaps the last of that school, that did.

The latest published letters, fragments of which are given below, are all dated in 1850. Berthelot is in Paris, whence he sends to his friend from time to time certain impressions on the political atmosphere of the French capital. Renan continues his journey through Italy. In reading the following extract, two facts should be borne in mind: Renan had not yet written "La Vie de Jésus," and the victorious armies of Victor Emanuel had not yet entered the Eternal City, and no poet had yet written—

"Look southward where Rome's desecrated town
Lies mourning for her God anointed King."

On Jan. 7, 1850, Renan was in Naples. This town fills him with perfect disgust. Everything shocks and repels him in the manners of the Neapolitans. Naples appears the absolute antithesis of Rome.

"I once said to you," he writes, "that Rome had made me comprehend for the first time the grandeur of a mistress religion which entirely monopolizes the spiritual life of a people. I can now say to you that Naples has made me understand for the first time the supreme ridiculousness, the horribly bad taste, of a religion degenerated and vilified by a degraded people. You can never imagine, never, what religion is in Naples. God is as unknown in this country as among the wild men of Oceanica. There is no God for these people, there are only the saints. And these saints, what are they? Not models of religion and of morality; but thaumaturges, species of supernatural magicians, by whom one can withdraw one's self from all annoyance when one is ill or in an embarrassing position. There are saints for thieves, and I have seen with my own eyes the ex-voto where the thief is represented as being delivered by a saint from the hands of the gendarmes. Imagine a people radically deprived of all moral sense, religious, nevertheless, because religion is more essential to humanity in its inferior stages than morality, and conceive what that may be."

And this intellectual abasement is complete and without recompense. In Rome, the dominant effect produced by the city is artistic intoxication. At Naples, on the contrary, there is no trace of art, nothing that can suggest that word; no religious manifestations with poetic phase, churches which bring forth shouts of laughter, a grotesque culture, sculptures of extremely bad taste, not a picture, not a statue that merits a glance. There is no room for idealism in the place; sensationalism stifles everything.

"Naples is the most sluggish city in the world, the most Boetian, because it is the one city of the world where the spirit of pleasure is the most dominant. This instinct is necessary for great artistic sensibility, but if it extends beyond all just proportion, a true sense of beauty in form is violated and there remains only the material, brute enjoyment, vilification and meaninglessness. Behold Naples!"

But Renan's sojourn on the territory of the King of Naples was not entirely in vain. He discovered a small colony of free thinkers, lost in the valleys of the Apennines, which was no other than the Monastery of Mount Cassin. "Of all the surprises which Italy had prepared for me," he writes, "this has been the sweetest." And without doubt also the most striking, one may readily believe. And one may also believe with him that this monastery, the "most active and brilliant centre of modern minds in this country," was "one of the most curious places in the world." The first book, which he picked up in the convent library was "The Life of Jesus," by Strauss. The monks talked only of Hegel, Kant, George Sand, and Lamennais.

"Entre nous, it may be said, my friend," adds Renan, "the priests are as much philosophers as you or I. Their studies have brought them to it, when, bursting the bonds of modern conservatism, they have acquired rationalism, a cult 'in spirit and in truth.' Ah! what angry outbursts against superstition, hypocrisy, the prêtres, (that is the word here,) and especially against the King of Naples! No epithet, from the days of Nero to those of King Lazzaroni, is spared him. In politics, these monks are thorough 'Reds.' Garibaldi is the hero of the monastery. I have heard with my own ears apology made for the assassination of the King."

It must be interpolated here that the Bourbon, more of a Papist than the Pope himself, was persecuting these monks, whom Pius IX., in his indulgence of a certain spirit of liberal thought, would willingly have protected, and finally, there were in the person of the King, according to Renan, 30,000 religio-political prisoners who had for two years awaited trial. This fact explains in a certain measure the discontent of his subjects, even the religious.

In February Renan went to Florence, and there his love for Italy returned to him. What ingenious views on this localization of Italian life, and especially of Tuscan life, on the social state of the tiny States, Florence, Pisa, Siena, ever enemies and always at war, creating their masterpieces of art which nothing equals in originality, each having its art, its Pleiades of genius! Florence, a city of only 50,000 souls, produced more great men during the Renaissance than the whole of France did during a similar epoch. This people "has narrowed the field of its existence in order to concentrate there more life." Centralization, Renan believed, would be the death of Italy. And, in spite of the common spirit of hate against the foreigner, he doubts that the particularism of the States would render an Italian unification possible. Possibly he did not foresee the rôle to be played by Piedmont, a country which he considered as a State beyond the bounds of Italy.

He returns to Rome for the third time and is never wearied in looking about and admiring. "Our poetry and art," he writes, "are but the pretexts to reason on philosophy—look at George Sand, Rousseau, and others. * * *" Italy is still as she should be from the ancient point of view, the beautiful for the beautiful, simple and pure reproduction of the beautiful with no strained effort. The tranquillity of the Roman people is incredible. Vagabonds and clothed in rags, these people have an air of happiness. They know how to taste "the intimate pleasure of seasoning life with life without any accessory enjoyment. The great pleasure of the Italian is to live." Since he has not got to work and is not too hungry, (you never hear of a person starving to death in Rome,) the Roman is happy. Goethe says he would have been happy to have dwelt in Rome among a people purely sensual. But that is not quite correct. At Naples the people are purely sensual; at Rome they are purely aesthetic. Look at the expression on the faces of our people as they regard the pictures in the Louvre. They understand and appreciate nothing. The poor people in Italy are connoisseurs. "They say here very often, 'bello' or 'bellissimo.' The word 'beautiful' rarely emanates from the lips of the French populace."

At Portici, Renan, with two friends, obtained an audience with Pius IX. He is "un bonhomme, in every sense of the word," but he has not that air of depth, of dignity, which his portraits show.

"Pius IX. is Italian to a degree that you would not believe. He talks much and passes rapidly from one subject to another. He habitually jumbles his words together, as many Italians do, with a very characteristic smile which we never recalled in France, betraying little depth and elevation, but with an easygoing manner and good nature in taking things as they come. There are moments when his physiognomy is animated, but it is always mingled with an air of naïveté, of gentility, of simplicity more characteristic than I have ever seen. It is impossible to see a more perfect Roman type, that has never in studies or social relation gone beyond the Roman sphere of existence. In France such a man would be called feeble, narrow-minded, common—a provincial in fact. The Pope noted, I believe at the first glance, that he did not have to deal with Catholics of the first order, and he conversed with us in most profane terms.

"Concerning Daremberg and his researches, he discussed with a precision that was marvelous the surgical instruments of the ancients, and especially the syringae found at Pompeii, and showed that they were similar to those of the most modern invention. I confess to you my naïveté. I believed that he was going to translate syringa by the word which it most resembles in French, and it appeared to me a most curious spectacle to see a philosopher, a Protestant, and a heretic Catholic come to discuss with the successor of Gregory VII. and Innocent I. the syringe of the ancients. It would have been more than comical. I found out, however, that 'syringa' meant 'probe.' But here is what will depict to you the man and the Italian: He began to talk on a subject dear to all Italians, the parallelism of ancient and modern civilizations, a parallelism which is recalled to them at every step by the monuments and sculptures which cover their soil."

A few weeks later Renan was present at the entrance of the exiled pontiff into the city of Rome. "I had expected," he writes, "a cold reception, with a few official demonstrations arranged for and paid for in advance, like those of the carnival." The expectation of Renan was not without foundation. The Pope, fleeing from the revolution, pestered by the French Army, returned, as it were, "in the fourgons de l'étranger." But what did the people of Rome care for that?

"Imagine my surprise when on the steps of St. Jean de Latéran I found myself amid a turbulent crowd, giving forth cries of 'Viva Pio Nono!' persons throwing themselves upon the ground and shouting 'Benedizione!' a prey to the most violent and wild enthusiasm. But it was worse in the poorer quarters through which the procession passed. Here the aspect was really terrifying. Men of the people precipitated themselves under the horses, under the wheels, and, extending their naked arms, cried: 'Lead us, Holy Father! Command us!' The women especially trembled with emotion, true bacchantes, and cried out in shrill voices, 'Viva la Madona! Viva Pio Nono!' their eyes starting from their heads like wild beasts."

But the return of Pius IX. was only a fête, a drama, nothing more. And the Romans were ready to acclaim any one who would procure for them a similar diversion. Renan's Reactionist friends said to him: "The fêtes of Mazzini were finer yet."

That "Reycroft Printing Shop" of East Aurora, N. Y., produces some excellent work. Time, it may be, is not a factor in East Aurora. The town's namesake goddess never rises from her bed with a start, nor, through her brain rush the many, varied, and complicated businesses she has to perform during her working hours. Her yawn may bring about the slowly rising flush in the sky, and so gradually, methodically, will she illumine the day. There are no fireworks about her. In other words, whether you control a printing press in New York or East Aurora, you never can turn out good work in a slapdash manner. Merrie never promised to put on the market a decent edition of anything at all in less than five months. "No nasty haste," was his cry, "for speed is riot." The Roycroft Printing shop announces Irving Browne's "In the Track of the Bookworm," and book sinceritists (that is a new French word, and M. Uzanne is credited with its invention,) may expect a fine volume, and some few copies are to be hand illuminated.

Books and Authors.

Messrs. Roberts Brothers of Boston announce for publication on the 10th of September "The Political Situation," by Olive Schreiner and S. C. Cronwright Schreiner; "A Norway Summer," by Laura D. Nichols; "The Golden Crocodile," by F. Mortimer Trimmer; "Wanolasset," by A. G. Plympton; "The Secret of Black Butte," by William Shattuck, and "In Indian Tents," by Abby L. Alger.

"The Story of Japan," by R. Van Bergen, is published by the American Book Company of New York. The work is written for use in schools.

The New Amsterdam Book Company of New York announces for the Fall season: "The Secret Societies of All Ages and Countries," C. W. Heckethorn; "Papers by Charles Dickens," Frederick G. Kitton, (in preparation;) "By Right of Sword," A. W. Marchmont; "Lady Hamilton and Lord Nelson," John Cordy Jeaffreson; "Women Novelists of Queen Victoria's Reign," Mrs. Oliphant and others; Shakespeare, William Shakespeare; "An Irregular Corps in Matabeleland," Lieut. Col. Plumer; "Love Songs of France"; "The Copy Maker," William Farquhar Payson; "A Garden of Romance," Ernest Rhys, (special holiday edition;) "The Actors' Art," contributions by Sir Henry Irving; "The Sixties," (1855-70,) Gleeson White; "Pacific Tales," Louis Becke; "Kalee's Shrine," Grant Allen; "Sixty and Six," Will Clemens, (in press,) and "The Platitudes of a Pessimist."

In The North American Review there appeared a number of letters written by Gen. Grant. These letters, with the addition of many not yet published, will be put in a volume and will be ready in the Fall, and edited by Gen. James Grant Wilson. The Messrs. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. will be the publishers.

Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. of Boston announce "The Count of Nideck," translated and adapted from the French of Erckmann-Chatrian by Ralph Browning.

Mr. Fred Mather's most entertaining chapters, entitled "Men I Have Fished With," are to be put into a volume, to be issued by the Forest and Stream Publishing Company.

"The Spirit Wrestlers," a peculiar sect in Russia, are to have their methods of worship explained, and the task is to be accomplished by the Corydon Brotherhood Company in book form. The work has been written by a Russian ex-guardsman.

The latest "Tom Thumb" book is said to have been published lately by the Salmin house, in Italy, who have made a book 10 by 6 millimetres, each line containing from 95 to 100 letters. There are 208 pages. The text contains an unpublished letter of Galileo of 1615.

A grandiose edition of Kipling's "Departmental Ditties" is to be issued, and dedicated to Lord Roberts.

Tolstoi's works on the teachings of Christianity is being translated into English. The idea of the book is to codify the faith and practice as taught by Jesus Christ.

The Engineering News Publishing Company of New York has just issued a closely printed brochure of fifty-seven pages, entitled "The Floods of the Mississippi River," by William Starling. In this work may be found an account of the principal causes and effects of floods, with a description of the levee system and other means proposed and tried for the control of the great river, with a particular account of the great flood of 1897. This publication, which is of particular interest to engineers all over the world, is fully illustrated with photogravures. Holland being the country with the oldest experience, Mr. Starling spent some time there, studying the methods of keeping a river or the sea from encroaching on the land, and he repeats one of the Dutch sayings, "Every river must carry its own water to its mouth."

In noticing Mr. Kitton's book on Dickens, which will bear the imprint of the New Amsterdam Book Company and will be issued in October, The Bookman recalls the fact that "the average sale of the first five numbers of Pickwick was only fifty copies of each number, and that by the time the work had terminated, the circulation had attained to 40,000 numbers."

The American Baptist Publication Society has issued "Chapel-Car Wheeler," written by Mr. Wheeler's wife. Edwin J. Wheeler first conceived the idea of converting a railroad car into a chapel, and in this novel church he traveled many tens of thousands of miles, holding sacred services. From 1893 to 1895 Mr. Wheeler in his car covered 16,290 miles, going into Southern California, Arizona, and New Mexico. In 1895 this man of God met his death in a railroad accident.

Two important books, published by the J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia, are "Getting Gold; a Gold Mining Hand Book for Practical Men," by J. C. F. Johnson, and "The Metallurgy of Gold," by C. Kirke Rose, the Assistant Assayer of the Royal Mint. In the last work the cyanide processes are thoroughly explained.

Among the many books announced by the Messrs. Roberts Brothers for the Fall of this year may be cited "Antichrist," by Ernest Renan; "History of Dogma," by Dr. Adolph Harnak; Molière's "Dramatic Works," translated by Miss Katharine Prescott Wormeley; "The Christ of Yesterday, To-day, and Forever," by Ezra Hoyt Byington; "Adronike," by Stephanos Theodoros Xenos; "The Isles of Greece," by S. J. Barrows, and the "Grand Tactics of Chess," by F. K. Young.

In the series of the "Writings of the Fathers of the Republic," published by the Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, "The Works of Samuel Adams" will be included. This work will be edited by Mr. Harry Alonzo Cushing, a member of the Department of History of Columbia University. The editor and publishers will be glad to come into correspondence with any one who may have material which might be of assistance in connection with the preparation of the work. The first volume of this important series will be ready some time in 1898.

The Columbia University has had reprinted from The School of Mines Quarterly Prof. William R. Ware's admirable lecture "The Instruction in Architectural Drawing at Columbia University." This important paper is thoroughly illustrated, and will be of no small use to the architectural student.

The American Colonial Tracts Monthly, published by George P. Humphrey of Rochester, contains valuable information concerning the history and general settlement of the country. The issue for September—No. 5—relates to Gen. Oglethorpe and Georgia, and is a copy of the report printed in London and reprinted by Jonas Green "at his printing office in Annapolis, 1742." The typographical make-up of these Colonial Tracts is excellent.

A singularly adventurous person, Robert Louis Jefferson, has penetrated Siberia on a wheel, and a volume called "Roughing It in Siberia" is the resultant. It is to be published by the St. Dunstan's House.

The adventures of "Two Dutch Dolls and a Golliwogg," by Miss Bertha Upton, was a decided success in the Realms of Nonsense. The author has written another story, with the title of "The Vegeman's Revenge," to be published for the holiday season by the Messrs. Longmans.

Mr. P. K. Foley of 67 Chauncey Street, Boston, has just issued his catalogue, which includes many first editions of American and English books. Most of these volumes are in their original bindings, and contain presentation inscriptions. Among the volumes offered is a copy of Longfellow's "Seaside and Fireside," the large-paper issue.

Messrs. Laird & Lee of Chicago will publish this month Opie Read's new novel, "Old Ebenezer," and somewhat later "The Jucklins."

The Directors of the Old South Work have just published "Cotton Mather's Lives of Bradford and Winthrop." These Old South leaflets are printed in good style, and are sold at only 5 cents a copy, and are invaluable to students.

Smith, Elder & Co.'s new edition of Thackeray will be published before long. Mrs. Richmond Ritchie has been for some years engaged in writing a biographical and anecdotal introduction relating to her father. There will be a new and hitherto unpublished portrait. The volumes are to appear monthly.

The memoir of the late Sir Henry Rawlinson, written by his brother, Canon Rawlinson, will be issued shortly by the Messrs. Longmans & Co.

"China and Pottery Marks" is the title of a small and neat book issued by Messrs. Gilman Collamore & Co. of New York. In this volume may be found at once all the various marks affixed to Ceramic objects. You would begin with Meissen 1712 and conclude with the most recent Sèvres. The convenience of this book of reference can be at once understood. Generally the marks on fictile ware are to be found in a large and ponderous volume, whereas the Collamore catalogue can be put in your pocket.

English cricket experts are lavish in their praises of Prince Ranjitsinhji's "The Jubilee Book of Cricket," (William Blackwood & Sons.) One nice point the Prince raises is in regard to the defense of the wicket by the legs. In old days "leg before wicket" put a man out. That is not the case in point, however. "When circumstances make it advisable to use them (the legs) there seems to be no sufficient reason why batsmen should not play with their legs." This notable batsman was very much surprised when the Philadelphian players had him out with a goose egg.

Some of Olive Schreiner's studies of South Africa have already attracted attention. These essays are to be collected, and will be printed in a single volume.

Since Sir Martin Conway's "First Crossing of Spitsbergen" has brought this arctic island somewhat into notoriety as a place for Summer touring, English outfitters are preparing themselves to meet the possible demands for travelers bent on reaching the furthest North. The Klondike gold-seekers will unquestionably require equipments quite unknown to us. We will want Siberian dogs,

reindeer, sledges, and such raiment as fur malitzas, soklves, loupthus, pimmies, reindeerskin toboos, or finskoos. Some enterprising New York firm will unquestionably advertise itself before long as quite prepared to fit out and provision polar expeditions.

The Art of the Savage.

STRIKING EXAMPLES OF IT BEARING ON MANUAL TRAINING AND ART EDUCATION AS CONTRASTED.

Every man, woman, and child is the owner of a more perfect piece of mechanism than has ever been put together in the form of a machine, or in all the contrivances and devices, collectively, that fill the great storerooms of our Patent Office at Washington. This wonderful mechanism reaches from the fingertips to the backbone, and each joint is so fitted and provided that it can move separately or with any one or all the other joints together. At the elbow there is a most powerful hinge-joint; in the shoulder there is a universal ball-and socket joint; the biceps, which is the pride of John L. Sullivan, acts as a strong lever on the forearm and as a pulley that turns about the head of the upper arm bone, and is fastened to the shoulderblade. These are only a few features of this mechanical marvel.

Manual training, or training of the hands in a skillful use of implements, tools, and instruments, has now become part of our public or common school course; and the Principals of the special manual training schools meet once a year to talk over what can be done to improve the course in training the hand.

At the last meeting, held in New York City, the Principal of the most noted New York manual training school gave a very learned talk, in which he insisted that form-construction and art-knowledge must give way to tool work altogether. To this an old-time champion of art education, stung to the quick, replied, "The monkey practices manual training," a charge which the knight of manual training did not take up, because the learned professor could have brought in evidence the late lamented Mr. Crowley and a host of other monkeys now in training.

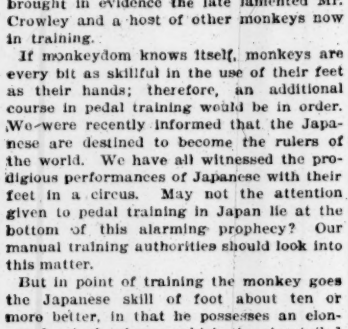
If monkeydom knows itself, monkeys are every bit as skillful in the use of their feet as their hands; therefore, an additional course in pedal training would be in order. We were recently informed that the Japanese are destined to become the rulers of the world. We have all witnessed the prodigious performances of Japanese with their feet in a circus. May not the attention given to pedal training in Japan lie at the bottom of this alarming prophecy? Our manual training authorities should look into this matter.

But in point of training the monkey goes the Japanese skill of foot about ten or more better, in that he possesses an elongated spinal column, which the ring-tailed variety keeps in constant training, and performs with it prodigies of skill. The line is drawn at caudal training entirely in favor of the monkey, but favored as he is, and despite his being in possession of an incomparable imitative faculty, the monkey will never revolutionize the world, because he is neither an artisan nor yet an artist. Monkeys lack the constructive sense, else they could not deprecate it; monkeys are destitute of the sense of the beautiful, else they would cultivate it.

How different the matter stands with the child of nature, whom for short we call the savage. A savage has a distinctive character, an art tradition; the monkey has none to speak of. A savage has a love of kindred, and will endure no end of cruel torture and privation to earn the regard of his tribe; the monkey is destitute of all moral sense, for he will not even hide his nakedness. The great museums of natural history exhibit vast collections of savage art work; of monkeys they usually contain interesting stuffed specimens.

The savage fashions a war-club or a pirogue in strict accordance with the dictates of the constructive sense, which is common sense. Of analytics, algebra, equations, logarithms, theorems, problems, and their solutions or graphic illustration, he is as innocent as any other child; yet he makes as intelligent an application of structural elements or constructive principles as ever did any inventive mind, however exalted. Not one such principle is explained in any standard work on geometry that is held to be the undergirding or bedrock of all exact sciences; and as our school text books are modeled on the array of isolated constructive facts in the absence of principles and the mere recording of known form properties that obscure the true nature of forms and the source from which they spring, the school child asks the what, why, and wherefore, whence and how as vainly of the teacher as the teacher asks them at the hands of Supervisors or Superintendents, as these in turn ask them from their instructors or turn to so-called authorities to find them. It is a simple case of the "house that Jack built"; every one asks for pussy, but pussy can't find a corner because all are cornered. In the absence of known laws and principles that can be taught the child is made slavishly to copy a few mechanical and art facts by varying processes and taught how to put these together in endless regular, alternate, and radiate repetition under the hollow pretense of teaching it how to design, which means to describe graphically an original conception or an idea. But the time of a six years' course in form study and drawing must be occupied by the teacher and the pupil somehow, and as educational methods have failed, training is now resorted to as the only available means.

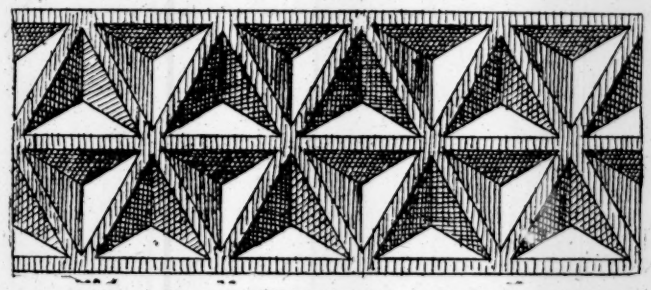
Savage Canoe Head Showing Heroic Effort at Freedom in Composition.



Savage War Club.

The appendix to "The Prang Art Educational Undertaking," Boston, 1896, opens with the following statement: "Boston has recently been the scene of a serious discussion of the subject of art education in public schools. This city had, in the course of twenty years since the first introduction of drawing, spent over $300,000 in this one department of instruction." How much drawing cost the State of Massachusetts does not appear. In The Journal Art Education, April-May, 1896, Mr. Downing, New York State Superintendent of Schools, says: "I do believe in development, but our teachers need a better mastery of the subject matter. We put ourselves in the breach to save the subject (drawing) to the common schools, else it would have been thrown out." In the same journal, June-July, 1896, Mr. Charles F. Wheelock, Head Inspector, Regent's Department, Albany, says: "Now, how about ideals? Mr. Clark (of Prang & Co.) has furnished the syllabus, he has furnished the drawing books, he has furnished the little wooden models, and now admits the work has not been a success. It comes with very poor grace from him after having had full possession of the field for nearly twenty years to charge the failure to others."

Good Form and Elegant Enrichment in Savage Art.



A Savage Ornament Which Asks For a Civilized Analysis.

This shows conclusively that all mere memorizing of facts in Form-Language, or art education to satisfy the demands of the industrial machine that has lashed American art genius to its pitiless wheel? And what share has the Empire State or the American metropolis contributed toward this extravagant experiment with the people's money?

After satisfying the constructive sense in the perfecting of a useful object, the savage carves into it forms that charm the eye.

This is not a mere caprice or a fad, but is actuated by the sense of the beautiful that is governed by a lower or constructive order of laws, and a higher order of laws of the beautiful which are subject to the sense of gravity as opposed to the more physical law of gravity. The law of gravity holds man in material bonds, the sense of gravity liberates the mind of man from material and sordid bondage. This sense actuated the chisel, brush, and stylus of the ancient Greeks, illuminated the vellum of mediæval art, rendered every line of the heavenward striving Gothic cathedral instinct with life, and bequeathed to us the marvels of the early Renaissance period. These productions range from the minutest detail to the most elaborate art monument as a total, and stand a lasting monument to the divine spark kindled in the mind of man.

The lower order of laws of the beautiful are as intelligently applied by the savage as they ever have been by the greatest known art masters. The savage artist-artisan also very keenly apprehended the higher order of laws, all of which are embodied, in regular form, in the illustration described as "a savage ornament which asks for a civilized analysis." In this savage art ornament, therefore, not only can all constructive principles be traced, but all the laws of the beautiful also that enter into the useful and refining arts of man. Most of these are visible, while the construction lines that condition this remarkable savage art example will readily reveal the remaining ones.

THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART will surely be glad to publish a complete analysis of this apparently simple savage art product, and will no doubt gladly give full credit to any contributor, whether he be a mathematician, artist, art instructor or student, School Superintendent, Principal of manual training school or manual training supervisor, and give full credit for any and all contributions in behalf of useful and refining art education. The Board of Education and the public of Greater New York have the right to expect such an analysis at the hands of the committee that has been appointed to examine the applicants for the position of Manual Training Supervisors. This examination will be held this coming Tuesday, and thirty-five or so appointments are to be made, at a minimum salary of $1,000 per annum.

Mr. James S. Crooker has recently pointed to the New York City schools as the pride of the Nation, and at this moment the eye of the civilized nations of the earth is riveted on "Greater" New York. "The Revised Course in Manual Training" embraces the most important processes that enter into the workshop; a full specified course in color study; form study from simple solids and natural forms; design; inventional geometry; simple decoration; imaginative, memory, and pictorial drawing; figure sketching; strict conventionalization, and historical ornament.

All shop work depends on intelligent reading of working drawings. From a design any skilled mechanic can fashion and put together the parts of a piece of furniture or a machine, and therefore he can take them apart to remedy any slight defect. Word construction into sentences is taught by analysis of good examples; as is geometry by analytics; therefore the workman is more interested in form and art analysis than he possibly can be in design, color, inventional geometry, simple decoration, imaginative, memory, and pictorial drawing, figure sketching, strict conventionalization and historic ornament. Mechanical drawing, descriptive, geometry, and perspective are but applied constructive principles; all beauty that enters into shop work depends on a knowledge of art forms, pure and simple, and laws of the beautiful. But what can all this avail when the appointed authority whose word is law emphatically declares that form construction can find no place in the manual training course of the New York City schools?

CONRAD ROSSI-DIEHL.

Napoleon III., as Mr. Archibald Forbes understood him, has had this author's constant attention for the last few years. Some portions have already appeared in The Idler. "The Life of Napoleon" is now being revised by the author, and will be published by the Messrs. Chatto.

An Attractive Number.

MANY STRIKING FEATURES IN

THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF

SUNDAY, SEPT. 5.

Gen. Thomas T. Eckert.

Full-page portrait of the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, with review of his life and an interesting narrative of the growth of telegraphy in this country.

Well-known Society Women.

Portraits of Mrs. William De Leftwick Dodge and Mrs. Henry Elmo Keys of New York, Mrs. Samuel Hopkins of Catskill, N. Y., and Miss Alice Belknap of Washington, D. C., daughter of the former Secretary of War, who is betrothed to Paul May of the Belgian Legation.

Men of the Hour.

Portraits of Bishop Keane, Frank A. Ehret, President of the New York State Brewers' Association; William Henry Baldwin, President of the Long Island Railroad, and Robert Wrenn, winner of the tennis championship.

In the Dramatic Field.

Comprehensive review of the week's theatrical events, with illustrations from "The Good Mr. Best," portrait of Hannah May Ingham in "Shall We Forgive Her?" Kathryn Osterman as Marjorie in "What Happened to Jones," a group in "The Circus Girl," portraits of Katherine Grey in "A Southern Romance," of Maude Hobson and Juliet Neville of the "In Town" company, and Dobson as Richelieu.

Life-Saving Service.

Double page of illustrations taken from the United States Life-saving Station at Bridgehampton, L. I.

New York Surrogates.

Portraits of Surrogates Arnold and Fitzgerald. Half-page views of Surrogate's courtroom.

Three Well-Known Rowing Clubs.

Views of the clubhouses of the Nonpareil, Dauntless, and Union Boat Clubs.

Princess Victoria Kaiulani.

Two of her latest portraits, with description of the interesting young Hawaiian.

The War in Thessaly.

Review of Clive Bigham's new book, "With the Turkish Army in Thessaly," with illustrations of the battles of Velastino and Mati, and the Greeks at Karya, the Greek mosque and bridge at Larissa. A portrait of Field Marshal Edhem Pasha.

The news pages will present "All the News That's Fit to Print," Harold Frederic's cable letter from London, and bright news letters from Paris, Berlin, and other European centres.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."